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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(15.)—

CHURCHES; EDUCATION;

POOR LAWS; LAW.

Session

19 *February* —— 10 *September* 1835.

VOL. XXXV.

1835.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1835.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

HIGHLAND CHURCHES:

221. SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for building CHURCHES in the HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS of *Scotland* - - - p. 1

CHURCHES:

622. FIFTEENTH REPORT of COMMISSIONERS for Building and promoting the Building of CHURCHES in populous Places - - p. 23

EDUCATION (IRELAND):

300. SECOND REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION, *Ireland*, 1834–1835 - - - - - - - p. 35

POOR LAWS:

500. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for *England* and *Wales* - - - - - - - p. 107

STATUTE LAW:

406. REPORT of COMMISSIONERS on the CONSOLIDATION of the STATUTE LAW - - - - - - - - - - - p. 361

LAW (SCOTLAND):

SECOND REPORT by HIS MAJESTY'S LAW COMMISSIONERS, *Scotland* - - - - - - - - - - - p. 459

HIGHLAND CHURCHES:

SEVENTH REPORT - - - - - - - - - p. 1

CHURCHES:

FIFTEENTH REPORT - - - - - - - - - 23

EDUCATION (IRELAND):

SECOND REPORT - - - - - - - - - - 35
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - 45

POOR LAWS:

FIRST REPORT - - - - - - - - - - 107
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - 149

STATUTE LAW:

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - 361
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - 393

LAW (SCOTLAND):

SECOND REPORT - - - - - - - - - - 459
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - 495

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR

BUILDING CHURCHES

IN THE

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

OF

SCOTLAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1835.

Exchequer at Edinburgh; and in the following List will be seen in a concise form such particulars as may suffice for general information. The original grant of Money for this service (in the year 1823) was
4 Geo. IV. c. 79. £. 50,000, and Forty Churches were permitted to be built, and thereafter endowed with a stipend of £. 100 per Annum to as many Ministers. But in endeavouring to proceed in establishing Forty Churches, the most frugal Estimates proved that the Sum of £. 1,500 (the *maximum* expenditure on each) was not much more than sufficient in every case, which rendered the intention of Parliament impracticable,
5 Geo. IV. c. 90. unless modified by a subsequent enactment. Accordingly, in the year 1824, by another Act, the Commissioners were authorized to build a Manse

LIST of Additional Places of Worship - - -

NAME OF PLACE.	Parish or Island.	County.	Population in the Vicinity.
1. Loch-Gilphead	Glassry	Argyle	2,500
2. Muckairn (*Manse only*)	Muckairn	- ditto	830
3. Duror	Appin	- ditto	650
4. Kilmeny (*Manse only*)	Islay Island	- ditto	2,500
5. Portnahaven	- ditto	- ditto	1,500
6. Oe or Oth	- ditto	- ditto	2,000
7. Kinloch-Spelore	Mull Island	- ditto	500
8. Salen (*Manse only*)	- ditto	- ditto	850
9. Tobermory	- ditto	- ditto	2,000
10. Ulva	Ulva Isle	- ditto	900
11. Iona	Iona Isle	- ditto	1,000
12. Strontian	Ardnamurchan	- ditto	1,500
13. Acharacle	- ditto	- ditto	700
14. North Ballachulish	Kilmallie	Inverness	600
15. Ardgour (*Church only*)	- ditto	Argyle	400
16. Rothiemurchus (*Manse only*)	Rothiemurchus	Inverness	1,000
17. Tomintoul	Kirkmichael	Banff	600
18. Inch (*Manse only*)	Kingussie	Elgin	600
19. Steinsholl	Skye Isle	Inverness	1,700
20. Halen in Waternish	- ditto	- ditto	1,000
21. Trumisgarry	N. Uist Isle	- ditto	1,150
22. Berneray Isle	Harris	- ditto	1,000
23. Plockton	Lochalsh	Rosshire	600
24. Shieldaig	Applecross	- ditto	800
25. Carnoch in Strath-Conan	Contin	- ditto	1,200
26. Kinloch-Luichart	- ditto	- ditto	700
27. Poolewe	Gairloch	- ditto	1,500
28. Croich	Kincardine	- ditto	500
29. Ullapool (*Church only*)	Loch Broom	- ditto	2,000
30. Cross, Ness District	Lewis Isle	- ditto	1,500

a Manse and endow a Minister in Ten places where dilapidated Churches or antient Chapels might be rebuilt or thoroughly repaired by the Heritors with the concurrence of the Commissioners; and by means of this extension of the former Act, Forty-two Ministers in all have been endowed, and Forty-three places of worship established; Two of these, situate on opposite sides of the Ardgan or Corran Ferry, being under the care of one and the same Minister. By this second Act of Parliament, the Stipend of the Ministers was increased from £. 100 to £. 120 per Annum, nearly approaching the *Minimum* Stipend of Ministers of antient Parishes in Scotland.

In

EXPENDITURE ON CHURCHES AND MANSES.

	£.	s.	d.
Contract price, £. 1,470.; levelling and draining, £. 4. 14. 2. - - - -	1,474	14	2
Church rebuilt by General Campbell, of Loch-Nell, at an expense of £. 993. 14. 6.; Manse at the expense of the Commissioners - - - - - - -	724	5	6
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	718	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; levelling and draining, £. 43. 5. 10. - - - -	1,513	5	10
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra foundation and drain, £. 22. 5. 3. - - -	1,492	5	3
Contract price, £. 718.; extra-foundations, £. 8. 8., and contribution towards enlargement of Church, £. 150. in all - - - - - - - - -	876	8	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra-fences, and harling the Manse, £. 69. 10. 5. -	1,539	10	5
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra-work in foundations, £. 25. 14. 1. - - -	1,495	14	1
Contract price, £. 1,470.; foundation of Church and Manse, £. 33. 4. - - -	1,503	4	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; foundation, extra-work, £. 32. 10. 8. - - - -	1,502	10	8
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra-fencing, &c., £. 8. 12. 7. - - - - -	1,478	12	7
Contract price, £. 1,470.; inclosure of Glebe, £. 30. - - - - - -	1,500	–	–
Contract price and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	697	17	3
Church rebuilt by Sir P. Grant of Rothiemurchus, at an expense of £. 395.; Manse at the expense of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - -	747	7	4
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra-work, and mounting a Bell, £. 16. 5. - - -	1,486	5	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	718	–	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners, - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; for inclosing the Glebe, £. 30. - - - - -	1,500	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; Bell, and mounting, £. 10. 15. - - - - -	1,480	15	–
Contract price, £. 1,470.; Bell, and mounting, £. 10. 15. - - - - -	1,480	15	–
Contract price, £. 1,475. 0. 3., and allowance for extra-expense in carriage of materials, £. 24. 19. 9. (the Heritors paying £. 110. 18. 7. for the same reason) -	1,500	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,452. 6.; extra-work at foundation, and Bell, £. 36. 17. 3. -	1,489	3	3
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, £. 1,400. 7. 9.; extra-foundation work, and Bell, £. 26. 3. 2. -	1,426	10	11
The British Fishery Society gave a Manse for the Minister's residence; contract price of Church, with additional Galleries - - - - - - -	900	–	–
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Carried forward - - - - £.	39,535	4	3

List of Additional Places of Worship - - - - - -

NAME OF PLACE.	Parish or Island.	County.	Population in the Vicinity.
31. Knock, Eye District - - - -	Lewis Isle - -	Rosshire - -	1,450
32. Rhuestore - - - - - -	Assynt - -	Sutherland -	1,400
33. Kinloch-Bervie - - - - -	Edrachilles -	- ditto - -	1,000
34. Strathy - - - - - -	Farr - -	- ditto - -	1,000
35. Berridale - - - - - - -	Latheron - -	Caithness - -	1,750
36. Keiss - - - - - - -	Wick - -	- ditto - -	1,100
37. Deerness (*Manse only*) - - - -	Deerness - -	Orkney - -	700
38. N. Ronaldsay, Skilperhall (*Manse only*) -	Cross and Burness	- ditto - -	560
39. Sandwick (*Manse only*) - - - -	Dunrossness -	Shetland - -	650
40. Quarff - - - - - - -	Quarff - -	- ditto - -	840
41. Innerwick in Glenlyon (*Manse only*) -	Fortingall - -	Perth - -	1,000
42. Rannoch (*Manse only*) - - - - -	Fortingall - -	- ditto - -	1,650
43. Kirktown of Foss (*Manse only*) - -	Dull - -	- ditto - -	800
		Total - -	48,180

In perusing the foregoing Table, it will be perceived, that the Commissioners, in limiting all Contracts to £. 1,470, endeavoured in no instance to exceed the statutory *maximum* of £. 1,500; but in some places the rocky nature of the ground, elsewhere the necessity of extra drainage, created an absolute necessity of exceeding even the £. 30 thus reserved for such contingencies; but in many more instances, it will be seen, the Contract price sufficed without increase. The Dwelling-house or Manse of the Minister has nearly equalled in expense the Church to which it is attached; especially in cases where from the small amount of neighbouring Population, or from the extreme exposure of situation, it was expedient to make the Church a low building, not admitting of future Galleries. Elsewhere the Heritors have opportunity of erecting one, two, or three Galleries, each capable of containing 70 Persons, at an expense of about as many pounds sterling; and the Area of the Church being capable of affording Seats to more than 400, the entire number thus becomes upwards of 600 Persons. Twenty-three of the New Churches thus accommodate, or may be made to accommodate, 14,000 Persons, and the other Twenty Churches, some built by the Commissioners, some rebuilt (as hereinbefore explained) by the Heritors, average at full 400 Sitters each; adding therefore 8,000 to 14,000, and making a total of 22,000 Persons, thus enabled to attend divine service, and to obtain the other advantages derivable from a resident Minister,

at

- - - - in the Highlands and Islands of *Scotland*—continued.

EXPENDITURE ON CHURCHES AND MANSES.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	39,535	4	3
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - -	1,470	–	–
Contract price, 1,452. 6. 2.; extra-foundation work, £. 18. - - - -	1,470	6	2
Contract price, and payment by the Commissioners - - - - -	1,452	6	2
Contract price, £. 1,452. 6. 2.; extra-foundation work, £. 10. 18. 6. - - -	1,463	4	8
Contract price, £. 1,452. 6. 2.; extra-foundation work, £. 21. 11. 11. - -	1,473	18	1
Contract price, £. 1,452. 6. 2.; extra-foundation work, £. 7 0. 4. - - -	1,459	6	6
The Church was repaired by the Heritor; the Manse was built at the expense of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - -	718	–	–
The Church was repaired and fenced by the Heritor; the Manse was built at the expense of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - -	718	–	–
The Church was repaired at the expense of the Heritor; the Manse (with a Byre) was built by the Commissioners - - - - - - - -	745	13	8
Contract price, £. 1,470.; extra-expense for Byre at the Manse, £. 28. 12. 9. -	1,498	12	9
A Church was rebuilt by the Heritors, at an expense of £. 673. 17. 4.; Manse at the expense of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - -	718	–	–
A Church was built on a new site, by the Heritors, at an expense of £. 677. 12. 7.; the Manse (with a Byre) was built at the expense of the Commissioners, who were also put to an extra-expense of £. 43. 4. 1. by a dispute as to site, after the work was commenced - - - - - - - - - - - -	786	16	2
General Stewart of Garth paid £. 114. towards the renovation of the Church; the Commissioners, £. 134.; Manse and Byre, £. 741. 0. 3. - - - -	875	–	3
Expense of March-Stones (Land-Marks) of sundry Glebes, Peat, and Pasture Rights	38	–	–
£.	54,422	8	8

at an expense to the Public of £. 54,422 for Churches and Manses; which sum was provided for by the original grant of £. 50,000, the Interest accruing upon it, and a supplementary Grant of £. 1,544 in the year 1833, rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances which induced the Commissioners to build a Church and Manse at Cornock in Strath-Conan after the application had lain dormant for some years. *See* 5th Report, p. 2

But the aid afforded by Parliament for the extension of Religious observances in the remote parts of the Highlands, and in the Islands almost inaccessible to the care of their respective Parish Ministers, is not to be estimated merely by the amount of the above pecuniary Grants, and cannot be better explained than by repeating a paragraph from the last Report of the Commissioners:—"This liberality of the Legis- *See* 6th Report, p. 5
"lature has been exercised in such a manner as rather to conceal than
"to display its amount; the original Grant of £. 50,000, and about
"£. 10,000 expended in general management, in legal conveyances
"of land, and in the superintendence of works locally remote and
"scattered, represent, on cursory inspection, the entire benefit con-
"ferred; but the Religious Services of Forty-two additional Ministers
"in perpetuity, have not been obtained for less than £. 5,040 per
"Annum; that is, for a perpetual Annuity, worth about £. 120,000;

" which, with the above-mentioned Grant and Expenditure, amounts " to no less than £. 180,000 appropriated to the advancement of " Religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

Appendix (C.)
Appendix (D.)

The Commissioners annex to this Report, as usual, the Accounts of Charges and Expenses payable by the Treasury since the date of their last Report.

13 April 1835.

JAMES ABERCROMBY, Speaker.
W. DUNDAS.
BEXLEY.
W. SMITH.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

HIGHLAND CHURCHES.

Sir, Inverness, 18th November 1834.

In compliance with your Instructions of the 21st March last, I transmitted, in May, to each of the Clergymen of the new Highland Churches, a Circular, of which the following is a copy; and as I have this year completed a Visitation of all the Churches and Manses built by the Commissioners, I have now to report the state of repair in which I found them.

" Reverend Sir,

" The Commissioners, in taking into consideration my Report recently laid before them, on the state of Repair of the Churches and Manses which I inspected during the last year, have directed me to intimate my intention of visiting the whole of the Buildings in course of the present Summer. In order that they may be in a complete and perfect state at the time of my inspection, I beg leave to give you this early Notice, and to request, that whatever defects may exist, either in the Church, Manse or Offices, may be repaired with as little delay as possible. The Expense of such Repairs, you are aware, is defrayed out of the Money collected from Seat Rents, or (failing that source) by the Proprietor and yourself, in terms of the Statute and Bond entered into by him. As my Report will be laid before Parliament, and possibly printed, it will afford me great pleasure to certify, that due attention has been bestowed upon the Buildings connected with your Establishment; and I earnestly hope that no deficiencies will appear at the time of my visit. I am unable to specify the exact period of my being in your quarter; but trust, that whatever Repairs may be necessary you will carry into effect as soon after the receipt of this Letter as possible.

" At the same time, it will be obliging if you would prepare for me a distinct and detailed account of the Produce of the Seat Rents, and of the amount of Expenditure on the Buildings, from their first establishment up to Whitsunday 1834; and I shall point out to you the arrangements which it will be necessary to adopt, in order that Parliament and the Public may be satisfied that the future Repair and Maintenance of the Buildings will be attended to in an effectual manner.

" I am, Reverend Sir, &c. &c.

J. M.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

1. Loch-Gilphead.—The Church at this place having been found inadequate to afford the necessary accommodation for the inhabitants of this thriving Village, Galleries have been erected out of the Seat Rents, and sufficient funds have been realized to put both the Church and Manse in complete repair. The windows of the Church have been painted, and the walls rough-cast. The whole interior of the Manse has also been painted in oil, and otherwise made

very complete and comfortable. The Churchyard has been set apart and divided as burying ground; and the piece of land appropriated to the Minister as Glebe has been inclosed and ornamented with plantations.

The average revenue from Church Seat Rents at this Station has been about £.30; but it will of course be considerably increased, when the Seats in the Galleries are rendered productive.

2. MUCKAIRN.—The Church at this Station is in complete repair, as also the Manse. The Minister has built, at a cost of £.70, a set of Farm-offices, at some little distance from the Manse, which affords him accommodation suitable to an increased extent of Glebe, which General Campbell has obtained for him at a moderate rent.

Muckairn having been originally a Parish Church, no Seat Rents have been levied; and such Repairs of the Buildings as were required have been performed at the joint expense of the Proprietor and Minister.

3. DUROR.—The side walls of the Church, from its exposed situation, admitted water in several places during the severe and continued rains of last Winter; but the joints have been properly picked and re-pointed during the Summer, and the whole walls rough-cast, so that it has now been put into good repair. The Manse is in complete condition, and the Garden has been well and neatly laid out.

For some years, the Congregation at this place objected to payment of Seat Rents; but of late most of them have agreed to pay from one to two shillings each.

ISLAND OF ISLAY.

4. KILMENY.—The Manse at this place is in a good state, and I directed last year that the timber work of the interior should be painted, and also certain Repairs bestowed on the Church, which was an old parish building. I regret to state, however, that these recommendations have not been complied with; and I have now to add, that part of the harling* (rough-casting) has fallen off the walls of the Church, a great number of slates have been blown off the roof, and several panes of glass in the front windows and the hinges of the front door broken. The consequence of this neglect is, that the Building admits water in several places, and must necessarily be further injured, unless a speedy remedy is adopted. The Minister stated, that the cause of these Repairs not being accomplished arose from the inadequate funds in his hands, about £.12; and no increase has been made of late, in consequence of some misunderstanding about the collection of the Seat Rents. I presume, from this being originally a Parish Church, the Congregation do not consider themselves entitled to contribute towards the Repairs by Seat Rents; but I learn that of late the Factor on the Estate of Islay has undertaken the collections, which I trust will render them abundant and productive. There is a small Session-house attached to the Church, which is in a ruinous condition, and which it would be very advisable to put in repair for the accommodation of the Kirk Session.

The Minister complains that there is no Churchyard or boundary wall around the Church. The windows are thus constantly liable to be broken, and the possessors of the land on which the Church stands, cultivate so near it, that when tent-preaching is required, as on sacramental occasions, there is no suitable space for this purpose.

The

* Harling or Rough-casting is the same thing; close harling denotes an entire coat of such plaster. It is composed of lime, rough sand and fresh water; two or three parts of sand to one part of lime. The sand should be rough, one third as large as a pea, the rest smaller.

The Minister has made considerable improvements on the Glebe, and has nearly inclosed the whole, about six acres. The Proprietor has contributed £.20 to assist in this operation.

5. PORTNAHAVEN.—A vacancy having taken place at this Establishment, the Buildings have last year been greatly neglected. A good many slates have been blown off the roof of the Church, and several panes of glass broken. The doors and windows also require to be painted. The Manse has suffered equally, from being uninhabited; many slates being blown off the roof, and 12 panes of glass destroyed in the windows. The whole of the inside will require to be painted, as also the outside of doors and windows. As a new Minister has recently been appointed to the place, I have written to him, requesting that he will take the earliest opportunity of attending to these necessary Repairs.

Were the Seat Rents duly collected at this place, there are funds sufficient to keep the Buildings in proper repair; but some disputes having taken place between the former Minister and the Heritor and Congregation, no Seat Rents have been collected since 1830 and 1831, in which years only £.7. 2. were collected. Of this Sum, £.2. 14. 6. is still available; and if the Arrears were duly paid up, there would be an ample fund for doing all that is at present necessary.

Mr. Campbell of Islay has built an excellent Stable, Byre and Barn, at a short distance from the Manse, and has appropriated some additional Land for the Minister's accommodation, at a small Rent. The six acres of Land attached to the Station is in complete cultivation and fenced.

6. MULL OF OE.—I have much pleasure in stating, that the Minister at this Station has taken up his residence in the Manse, which has now been put into complete repair. The Church is also in excellent order, the doors and windows having recently been painted.

The Repairs have hitherto been executed out of the Seat Rents, which have lately been put under the charge of the Factor of the Estate of Islay; and although little or none have been collected since 1832, I hope that, by the new arrangement, the revenues will be more efficiently levied, and abundant means be afforded for the due preservation of the Buildings.

ISLAND OF MULL.

7. KINLOCH-SPELVIE.—The Manse at this place is in complete repair. The Church is built in a rather damp and mossy situation, and has suffered somewhat from the neglect of due ventilation. The windows and doors require to be painted, and some harling will be necessary in the course of next Spring on the back wall and gable-ends. The Minister informed me that the Proprietor, Mr. Maclean, of Lochbuy, had undertaken to collect the Seat Rents, and to take full charge of the Church Repairs. I have therefore corresponded with him on the subject, pointing out all that I considered it necessary for him to attend to during the present year; but not having heard from him, I am uncertain whether the Repairs have yet been accomplished.

The greater portion of the Glebe has been improved and cultivated.

8. SALEN.—The Church and Manse at this place are in complete repair. About £.24 have been expended on them, and the Seat Rents amounted, in all, to £. 49. 6. 8., at the beginning of the present year. The Expenditure, in all, has been £.50. 4. 6., including a new Wing to the Manse, built by the

Minister, which being an essential improvement to the accommodation, and there being sufficient funds, I conceived there was no impropriety in authorizing.

The Garden and Glebe are well cultivated.

9. Tobermory.—I was glad to find the Church and Manse at this place in complete repair. The accommodation in the Church being rather limited for the population, the Minister and Kirk Session have got a Gallery built on the west end, and have lately contracted for another to be erected in the Aisle. Mr. Maclean, of Coll, had previously obtained permission to erect a Gallery on the east end of the Church, for the use of his own family and dependents; so that a great increase of room will be thus afforded to the inhabitants of Tobermory. As the Galleries have to be paid out of the Seat Rents, this will necessarily absorb any surplus revenue for some time to come. The Balance in the Minister's hands, in May last, over the Expenditure was £.3. 5. 9½.; and there was about £.16 still due of the Expense of erecting the first Gallery. As the other occasional Repairs of the Church and Manse, however, have been defrayed from the same source, the surplus seems very appropriately expended in the erection of additional Galleries.

The Garden attached to this Establishment has been very neatly laid out by the late Incumbent with fruit trees and shrubberies.

10. Island of Ulva.—The Church and Manse on this Island are, at present, in perfect order; but during the course of the next Summer, the walls of both Buildings will have to be whitewashed, the doors and windows painted, and the entrance-gate of the Churchyard repaired. The Church Seat Rents have hitherto amounted to £.6 or £.7; but the Minister complains that there is a large amount of Arrears, and that it is very difficult for him to obtain any Revenue at all. The above Sum, however, is sufficient for all the Repairs necessary at this Station.

There is no Glebe here worth mention; but the Garden has been cultivated and improved, and the space around the House planted with shrubs and trees.

11. Island of Iona.—The Buildings at this Establishment are, with some very trifling exceptions, in good repair; and the Garden and Glebe are in a high state of cultivation. The Revenue has amounted, in all, to about £.25, and about £.17 of this Sum remains for Improvements and Repairs.

12. Strontian.—The Manse at this place is in excellent order. The Minister has, at his own Expense, erected a Barn and Cart-house. The Glebe has been inclosed and subdivided, and the Garden is tastefully laid out, and in the best state of cultivation. The Church has hitherto been in good repair; but as some damp appeared last Winter in the north Gable and Front, I found two masons engaged in picking the joints, and pointing them with mastic, which, I have no doubt, would effectually remedy this defect. The timber work and windows should be painted early next Summer.

The Revenue has amounted to £.19. 6. 9., of which £.2 has been expended. Sir James Riddel, the Proprietor, has erected Galleries, for which he has been authorized to exact Seat Rents, in payment of Interest for the Expenditure thereby incurred; but as the Galleries have been occupied chiefly by the wealthier part of the Congregation, the Revenue from the Body of the Church is in consequence considerably diminished.

13. Acharacle.—The Buildings at this Station are also in complete order; but the harling of the west Gable of the Church is somewhat worn, and will require to be re-cast next Summer. When this is done, the other walls of the Building should be whitewashed, and the doors and windows painted. The Garden

Garden has been very neatly laid out, and planted with trees and shrubbery; and the Minister has improved a considerable portion of the Glebe. He was also engaged in building a Stable close to the Manse.

The Revenue has amounted in all to £.15. 15. 6., but has diminished gradually from £.7. 8. 6. in 1829, to £.1 in 1833. The Expenditure has been £.14. 11. 6. Sir James Riddel having instructed his Factor to collect the Seat Rents both at this Station and at Strontian, a more effectual Revenue may in future be calculated on.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

14. Ballachulish.—The Church is in good condition, both as regards the exterior and interior. The Proprietors have erected an elevated seat in the back part of the Aisle for their own accommodation; and the space intended for a staircase has been converted into a small Vestry, which is found serviceable on sacramental occasions. The Manse is also in excellent repair, and has been enlarged in accommodation by appropriating the original offices in the back part of the House to an additional Bedroom, Study and Scullery, in lieu of which, Stables and other offices have been erected at some distance from the Manse, at the joint expense of His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Lochiel, Sir Duncan Cameron, and Colonel M'Lean of Ardgour. The Minister's accommodation at this place is now, therefore, very complete.

The expense of occasional repairs of the Church has been £.12, and of the Manse about £.35, all of which has been defrayed from the Seat Rents.

The Glebe is wholly inclosed; and both it and the Garden are in a high state of cultivation.

15. Ardgour.—The back wall of this Church, which is much exposed to the westerly storms, admitted some water; but the defect has been remedied during the last Summer by pointing with mastic, and the whole is now in perfect repair. The Seat Rents amount to about £.6 per annum.

16. Rothiemurchus.—Both the Church and Manse at this Station are in excellent order, and a substantial boundary wall has been built around the Churchyard. The interior of the Manse has been neatly painted. The Glebe has not yet been wholly cultivated, but the Minister intends to get this done next year.

There are no Seat Rents collected at this establishment, being in fact parochial.

17. Tomintoul, *in the County of Bamff.*—At this Station considerable improvements have been made, the Minister having constructed a new Stable, Barn and Byre, and having converted the offices originally appropriated to these purposes into an additional Bedroom and other conveniences. A boundary wall and iron railing has also been put up in front of the Manse; and the Garden behind has been divided by a wall seven feet high, and neatly laid out with trees and shrubs. The Church is at present in complete repair; but, in the course of next Summer, the windows and doors must be painted, as well as some other repairs done to the exterior of the Building, which were pointed out by me and explained to the Minister.

The revenue from Seat Rents is quite sufficient to preserve the Buildings in good repair.

18. Inch.—The Manse at this place has been improved by the erection of a Kitchen at the expense of the Minister, the former Kitchen being converted into a Bedroom. The Building is in good repair, and the Garden and Grounds adjacent are neatly laid out. A substantial set of offices has also been built by

the Proprietor, for which the Minister pays a percentage on the original cost. The Church is in good repair; but the Gables and Skew-tabling* ought to be pointed and rough-cast in the course of the ensuing Summer, which the Factor for Ballindalloch has agreed to get done.

This being a Parish Church originally, no Seat Rents have been collected.

ISLAND OF SKYE.

19. Steinsholl.—I wrote several times to the Minister at this place in regard to the repairs of the Buildings, which required harling and painting; and I also wrote to the Chamberlain of Lord Macdonald, urging the necessity of prompt attention to those Repairs, more particularly as the situation is much exposed to the tempestuous climate of the Island. My communications, however, appeared to have no effect. In July last, while in Skye, I had a conference with Lord Macdonald's Chief Agent, as also with the Chamberlain or Factor, and authority was then given that the necessary Repairs should be forthwith executed; but I regret to say nothing has yet been done. Due attention, however, is promised early next Spring.

The Garden and Glebe have not hitherto been much improved. The whole produce of the Seat Rents has only amounted to about £.3, the Minister declining to urge payment.

20. Halen.—I found the Churchyard Gate at this place broken, and the windows and doors of the Church much in need of being painted. Some pointing with mastic was necessary about the freestone of the windows, and the whole walls require to be harled or rough-cast. No attention has been paid to the Repairs of this Building since it was erected; partly, I presume, from the circumstance of the property being transferred to a different owner, Major Macdonald, who appears to doubt his liability for the Repairs required, although I have written to him repeatedly on the subject. The Walls of the Manse have been harled, but very imperfectly; and the windows have been painted, and other small repairs done at the expense of the Minister. Some water being still admitted about the window joints, I pointed out a cheap and ready mode of remedying this defect, when I was there in July last.

There are no Seat Rents collected at Halen, on account of the poverty of the people. The Garden is neatly laid out with trees and bushes; but the Glebe has not been inclosed or cultivated. The Minister, however, intends to set about this during the ensuing Summer.

21. Trumisgarry (*North Uist.*)—I wrote to the Chamberlain of Lord Macdonald, in August last, a detailed account of the repairs I considered necessary on the Church and Manse at this place, which I regretted to find had been in a great measure neglected by the late Incumbent; and he informs me by a letter recently received, that the Buildings have been put into complete repair, with the exception of the painting of the windows and doors, which he considered it advisable to defer until next Spring. No Seat Rents have been collected at this Station; but as a popular Minister has recently been appointed, they are now to be regularly levied.

22. Isle of Berneray (*Harris.*)—I learn from the Factor on this Estate, that the Church at Berneray, which I found had also been greatly neglected, has been put into complete order, as instructed by me; but the painting of the windows and doors has been postponed until Spring. The Manse is in good repair, and the Minister has built a Kitchen on the outside, having converted the former Kitchen into a Parlour. The outside walls require to be whitewashed next Summer.

The

* Skews, or Skew-tabling is the coping or edge of the Gables. Corby-stairs are for the same purpose, but formed in the shape of a stair, and are seen on old houses in many parts of Scotland. The word *Corby* signifies a crow or rook.

The Garden and Glebe are in a complete state of cultivation. There are no Seat Rents collected here; indeed I learn that many of the inhabitants have left the Island, the system of Sheep-farming being introduced of late.

COUNTY OF ROSS.

23. Plockton.—The Manse at this place is in very complete condition, the interior walls and timber work having recently been painted. The Church is also in excellent repair; the small defects which appeared have been properly remedied, and increased ventilation afforded, by opening several of the window casements. The accommodation supplied in the area of the Church being found insufficient, the Proprietor, Mr. Lillington, has erected Galleries, which has rendered the Church at this place very commodious for the inhabitants.

The revenue, up to April last, has been £.57. 8. 1½.; but of late it has fallen off greatly, on account of the poverty of the people, arising from the recent failures of the Herring Fishery.

The Garden is in very complete order, and handsomely laid out.

24. Shieldaig.—The Buildings have been put into complete repair during the last Summer, by pointing and harling the walls, and effecting other improvements where necessary. The windows and doors have been painted, and likewise the whole interior of the Manse.

The Garden is very productive, and neatly laid out. The amount of Seat Rents collected has been £.49. 6.

25. Carnoch (*Strathconan.*)—The Buildings at this Station are in complete order; but no improvement has taken place about the Manse. The revenue amounts to £.6. 3. 10.; but it has not been collected with much attention of late.

26. Kinloch-luichart.—The Proprietor of this Station, Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart. having authorized me to get executed such Repairs as the Church required, the windows and doors have in consequence been painted, and the harling and pointing renewed where necessary. The Manse, which is in excellent order, has been repaired at the expense of the Minister. He has also greatly improved the Garden and Glebe.

There are no Seat Rents collected at Kinloch-luichart.

27. Poolewe.—The Church and Manse at this place have been pointed and harled during the last Summer, and all the timber work and interior of the Manse, as well as the doors and windows of the Church, have been properly painted. The Minister has converted the Stable into a Bedroom, and has built offices at some little distance from the Manse. The Buildings are now in complete order, and the Repairs have been executed out of the Seat Rents, at an expense of £.21. 19. 4. The whole revenue hitherto collected has thus been exhausted.

The Proprietor, Sir Francis Mackenzie, has made a Branch Road to the Manse, and cleared and trenched the Garden at an expense of £. 65; and about £. 20 more has been laid out by the Minister in improving the Glebe, which is in progress of cultivation.

28. Croich.—Some harling and pointing were required at the Church of Croich, and the angles* of the Aisle admitted water at the roof. These defects have been duly remedied. The rooms of the Manse have been papered and painted, and the outside of the doors and windows also painted. The Garden has been laid out and cultivated, and the Glebe inclosed at the expense of the Minister.

There are no Seat Rents collected at this Station.

29. Ullapool.—The Church and Manse at this place are in complete repair. Upwards of £. 100 has been laid out in repairs and improvements on both Buildings, including the erection of a front Gallery in the Church.

The revenue has amounted to about £.36, of which £. 20 was collected the first year, £. 10 the second, and £.6 the third. For the two last years no Seat Rents have been levied, on account of the great poverty of the people, consequent on the failure of the Herring Fishing, on which they almost wholly depend.

ISLAND OF LEWIS.

30. Cross, or Ness.—These Buildings were in excellent order at the time of my inspection; but as the harling in some places had been partially worn, I directed it to be renewed where necessary, and the whole of the walls to be whitewashed; also the doors and windows to be painted. I am glad to learn that these Repairs have since been accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

I found that at this place, although the Proprietor had very liberally attached six acres of land as Glebe to the Church of Cross, the Minister had only been put in possession of three acres, through some misunderstanding of the Factor. I have, however, furnished the Minister with a Plan of the Glebe, and the Factor of Seaforth has agreed to the adjustment of this mistake.

The revenue has amounted in all to £.25. 9. 5., out of which the expense of the Repairs has been defrayed.

31. Knock, or Eye.—Similar repairs were necessary at this Station, and I learn from the Chamberlain of Seaforth, have been performed in a satisfactory manner since the date of my inspection. The Garden and Glebe have been brought into due cultivation by the Minister, and are inclosed.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

32. Rhuestore.—I found the Manse at this place on the whole in good order. The Minister had built a Kitchen behind the House, and has converted the former Kitchen into a Bedroom. I have recommended to the local Factor on the Sutherland Estate, that the Chimneys and Skews should be properly pointed with mastic, and the whole interior and exterior wood-work painted. This will much improve the appearance of the interior of the Manse. It was found that the sand blown up from the sea-shore greatly deteriorated the ground in the Garden, and the Minister in consequence has, at his own expense, constructed a substantial wall, upwards of ten feet in height, across the middle of it and along the sides. This has rendered it very productive, and it affords to the Manse, at the same time, ample protection and shelter from the westerly storms.

The Church was also in good repair, with the exception that some slates had been blown off the roof, and some pointing was wanted on the west gable. The ground about the Church had not been levelled since the Building was finished; and a new gate was necessary to the boundary wall, the original gate having been broken. These Repairs I pointed out in detail to the Factor, who has since written me that they were in progress.

The Minister at this Station complains of the inadequate accommodation afforded by the Church; indeed, in fine weather, in Summer, the Service has to be performed in the open air. Were the collection of Seat Rents to be authorized, there is little doubt that a sufficient fund would soon accumulate for the erection of Galleries.

33. Kinloch-Bervie.—I found workmen at this place making casements by opening compartments of the cast-iron Church windows for the purpose of increased ventilation. The building was in good repair; but some pointing and harling was advisable to preserve the walls, and the windows and doors required painting. The area round the Church had not been levelled and dressed

* Angles of the roof are Intrado Gutters, where the lead covers the valley rafters.

dressed. The Manse had been vacant for some time, and several slates had been blown off the roof, and some panes of glass were broken. Some pointing about the Skews and Chimney-stalks was also required. From the peculiarly exposed situation of both Church and Manse, I recommended that water-runs should be fitted up around the roofs, which would tend very much to the preservation of the Buildings; also, that the whole interior and exterior wood-work of the Manse should be painted, and a proper drainage established behind the House. The Factor on the Estate of Sutherland (to which Kinloch-Bervie has recently been added) agreed to get these necessary Repairs accomplished; and when I last heard from him they were in progress.

The Garden and Glebe have been inclosed; but very little has been done in ornamenting or laying out the grounds. There are no Seat Rents at this Establishment, the Proprietor having liberally undertaken for the Repairs of both Church and Manse.

34. Strathy.—The Church at this place is in complete repair; the doors and windows have been painted during the Summer, and openings made in the latter for the admission of air. The Manse is also in a good state; but the timber-work, both outside and inside, should be painted in the course of next Summer. I found part of the lath and plaster in the Kitchen destroyed; and the Kitchen Vent smoked, and necessarily disfigured the other parts of this House. This was caused by the fire being laid on the hearthstone; but if a grate was fixed in the fireplace, and the Vent contracted, the evil would soon be remedied.

The Garden has been neatly laid out and planted with trees and bushes; and a commodious road of approach has been constructed at the expense of the Proprietor.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

35. Berridale.—The Church and Manse are in perfect order. The doors and windows of the former have been painted, and increased ventilation afforded. The whole of the interior of the Manse has been painted, as also the outside of the doors and windows. Water-runs have been fixed around the eaves, and a drain and causeway constructed behind the House. The Garden has been neatly laid out, and is in complete order.

The Revenue derived from Seat Rents at this Station has amounted to £. 50. 6.; and the Expense of Repairs and Improvements about £. 34.

36. Keiss.—Repairs have been executed on the Church and Manse at this place, similar in all respects to those at Berridale, besides pointing and harling the walls; and the Buildings are in every respect in the same complete and perfect state. From their peculiarly exposed situation, they were for some time after their completion very uncomfortable, on account of the quantity of rain-water admitted during severe storms; but, by judicious attention, these defects have been entirely remedied, and they are now among the most comfortable of all the Church Buildings. This is worthy of remark, as it shows what a little attention and care on the part of the Heritors and Ministers may always effect.

The Revenue has amounted to £. 73. 17. 2., of which about £. 40 has been expended in Improvements and Repairs.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

37. Deerness.—The Church at this place is in complete order. The Manse has been harled; the doors and windows painted; and a new Porch constructed at the back entrance. The Minister has also inclosed with an excellent stone wall the whole of the Glebe attached to the Establishment. These Repairs and Improvements have cost about £. 33, and have been done at the expense of the Minister, except £. 9 paid by the Proprietor towards the building of the stone fence.

As Deerness is an old Parish Church no Seat Rents have been collected.

38. North Ronaldsay.—Both the Church and Manse are in complete repair. The interior and timber work of the latter has been painted in oil, and a back wing, containing two rooms and a closet, constructed at the expense of the Minister. The Garden and Glebe have been neatly laid out and cultivated.

The Seat Rents collected have been about £.21, and the Expenditure £.17.

39. Sandwick (*Zetland.*)—The Buildings at this Station I found in very good condition. Some small Repairs have been bestowed on the Church by the Heritors; and the windows of the Manse have been painted at the expense of the Minister. The Garden is improved and cultivated; but the portion of land appropriated as Glebe remains uninclosed.

I believe Seat Rents are collected at the Church of Sandwick, although an old Parish Church; but the Minister being absent at the time of my inspection, I was unable to obtain any statement of them. The Heritors, however, appropriate the amount solely to the Repairs of the Church; so that whatever improvements were required on the Manse have hitherto been paid by the Minister. How far this arrangement may be in accordance with the purposes or powers of the Act, I do not feel myself competent to determine.

40. Quarff.—The Church roof wanted two or three slates, and the harling of the back wall was beginning to waste, and will require to be renewed in a year or two. The windows have been painted; but the Casement compartments should be more frequently opened to admit of a free circulation of air. The ground around the Church required much to be dressed and sown with grass-seed. The Church in all other respects was in complete repair; so also was the Manse, except that one or two slates were wanting, and a pane or two of glass. The ground, however, about the Manse was in the same waste and uncultivated condition as when the Buildings were first erected; but the Minister proposed to have it inclosed and cultivated without delay.

Some £.6 or £.7, I believe, is all the revenue that has been collected at this Station; the greater part of which has been expended in the most necessary Repairs.

I ought to mention that when I visited Quarff, I found the Church occupied as a School-house, there being no other accommodation for that purpose in the District.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

41. Innerwick (*Glenlyon.*)—During the severe storms of last Winter, some damp made its appearance on the west and back passage-wall of the Manse; but the whole Building has since been close-harled, which it is expected will remove this defect. There being also some inconvenience experienced from smoke in more than one of the rooms, the Minister will fix cans on the chimney-tops. The Garden and Glebe are well cultivated; and a new Stable and Byre have been built at a short distance from the Manse.

The interior of the Church is in good repair; and during the last Summer the whole walls received a close coat of harling, which have rendered them perfectly water-tight. The Skews of the Gables have also been re-set and pointed, some of them having sprung off their beds from the weight of the Belfry.

It is only during the present year that Seat Rents have been collected at this Station; but a sufficient sum has been levied to cover the expense of Repairs made on both Buildings.

42. Kinloch-Rannoch.—The Manse at this place is in good condition; and, the interior having recently been painted, it has a neat and comfortable appearance. The back-door being much exposed to westerly winds from the surface of Loch-Rannoch, the Proprietor and Minister had agreed to have a Porch erected, which I believe has since been done. The Church has always been

been kept in a proper state of repair; every occasional defect being remedied by the Proprietor as soon as observed. The Glebe and Garden are also in high cultivation, and the latter neatly laid out.

The Seat Rents collected here amounted, in February last, to £.60. 19. 6., and after defraying the expense of Repairs during the last Summer, upwards of £.50 of surplus revenue have been deposited in Bank.

43. Foss.—The Buildings at this place were found to be, with very trifling exceptions, in excellent repair. A ditch or drain behind the Church having imprudently been allowed to fill up, the back wall was rendered in stormy weather somewhat damp; but the cause of this defect will immediately be removed. A little mastic was also necessary about the lintel of the west Gable window, where a few drops of water were admitted. The Minister having built a new set of offices at a small distance from the Manse, some judicious alterations have been made on the latter, by converting the former Byre and Poultry into a comfortable Bedroom and Store-pantry.

The Minister has not occupied the whole space allotted as Garden-ground; but has inclosed the portion surrounding the House with a substantial wall, and laid it out in a very neat manner. The Glebe is also well cultivated. As he was from home at the time of inspection, I have not obtained from him a statement of the Seat Rents; but I believe they are fully adequate to cover any expense of Repairs that may hereafter be required.

Sir Archibald Campbell, now of Garth, who commanded in the Burmese War, has succeeded General Stewart in this property.

From the above Report, it will be seen that, with the exception of the Churches in Skye, two of those in Islay, and two or three others where the Repairs are either in progress or deferred until next Spring, all the Churches and Manses built by the Commissioners, are in a complete and satisfactory state of repair. Almost all the Buildings are in situations greatly exposed to the storms of wind and rain, which are frequent and severe in these remote districts; and experience has shown, not only in those Buildings, but in all others so situated, that constant attention is necessary to preserve them from the effects of the climate. I have been more minute in detailing the defects which I have noticed during my inspections, than may have seemed proper; but I have deemed it advisable to go into this detail for the purpose of proving to those interested in the preservation of the Buildings, that, although minor defects may not create much present inconvenience, it is absolutely necessary, with a view to prevent more serious dilapidation, that they should be promptly and readily attended to.

I regret to have to state, that it was not without difficulty I could prevail on some of the parties to carry into effect the Repairs now executed. Although my Circular Letter was forwarded to all the Incumbents in May last, urging speedy attention to any little defects which might appear, it was not in most cases till after I had visited the Buildings that the repairs were attended to, and then only after detailed instructions and repeated correspondence. It is true that in these remote situations, tradesmen are not always to be procured, and that it is somewhat vexatious to incur, for the rectification of some trifling defect, which may be done in the course of a few hours, the expense of two or three days for tradesmen travelling to the place. That there should be tardiness exhibited by some of the Ministers, where the expense is to be incurred by themselves, is perhaps natural; but that delay should be frequently exhibited where the Seat-Rents were sufficient to defray the expense, has been to me somewhat perplexing.

The Heritors and Ministers interested cannot be too urgently reminded of the importance of speedy attention to the most trifling defects; as in many cases the outlay of a few shillings at the proper time may insure the comfort of the Buildings, and ultimately save a very great expense and trouble. Those acquainted with the climate are well aware that there is no building in the Highlands but occasionally admits water, however perfectly executed; and this from Taymouth or Armadale Castles to the most common dwelling-houses; and it is only by minute and prompt attention that they are preserved in good and habitable order.

Although Seat-Rents have hitherto been collected at about half the Stations, to an amount sufficiently adequate for the purposes of repair, yet this source of revenue has been gradually decreasing until in some cases it has ceased altogether. The Ministers complain that the exaction of Seat Rents has been to them all along a very unpleasant and unsatisfactory duty. The people generally are so poor that a tax of a sixpence or shilling per Sitter is no small burden upon them; and the Ministers rather than prevent them from attending Divine Service, and causing any unpleasant collisions with them, have paused in several instances from collecting Seat Rents altogether. It would therefore be a desirable improvement to relieve the Ministers from this unpleasant duty, not only for the sake of preserving their usefulness and popularity among their congregations, but also to insure a more efficient collection of the funds. The people also attending the new Establishments conceive it a hardship that they should be made to pay for Seat Rents, while persons attending the Parish Churches sit free from any burden of this sort.

It is quite clear, however, that hereafter some more efficient and satisfactory mode of raising funds, and enforcing the necessary repairs, should be introduced than at present exists; and this perhaps may be included in some general arrangement, whenever the existing state of the National Church of Scotland shall be specially brought under the notice of Parliament.

During my visitations and conferences with the several Ministers, many of them represented the inadequate accommodation afforded in their respective districts for the purposes of education. In Scotland it is so customary to consider a School-house as an indispensable appendage to a Parish or District Church, that the inconvenience in the present instances is the more felt; and as I observe that active representations are at present made to the Government on the subject of extending additional means of education to the Highlands, I do not see how this object could be better furthered, (at least in so far as it would go,) than by attaching Schools to all the Parliamentary Church Establishments.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Joseph Mitchell.

To

John Rickman, Esq., London.

Map of SCOTLAND

Shewing the Site of

ADDITIONAL PLACES OF WORSHIP AND MANSES

Built

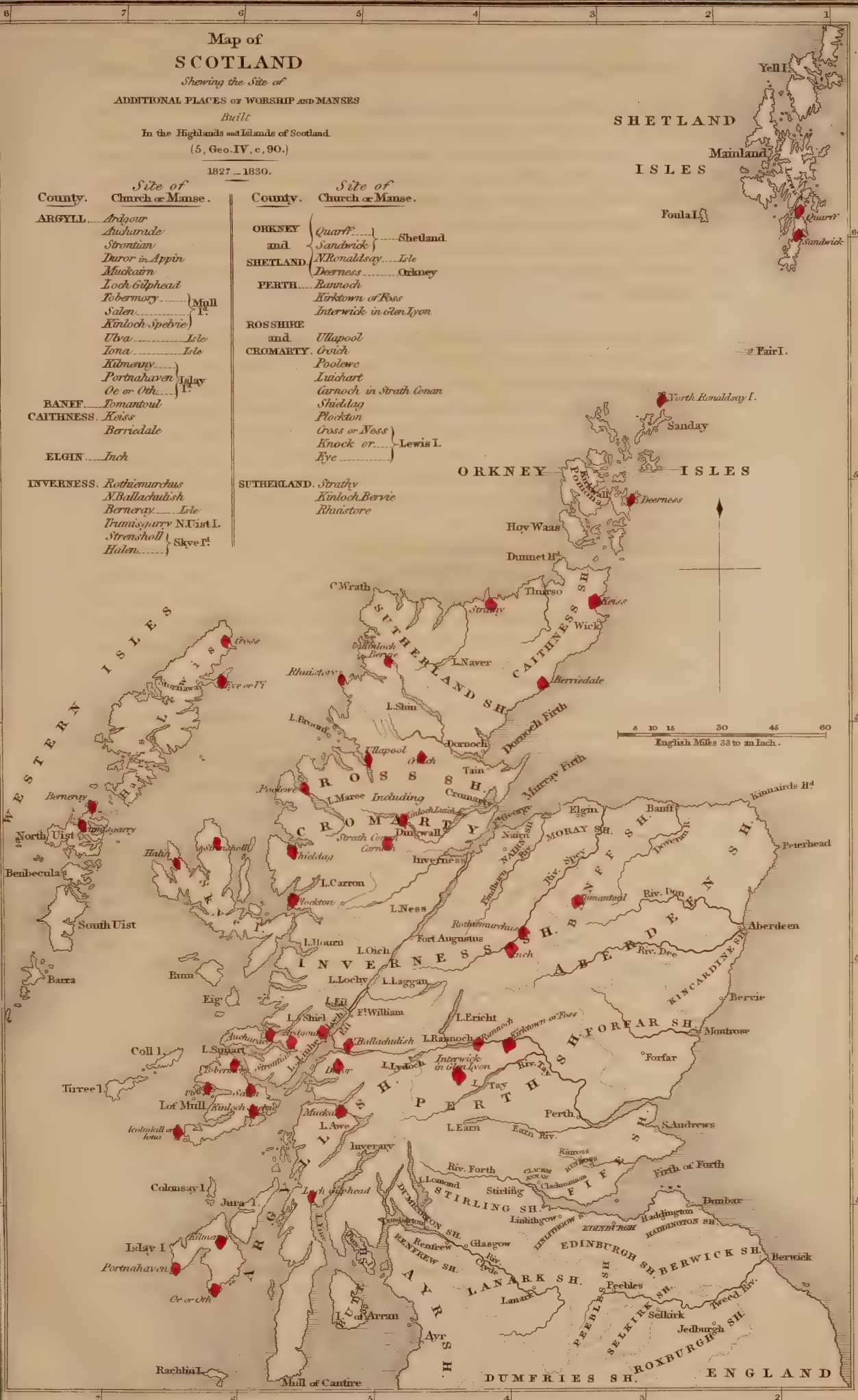
In the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(5, Geo. IV, c, 90.)

1827—1830.

County.	Site of Church or Manse.	
ARGYLL	*Ardgour*	
	Aucharadle	
	Strontian	
	Duror in Appin	
	Muckairn	
	Loch Gilphead	
	Tobermory	Mull I.
	Salen	Mull I.
	Kinloch Spelvie	Mull I.
	Ulva	Isle
	Iona	Isle
	Kilmenny	
	Portnahaven	Islay I.
	Oe or Oth	Islay I.
BANFF	*Tomantoul*	
CAITHNESS	*Keiss*	
	Berriedale	
ELGIN	*Inch*	
INVERNESS	*Rothiemurchus*	
	N. Ballachulish	
	Berneray	Isle
	Trumisgarry	N. Uist I.
	Strensholl	Skye I.
	Halen	Skye I.

County.	Site of Church or Manse.	
ORKNEY and SHETLAND	*Quarff*	Shetland
	Sandwick	Shetland
	N. Ronaldsay	Isle
	Deerness	Orkney
PERTH	*Rannoch*	
	Kirktown of Foss	
	Interwick in Glen Lyon	
ROSSHIRE and CROMARTY	*Ullapool*	
	Gvich	
	Poolewe	
	Luichart	
	Carnoch in Strath Conan	
	Shieldag	
	Plockton	
	Cross or Ness	Lewis I.
	Knock or	Lewis I.
	Eye	Lewis I.
SUTHERLAND	*Strathy*	
	Kinloch Bervie	
	Rhuistore	



S. Arrowsmith delin.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 20 May 1835.

23

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED

By virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, c. 45;

INTITULED,

"*AN ACT for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes.*"

ALSO,

AN ACCOUNT of CHARGES and EXPENSES paid by the COMMISSIONERS from 25th *March* 1834 to 25th *March* 1835:—*Presented July* 1835—[By Act.]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *September* 1835.

To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR

BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

IN their last Report, His Majesty's Commissioners stated, That Two hundred and eight Churches and Chapels had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand and forty-nine Persons, including One hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight Free Seats, to be appropriated to the use of the Poor. 279,049.

They have now to state, That Four Churches and Chapels have since been completed, at the following places; viz.—At Bollington, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester; at Norbury, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; at Cross Stones, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York; and at Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster. Four new Places of Worship.

In these Four Churches and Chapels, accommodation has been provided for Four thousand five hundred and six persons, including Two thousand three hundred and seventy Free Seats, to be appropriated to the use of the Poor. Thus, in the whole, Two hundred and twelve Churches and Chapels have now been completed, and therein a total provision has been made for Two hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five persons, including One hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight Free Seats, to be appropriated to the use of the Poor, the number of sittings being 4,506. 283,555.

being estimated according to the Scale laid down by His Majesty's Commissioners.

Five Churches and Chapels in progress.

His Majesty's Commissioners beg leave further to report, That Five Churches and Chapels are in the course of building, at the following places; viz.—In the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Dovor, in the county of Kent; at North Shields, in the parish of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland; at Carmarthen, in the county of Carmarthen; at Tredegar, in the parish of Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth; and at Habergham Eaves, in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster. The state of the Works in each of these Churches and Chapels, on the 10th day of July, is fully detailed in the Schedule accompanying this Report, marked (A.)

Schedule (A.) pp. 8 & 9.

Plans for Four Chapels.

His Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, That Plans for Four other Chapels have been approved of, to be built at the following Places; viz.—At Sheerness, in the parish of Minster, in the county of Kent; at Loughborough, in the county of Leicester; at Newport, in the parish of Saint Woollos, in the county of Monmouth; and in the parish of Saint John the Evangelist, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex. The Buildings, in the two first cases, will be commenced as soon as the contracts have been entered into, for the performance of the works; and in the two last cases, as soon as the subscriptions promised are paid to the Board.

Proposed Grants in aid of Nine new Churches and Chapels.

His Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, That they have proposed to make Grants in aid of building Churches and Chapels at the Nine following Places; viz.—At Dawley, in the county of Salop; at Oldbury, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Salop; in the parish of Saint George in the East, in the county of Middlesex; at Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset; at Stayley Bridge, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster; at Duckinfield, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; at Tipton, in the county of Stafford; in the parish of Saint James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and in the Wilderness, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York: the Plans for which have not yet been laid before the Board.

His Majesty's Commissioners annexed a Schedule to their last Report, containing a List of Applications which had been made to them from various Places for pecuniary Aid towards building new Churches and Chapels; a Copy of which, and of the Applications which have since been made, accompanies this Report, marked (B.)

Schedule (B.) pp. 10 & 11.

Since the last Report, the parish of Wrockwardine, in the county of Salop, has been divided into two distinct and separate parishes,

27

parishes, under the provisions of the 16th Section of the Act of the 58 Geo. III., c. 45.

Ecclesiastical Districts, under the 21st section of the same Act, have been formed out of the respective parishes of Saint Philip and Jacob, in the city of Bristol; Wantage, in the county of Berks; Alfreton, in the county of Derby; and District Chapelries have been assigned under the 16th Section of the 59th Geo. III., c. 134, to Saint Peter's Chapel, Saint James's Chapel, Saint Margaret's Chapel, Saint Paul's Chapel, and Shaw Chapel, in the Chapelry of Oldham, in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, in the county of Lancaster; to St. Paul's, All Saints and St. John's Chapels, in the parish of Portsea, in the county of Southampton; to Saint Mark's and Hanover Chapels, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex; to Saint James's, Holy Trinity and Saint Nicholas's Chapels, in the township of Whitehaven, and parish of Saint Bees, in the county of Cumberland; and to the Chapel at Saint Day, in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall.

His Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, and without any aid from the Parliamentary Funds, afforded or expressed their willingness to afford facilities for obtaining additional Burial Grounds for the parishes of Saint George, Stamford, in the county of Lincoln; Saint Peter the Great, in the city of Chichester; Banbury, in the county of Oxford; Upton-upon-Severn, in the county of Worcester; Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster; Saint Ives, in the county of Cornwall, and Hinckley, in the county of Leicester; and also for obtaining Sites for new Churches and Chapels at Harlow, in the county of Essex; Shildon, in the parish of Saint Andrew, Auckland, in the county of Durham; Eling, in the county of Southampton; Brightlingsea, in the county of Essex; Brentwood, in the parish of Southweald, in the county of Essex; in the parish of Saint Sidwell, in the city of Exeter; in the parish of Saint Giles, in the county of Oxford; Hampstead Norris, in the county of Berks; Hadlow Down, in the parishes of Mayfield and Buxted, in the county of Sussex; Appledore, in the parish of Northam, in the county of Devon; St. Botolph, Colchester, in the county of Essex; Upton-cum-Chalvey, in the county of Bucks; Shirley, in the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey; at Sarisbury, in the parish of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton—(also for a Parsonage House and Glebe), and at Aveley, in the county of Essex, for a Parsonage House.

His Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that, under the powers vested in them by the Church Building Acts, they have, with the necessary consents, re-united the Rectorial and Vicarial Tithes of

the parish of Orwell, in the county of Cambridge, and formed the same into a Rectory.

Several applications have been made to the Board by persons who have built or who propose to build and endow Chapels under the Act of 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 38; and in the following cases, being within the jurisdiction of the Board, His Majesty's Commissioners propose granting the perpetual patronage to the person or persons respectively building and endowing the same, their Heirs and Assigns: viz.—At Bude, in the parish of Stratton, in the county of Cornwall; Fareham, in the county of Hants; Mincham, in the parish of Gnossall, in the county of Stafford; Levens, in the parish of Heversham, in the county of Westmoreland; Ivybridge, in the parish of Cornwood, in the county of Devon; Ettingshall, in the parish of Sedgeley, in the county of Stafford; Brathay, in the parish of Hawkshead, in the county of Lancaster; Southend, in the parish of Prittlewell, in the county of Essex, and Edgbaston, in the county of Warwick.

Exchequer Bills, 1,500,000 *l.*

The Exchequer Bills issued to this day amount to One million five hundred thousand Pounds.

Church Commissioners' Office,
28 July 1835.

W. CANTUAR.
MELBOURNE.
LANSDOWNE.
T. SPRING RICE.
J. RUSSELL.
DUNCANNON.
HARROWBY.
C. J. LONDON.
J. LINCOLN.
G. O. CAMBRIDGE.
JOSHUA WATSON.
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.
BEXLEY.
H. LICH. & COV.

29

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

	Number.
Churches and Chapels completed - - - - -	212
Ditto - - - - Building - - - - -	5
Plans approved - - - - - - - - -	4
Grants proposed to be made for Building other Churches and Chapels - - - - - - - - - -	9
Total - - - -	230

Accommodation in Churches and Chapels completed.

In Pews - - - - - - - - -	127,617
In Free Seats - - - - - - - -	155,938
Total - - -	283,555

Schedule (A.)

PLACES where New CHURCHES or CHAPELS are Building.

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Style and Character of the Building.	Accommodation: In Pews.	Accommodation: In Free Seats.	TOTAL Accommodation.
BEDWELTY, Tredegar	Monmouth	Llandaff	Saxon or early Norman, with a Tower.	614	394	1,008
CARMARTHEN	Carmarthen	St. David's	Gothic, with square Tower.	564	498	1,062
ST. MARY, Dovor	Kent	Canterbury	Gothic, with two Turrets and Spires.	583	969	1,552
TYNEMOUTH, North Shields	Northumberland.	Durham	Gothic, with Tower.	604	616	1,220
WHALLEY, Habergham Eaves, Barnley.	Lancaster	Chester	Gothic, with Tower.	476	580	1,056

31

Schedule (A.)

PLACES, where New Churches or Chapels are Building.

ARCHITECTS' ESTIMATE, including Incidental Expenses and Commission.	Amount of Contract; to which is added the Incidental Expenses, and Architects' Commission.	When First Stone was laid.	STATE OF THE BUILDING on 10th July 1835.	When BUILDING will be Finished.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
3,008 – –	3,019 – –	June 26, 1835.	The walls are raised within a foot of the level of the ground floor.	15th September 1836.
4,320 – –	4,150 – –	May 27, 1835.	The whole of the walls are five feet above the top of the plinth, and a large portion of the ornamental free-stone work prepared.	
6,250 – –	6,250 – –	September 7, 1833.	The bricklayers, slaters, plasterers and plumbers' works almost completed. The joiners' work of organ gallery, west gallery and south gallery, completed. The pewing of north gallery, and of the body of the chapel, rapidly fixing. The masons' work completed, excepting the three entrance doorways of principal front, and the paving of the middle aisle. The glazing of north side completed, and the remainder in rapid progress.	September 1835.
3,524 2 8	3,579 19 4	September 23, 1834.	The whole of the masonry of the body of the chapel, chancel and vestries is complete, with the exception of the flagging. The tower is up to the height of octagonal offsets, viz. 52 feet, and the four pinnacles with the flying buttresses ready to put on. The sleeper walls are all built. The several roofs of chapel, chancel and vestries, are on, and covered in with the slating complete; the rafflings are all laid. The whole of the chapel is ready for plastering. The gallery trusses are all up, and the pew framing ready for fixing. The flooring deals are all dressed, ready for laying down, and the wall plates or bond timbers are laid on the sleeper walls ready to receive the joists.	November 1835.
2,750 – –	2,750 – –	– – –	The contracts and bonds not yet approved.	

Schedule (B.)

APPLICATIONS for further CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Population Census, 1831.	Present Church Accommodation.
ALSTON	Cumberland	Carlisle	5,699	766
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Stayley Bridge	Lancaster	Chester	25,967	6,766
ALMONDBURY, Austonley	York	York	23,979	6,232
BARFORD	Nottingham	York	6,325	800
BATH, St. Michael's	Somerset	Bath and Wells	2,838	1,000
BIDSTONE, Birkenhead	Chester	Chester	2,569	—
BINGLEY—Morten	York	York	9,000	670
Harden				
BLACKBURN, Walton-le-Dale	Lancaster	Chester	53,350	9,051
BRADFORD—Clayton	York	York	52,954	8,980
Eccles Hill				
Great Horton				
BRIDGEWATER	Somerset	Bath and Wells	7,807	1,200
CLODOCK, Newton	Hereford	St. David's	1,863	1,200
CROSS-CANONBY	Cumberland	Carlisle	4,630	750
DARFIELD	York	York	3,820	650
DARLINGTON	Durham	Durham	9,417	1,160
DONCASTER	York	York	9,230	1,835
EDMONTON, Fore-street Ward	Middlesex	London	7,900	1,740
ELING	Southampton	Winchester	4,314	500
FAREHAM	Southampton	Winchester	3,677	2,000
GUIESELEY	York	York	9,000	1,004
GRAVESEND	Kent	Rochester	3,814	800
HEREFORD—All Saints	Hereford	Hereford	2,905	1,098
St. Martin's			1,020	Church destroyed.
St. Peter's			2,247	1,190
St. Owen's			1,623	Church destroyed.
St. Nicholas			1,134	300
St. John*			1,353	Church destroyed.
HERNE, Herne Bay	Kent	Canterbury	1,876	500
HINCKLEY	Leicester	Lincoln	9,706	1,004
ILKESTON	Derby	Lichfield and Coventry.	4,107	498
JARROW	Durham	Durham	24,189	4,687
KENDAL	Westmorland	Chester	10,362	1,900
KILDWICK	York	York	8,400	1,800
KIRKBURTON, Holmforth	York	York	13,659	2,250
KNARESBOROUGH	York	York	8,101	2,038
LEEDS	York	York	83,000	6,864
MANCHESTER, Harpershey	Lancaster	Chester	186,942	23,000
MANGOTSFIELD	Somerset	Bristol	4,179	300
MINSTER	Kent	Canterbury	9,231	335
MIRFIELD	York	York	5,041	500
MILTON	Kent	Rochester	2,769	400
MADELEY	Salop	Hereford	5,379	700 to 800
NEWARK	Nottingham	York	8,084	3,000
NEWPORT	Southampton	Winchester	4,000	1,000
NOTTINGHAM, Nottingham Park	Town and County of the Town of Nottingham	York	50,680	3,453
OSWESTRY	Salop	St. Asaph	8,581	2,016
OTLEY	York	York	9,358	3,000
PENWORTHAM	Lancaster	Chester	5,000	900
PLYMOUTH, Charles	Devon	Exeter	9,385	1,450
PLYMOUTH, St. Andrew's	Devon	Exeter	12,206	3,500
ROTHERHAM, Kemberworth	York	York	9,633	2,000
ROWLEY REGIS	Stafford	Worcester	6,062	500

* Service performed in the North Transept of the Cathedral, in which Accommodation is provided for 517.

Schedule (B.)—Applications for further Church Accommodation—*continued.*

PARISH.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Population Census, 1831.	Present Church Accommodation.
STAFFORD, St. Mary	Stafford	Lichfield and Coventry.	5,736	1,058
STANDISH	Lancaster	Chester	7,616	1,300
STONE	Stafford	Lichfield and Coventry.	7,251	1,030
STROUD	Gloucester	Gloucester	8,607	1,500
SUTTON	York	York	5,000	500
WELLS, St. Cuthbert (Out-Parish)	Somerset	Bath and Wells	2,838	1,000

APPLICATIONS for further Church Accommodation, Since the last Report.

WHALLEY, Habergham Eaves	Lancaster	Chester	17,520	3,000
STOCKPORT, Duckinfield	Chester	Chester	66,610	8,905
WESTMINSTER, St. John the Evangelist	Middlesex	London	22,648	1,800
MOTTRAM	Chester	Chester	15,536	1,000
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	Durham	Durham	7,991	1,356
LOUGHBOROUGH	Leicester	Lincoln	10,969	1,200
ST. WOLLOS, Newport	Monmouth	Llandaff	7,062	800
TIPTON	Stafford	Lichfield and Coventry.	14,951	1,052
GERMAN	Isle of Man	Sodor and Man	3,758	600
MOLD	Flint	St. Asaph	8,086	1,100
HALIFAX, In the Wilderness	York	York	109,899	16,133
WESTMINSTER, St. James	Middlesex	London	37,053	3,800
GATESHEAD, Bensham	Durham	Durham	15,177	2,000

CHURCH BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

AN ACCOUNT of Charges and Expenses paid by His Majesty's Commissioners in and about the Execution of the Acts of the 58th & 59th Geo. III. c. 45 & 134; the 3d, 5th and 7th & 8th Geo. IV. c. 72, 103 & 72, and the 1st & 2d and 2d & 3d Will. IV. c. 38 & 61, for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes; from the 25th day of March 1834 to the 25th day of March 1835.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries:		
Secretary, from the 25th December 1833 to the 25th Dec. 1834	700 – –	
Surveyor – – – – – – ditto – – – – –	700 – –	
Clerks – – – – – – – – ditto – – – – –	923 11 –	
Office-keeper – – – – – ditto – – – – –	80 – –	
Ditto for Servants – – ditto – – – – –	80 – –	
Messengers – – – – – ditto – – – – –	31 4 –	
		2,514 15 –
Rent and Taxes:		
Rent, from the 29th September 1833 to the 29th September 1834	105 – –	
Taxes, paid during the year – – – – – – – –	82 11 10	
		187 11 10
Repairs, paid during the year – – – – – – – – –		40 18 3
Furnishing, from the 25th of March 1834 to the 25th of March 1835 – –		56 3 9
Surveyor's Travelling Expenses for the year 1834 – – – – –		72 – –
Coals, from the 25th of March 1833 to the 17th of May 1834 – – –		33 – –
Candles, for the years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834 – – – – –		32 17 6
Law Charges, for the year ending the 25th of March 1834 – – – –		138 15 –
Gazette Advertisements for the years 1833 and 1834 – – – – –		60 18 9
Stationery – – – – – – – – – – – – –		142 13 6
Postage, Parcels and other petty Disbursements, from the 25th of March 1834 to the 25th March 1835 – – – – – – – – – – –		13 12 11
		3,293 6 6
Less,—Proportion of Rent, Taxes and Office-keeping received of His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Charities in England for the Education of the Poor, who occupy part of the Premises engaged by His Majesty's Commissioners for Building new Churches; from the 29th of September 1833 to the 29th of September 1834 – – – –		124 9 1
	£.	3,168 17 5

Church Commissioners' Office,
28 July 1835.

Geo. Jelf, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR

BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

1835.

Ordered by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *September* 1835.

35

SECOND

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

1835.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *June* 1835.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

APPENDIX:

No. 1.—National Schools in Operation in the Provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught - - - - - - - - p. 11.

No. 2.—School-houses, towards the Building of which the Commissioners have granted Aid, in the Provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught - - - - - - - - - - p. 47.

No. 3.—Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education in Ireland, for the Year 1812 - - - - - - - - p. 61.

No. 4.—Regulations and Directions to be attended to in making Applications to the Board of Commissioners of National Education for Aid towards Building of School-houses, or for the Support of Schools - p. 66.

No. 5.—Abstracts of Accounts from 1 December 1831 to 31 March 1835, p. 69.

REPORT.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to administer the Funds granted by Parliament for the Education of the Poor of Ireland, beg leave to lay before your Excellency this our Second Report, which we have so framed as to convey in it Answers, *seriatim*, to the several Queries transmitted to us by your Excellency on the 19th of last month.

FIRST QUERY.—*What has been the general result of the experience which has now been obtained by the new system of Education in Ireland?*

We have given tables in the Appendix, marked Nos. 1 & 2, which shew what progress the new system of Education has made, and what support it has received. We annex abstracts of them. The results which they disclose are, we think, highly satisfactory.

It will be found by reference to them, that we had at the close of the last year 1,106 schools in operation, which were attended by 145,521 children; that we had made grants towards the establishment of 191 additional school-houses, calculated to contain 39,831 children; that of the signatures to the applications made to us for aid, 140 are those of clergymen of the Established Church; 180 of Presbyterian clergymen; 1,397 of Roman Catholic clergymen; 6,915 of Protestant laymen; and 8,630 of Roman Catholic laymen; and that while the grants made by us towards the building and fitting-up of school-houses amount to 33,027 *l.* 7 *s.*, the local contributions for the same purposes amount to 23,142 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

It thus appears that the system has already been very generally adopted under the auspices both of Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen, and of Protestant and Roman Catholic laymen. It may be said that the Protestant clerical signatures are much fewer than the Roman Catholic, but we understand that, according to the late census taken by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, the number of Protestants of the Established Church in Ireland is about 852,000; the number of Presbyterians, about 635,000; the number of Protestant Dissenters, about 22,000; and the number of Roman Catholics, about 6,423,000; therefore, it appears that the Protestant clerical signatures to the applications to us, bear to the Roman Catholic clerical signatures about the same proportion that the number of Protestants bears to that of Roman Catholics in the mass of the population; and the Protestant lay signatures a much higher proportion. It is also observable, that of the signatures to applications from Ulster, 246 are those of Protestant clergymen; and that it is in Ulster that Protestants of that class of life for which the National Schools are intended, are principally to be found.

From the foregoing facts we may, we consider, safely conclude, that the new system of Education has proved generally beneficial and acceptable to Protestants and Roman Catholics, according to their respective wants.

SECOND QUERY.—*What are the Works which at present form part of the regular course of instruction in the Schools?*

We have published five lesson books, which afford information on different subjects of education, in regular succession. We have also published extracts from the Scriptures, consisting of selections from the Book of Genesis, the Gospel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles, interspersed with passages from other parts; and a volume of sacred poetry.

We have also provided elementary books of arithmetic, book-keeping, trigonometry and geometry, and a series of reading and arithmetical tables. These books have met with general approbation.

THIRD QUERY.—*What are the defects in the Schools formerly and still existing in Ireland, whether Protestant or Catholic, from which the new system is free?*

There appears to have been two main defects in the schools heretofore existing in Ireland: I. The principles on which they were conducted rendered them to a great extent exclusive with respect either to Protestants or to Roman Catholics: Roman Catholic Schools being conducted on Roman Catholic principles, were, of course, objectionable generally to Protestants, while Protestant Schools, being conducted on Protestant principles, were equally objectionable to Roman Catholics; and being regarded by Roman Catholics as adverse establishments, they tended, when under the patronage of Government, and supported by public money, to excite, in the bulk of the population, feelings of discontent towards the State, and of alienation from it. II. They had neither competent teachers nor proper books. The teachers were in general extremely ignorant; many of them were unable to teach even the mere art of reading and writing; and such of them as could do so much, were, for the most part, utterly incapable of combining instruction in it with such a training of the mind as could produce general information and improvement. As to books, the want of suitable works was felt every where; and without a regular supply of them, no system of education can ever prove effectual for great and general good.

These defects still exist to a great degree. From the first, the National Schools are free. In them the importance of religion is constantly impressed upon the minds of the children through works calculated to promote good principles, and fill the heart with a love of religion, but which are so compiled as not to clash with the doctrines of any particular class of Christians. The children are thus prepared for those more strict religious exercises, which it is the peculiar province of the ministers of religion to superintend or direct, and for which stated times are set apart in each school, so that each class of Christians may thus receive, separately, such religious instruction, and from such persons as their parents or pastors may approve or appoint.

The National Schools are therefore founded on principles which conscientious men of different religious denominations may, and do embrace; and although, from a misapprehension of the rules which the National system enjoins respecting the use of the Scriptures, it originally met with much opposition, yet it has succeeded beyond our highest expectations, and reasonable men of all parties are daily manifesting more and more their approval of it.

The second of the defects which we have mentioned, so far as relates to Teachers, is still felt in the National Schools; but we trust we shall be able completely to remove it, by means of the training establishments which we are now preparing, and by the aid of increased funds. The want of books we have been already able in a great degree to supply; and before the end of the present year, we hope we shall have furnished every School in connexion with us with a full stock of the works we have published.

FOURTH QUERY.—*Is it the expectation of the Board that a new class of Schoolmasters may be trained, whose conduct and influence may be beneficial in promoting morality, harmony and good order in the country parts of Ireland?*

If we are furnished with adequate means by the State, not only for training Schoolmasters but for inducing competent persons to become candidates for teacherships, through a fair prospect of remuneration and advancement, we have no doubt whatever that a new class of Schoolmasters may be trained, whose conduct and influence must be highly beneficial in promoting morality, harmony and good order, in the country parts of Ireland.

It is only through such persons that we can hope to render the National Schools successful in improving the general condition of the people. It is not, however, merely through the schools committed to their charge that the beneficial effects of their influence would be felt. Living in friendly habits with the people, not greatly elevated above them, but so provided for as to be able to maintain a respectable station; trained to good habits; identified in interest with the State, and therefore anxious to promote a spirit of obedience to lawful authority, we are confident that they would prove a body of the utmost value and importance in promoting civilization and peace.

FIFTH QUERY.—*What extension can be given to the new system of Education consistently with the demand for instruction, and with due regard to the preparation necessary for training Schoolmasters upon whom reliance can be placed, in respect to competency, character and discretion; and what amount of Funds may be annually expended beneficially by the State for that purpose?* [In answering this Question, the Commissioners are requested to have regard to the recommendation of the Commissioners of 1812 and 1825, and of the Committees of the House of Commons of 1828 and 1830 that reported upon the subject, as well as to their own experience.]

We think that the new system may be gradually extended, through the agency of such Teachers as we have contemplated in the last paragraph, until its benefits are enjoyed by the great mass of the population.

In expressing our opinion as to the amount of funds necessary for this purpose, we must consider the system of instruction to be pursued in the Schools, and the means necessary for inducing well-qualified persons to undertake it.

Formerly, nothing was attempted in elementary Schools further than to communicate the art of reading, writing and arithmetic, with some knowledge of grammar, geography and history. Latterly, teachers have made use of the reading lessons to convey information. Writing has been made subservient to the teaching of spelling, grammar and composition, and also to the fixing of instruction on the memory. Arithmetic, instead of being taught by unexplained rules, has been made the vehicle for conveying the elements of mathematical knowledge, and training the mind to accuracy of thinking and reasoning. Reading books have latterly been compiled on these principles, the lessons being so selected as to convey the elements of knowledge on a variety of subjects. And this introduction of intellectual exercises into the teaching of these elementary arts, has been found to produce a reflex effect upon the progress of the pupils in learning the arts themselves; children are found to be more easily taught to read when, while they are learning to pronounce and combine syllables and words into sentences, they are receiving information. Their writing proceeds better, when, while they are learning the mechanical art, they are learning the use of it; and they become better arithmeticians when the principles on which arithmetical operations are founded are gradually developed to them.

To teach upon this principle, it is absolutely necessary that the teacher not only be able to read, and spell, and write well, and be a good practical arithmetician, but that he be a person of general intelligence, having an extensive and accurate knowledge of the subjects treated of in the reading lessons. He must know much more than is expressed in the lessons themselves, or he will be totally unable to explain them familiarly, to correct the mistakes into which his pupils fall, and answer the innumerable questions that will be put to him as soon as the understanding of his pupils begins to be exercised on any subject.

It is therefore necessary that teachers should not merely be able to teach their pupils to read, write, and to conduct Schools upon an approved system of discipline, but that they be able to aid in forming the minds of children, and directing their power of reading into a beneficial channel. The power of reading is frequently lost to children, and even becomes a source of corruption and mischief to them, because they have never been directed to the proper use of it; and it is consequently of the highest importance that, while they are taught to read, their thoughts

and inclinations should have a beneficial direction given to them. To effect this manifestly requires a teacher of considerable skill and intelligence.

To secure the services of such persons, it is material that suitable means of instruction should be provided for those who desire to prepare themselves for the office of teaching, and that persons of character and ability should be induced to seek it by the prospect of adequate advantages.

With these views, we propose establishing five Professorships in our training institution. I. Of the art of teaching and conducting Schools. The professor of this branch to be the head of the institution. II. Of composition, English literature, history, geography and political economy. III. Of natural history in all its branches. IV. Of mathematics and mathematical science. V. Of mental philosophy, including the elements of logic and rhetoric. We propose that no person shall be admitted to the training institution, who does not previously undergo a satisfactory examination in an entrance course to be appointed for that purpose; and that each person who may be admitted shall study in it for at least two years, before he be declared fit to undertake the charge of a school; that during this time, he shall receive instruction in the different branches of knowledge already specified, and be practised in teaching in the model school, under the direction of the professor of teaching.

We are of opinion that, in addition to the general training institution, 32 district Model Schools should be established, being a number equal to that of the counties of Ireland; that those Model Schools should be under the direction of Teachers chosen for superior attainments, and receiving superior remuneration to those charged with the general or Primary Schools; and that, hereafter, each candidate for admission to the training establishments should undergo a preparatory training in one of them.

We think the Salary of the Teacher of each Model School should be 100 *l.* a year, and that he should have two Assistants, having a salary of 50 *l.* a year each.

We consider that the Teacher of each Primary School should have a certain salary of 25 *l.* a year; and that the Commissioners for the time being should be authorized to award annually to each a further sum not exceeding 5 *l.*, provided they shall see cause for doing so in the Inspector's report of his general conduct, and the character of the school committed to him. We are also of opinion that each Teacher should be furnished with apartments adjoining the school.

We now come to consider the number of Schools necessary to meet the wants of the country.

The population of Ireland amounts to about 8,000,000, and of these probably there are 1,140,000 (or about a seventh of the whole) between the ages of seven and 13 years; we are satisfied that, at least, one-half of that number would require the aid of the National Schools; and as we do not think a school should, in general, much exceed 100, we consider that there should be 5,000 National Schools established, each under a competent Teacher.

It would take about nine years to establish the necessary number of Schools. The annual expense during each of these years would necessarily vary from year to year. After that period the building of school-houses would cease to be an annual charge, and the establishment being then complete, the general annual expenditure would cease to fluctuate, and the sum thenceforth required would be about 200,000 *l.* a year.

We estimate the expenditure for each of the intervening nine years as follows:

FIRST YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment	4,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of present establishment	11,824	–	–
Repairs	2,000	–	–
Books and School Requisites	6,000	–	–
Inspection	2,400	–	–
Training Department	6,000	–	–
Building 20 Model Schools	15,000	–	–
£.	47,224	–	–

SECOND YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment	4,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of present establishment	11,824	–	–
Repairs	500	–	–
Salaries to Teachers in Model Schools	4,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	7,000	–	–
Inspection	3,000	–	–
Training Department	6,000	–	–
Building 12 Model Schools	9,000	–	–
Ditto 500 Primary Schools	90,000	–	–
£.	134,324	–	–

THIRD YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment	4,500	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of present establishment	7,000	–	–
Repairs	500	–	–
Salaries to Teachers in Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	15,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	7,500	–	–
Inspection	3,000	–	–
Training	7,000	–	–
Building 1,000 Primary Schools	180,000	–	–
£.	230,900	–	–

FOURTH YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	5,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of present establishment	2,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	45,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	10,000	–	–
Inspection	3,000	–	–
Training	8,000	–	–
Building 1,000 Primary Schools	180,000	–	–
£.	259,400	–	–

FIFTH YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	6,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of present establishment	1,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers in Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers in Primary Schools	75,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	12,000	–	–
Inspection	3,500	–	–
Training	8,500	–	–
Building 1,000 Primary Schools	180,000	–	–
£.	292,400	–	–

SIXTH YEAR

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	7,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	105,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	14,000	–	–
Inspection	3,500	–	–
Training	9,000	–	–
Building 1,000 Primary Schools	180,000	–	–
£.	324,900	–	–

SEVENTH YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	8,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	135,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	17,000	–	–
Inspection	4,000	–	–
Training	9,000	–	–
Building 250 Primary Schools	45,000	–	–
£.	224,400	–	–

EIGHTH YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	9,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	142,500	–	–
Books and Requisites	18,000	–	–
Inspection	4,000	–	–
Training	10,000	–	–
Building 150 Primary Schools	27,000	–	–
£.	216,900	–	–

NINTH YEAR:

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	10,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	147,000	–	–
Books and Requisites	20,000	–	–
Inspection	4,000	–	–
Training	10,000	–	–
Building 100 Primary Schools	18,000	–	–
£.	215,400	–	–

We estimate the different branches of the expenditure, which we think would produce in the 10th year and thenceforth the permanent charge of 200,000 *l.* a year, as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Official Establishment and Incidents	10,000	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Model Schools	6,400	–	–
Salaries to Teachers of Primary Schools	150,000	–	–
Books and School Requisites	20,000	–	–
Inspection	4,000	–	–
Training Department	10,000	–	–

In offering the foregoing suggestions, we have had particular regard to the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1812 and 1825, and of the Committees of the House of Commons of 1828 and 1830 that reported upon the subject of Education in Ireland.

The recommendations of the Commissioners of 1812 are contained in their Report of that year, a copy of which we beg leave to insert in the Appendix. These

43

These recommendations were in substance adopted by the Commissioners of 1825, and by the Committees of 1828 and 1830. It will be found by reference to the Report, that the views which we have expressed, and the rules upon which we act, and of which we also insert a copy in the Appendix, are in strict accordance with them.

We beg leave to add, that we have now before us 362 applications for aid towards the building and establishing of Schools, upon which we cannot decide until we shall have ascertained the amount of funds which may be voted for education in Ireland during the present year.

We give in the Appendix Abstracts of our Accounts from the time we commenced acting to the 31st of March last.

LEINSTER.
Rᴰ DUBLIN.
D. MURRAY.
FRANC SADLEIR.
JAMES CARLILE.
A. R. BLAKE.
ROBERT HOLMES.

13 *June* 1835.

ABSTRACT OF TABLE No. 1.

ABSTRACT, in Provinces, of National Schools in Operation.

PROVINCES.	Number of Schools in each Province.	Class of Applications in each Province.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH PROVINCE, TOWARDS								Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up and Requisites.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up			Salaries.			Requisites.			
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ulster - - -	439	126	211	60	66	149	391	2,886	2,583	27,507	18,104	45,611	391	54	2,985	12	4	2,107	16	5	3,948	–	–	1,137	6	4	4,030	12	5½
Munster - -	207	18	123	16	20	1	249	828	1,139	18,726	13,775	32,501	158	78	1,155	11	–	1,010	13	7	2,093	–	–	572	14	9	1,660	17	6½
Leinster - -	343	27	190	25	26	6	366	1,602	2,568	27,737	22,219	49,956	245	147	2,430	7	7	2,758	8	–	3,983	10	–	1,366	16	5	5,842	2	4
Connaught - -	117	5	77	13	5	1	134	531	753	10,675	6,778	17,453	94	28	1,347	16	7½	734	6	5	1,216	–	–	301	13	9½	2,295	17	9½
Total - -	1,106	176	601	114	117	157	1,140	5,847	7,043	84,645	60,876	145,521	888	307	7,919	7	6½	6,611	4	5	11,240	10	–	3,378	11	3½	13,829	10	1½

ABSTRACT OF TABLE No. 2.

ABSTRACT, in Provinces, of School Houses, towards the Building of which the Commissioners have granted Aid.

PROVINCES.	Number of School Houses in each Province.	Classes of Application in each Province.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH PROVINCE, TOWARDS								Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.				Fitting-up.					
											Unpaid.			Paid.			Unpaid.			Paid.			
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Leinster - -	51	3	38	10	3	2	73	248	526	13,258	4,457	2	11	2,045	19	10	100	2	–	-	-	-	4,668	16	8½
Ulster - - -	56	21	33	2	12	19	65	383	447	7,987	2,707	19	11	532	9	5	15	7	4	24	17	–	2,220	5	3
Munster - -	39	6	27	6	6	2	59	219	263	9,650	3,625	10	–	1,242	13	4	2	13	4	10	–	–	3,329	15	2½
Connaught - -	45	2	39	4	2	- -	60	218	351	8,936	2,527	19	4	1,204	–	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472	6	4
Total - -	191	32	137	22	23	23	257	1,068	1,587	39,831	13,318	12	2	5,025	3	3	118	2	8	34	17	–	12,691	3	6

APPENDIX.

—No. 1.—

(1.)—ABSTRACT of the NATIONAL SCHOOLS in OPERATION in ULSTER.

COUNTY.	Number of Schools in each County.	Classes of Application in each Province.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll in each County.			Number of Teachers in each County.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building, Fitting-up and Requisites.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	100	43	32	18	7	68	83	557	389	5,567	3,660	9,227	90	11	565 15 –	341 10 10	955 – –	222 4 2	893 9 9
Armagh	27	6	10	3	–	7	20	83	86	1,625	1,382	3,007	18	10	8 – –	225 15 8	255 – –	58 3 6	157 16 – ½
Cavan	31	8	14	1	9	1	26	103	149	2,078	1,528	3,606	23	8	795 13 –	238 3 11	271 – –	109 8 10	718 15 3
Donegal	27	10	11	3	17	2	30	253	244	1,533	1,006	2,539	25	4	457 11 8	192 17 8	232 – –	62 5 4	379 11 5
Down	76	27	32	9	10	38	53	503	345	4,922	3,440	8,362	66	10	248 13 4	252 19 4	689 – –	194 5 8	483 12 –
Fermanagh	28	1	22	5	2	–	25	282	284	1,815	1,060	2,875	28	–	154 14 10	144 7 4	240 – –	97 14 1	240 – 11 ½
Londonderry	39	9	19	9	4	8	40	267	213	2,171	1,374	3,545	38	2	95 11 10	172 8 6	351 – –	44 14 3	149 5 1 ½
Monaghan	45	1	33	7	1	4	50	405	401	3,476	2,180	5,656	40	6	354 3 4	191 7 5	408 – –	175 8 10	474 15 6
Tyrone	66	21	38	5	16	21	64	433	472	4,320	2,474	6,794	63	3	305 9 4	348 5 9	547 – –	173 1 8	533 6 5
TOTAL	439	126	211	60	66	149	391	2,886	2,583	27,507	18,104	45,611	391	54	2,985 12 4	2,107 16 5	3,948 – –	1,137 6 4	4,030 12 5 ½

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45

(1.)—ULSTER:—Schools in Operation.

No.	County and Parish	School	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS												Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.					
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	ANTRIM:																													
1	Ardilinus	Glenariff	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	88	29	117	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	9	3	5	9	3
2	Aghohill	Kilganan	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	72	38	110	1	-	70	-	-	25	15	-	8	-	-	4	-	9	66	2	6
3	Ditto	Lamon	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	47	32	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	13	4½	1	13	4½
4	Ditto	Galgorm	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	44	22	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	6
5	Ditto	Gortgole	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	39	14	53	1	-	28	-	-	3	10	-	8	-	-	1	6	4½	59	10	7½
6	Ditto	Bridge-end	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	69	23	92	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
7	Aughagallon	Cole-lane	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	43	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	11	2	6	8	-	-	4	10	6	10	1	8
8	Ballyclug	Crebilly	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	53	55	108	1	-	40	-	-	8	10	-	10	-	-	2	12	9	26	17	9
9	Belfast City	Donegal-st. male	1	-	-	-	1	1	14	17	571	512	1,083	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	17	15	5	17	15	5
10	Ditto	- ditto, female																												
11	Ditto	Fred^k-st., male	1	-	-	-	1	1	16	8	259	145	404	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	11	17	8½	11	17	8½
12	Ditto	- ditto, female																												
13	Belfast	Upperfalls	1	-	-	-	1	1	15	5	79	48	127	1	-	-	-	-	18	19	2	10	-	-	8	1	10	28	17	2
14	Ditto	Legoneil	1	-	-	-	1	1	11	1	62	36	98	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	19	8	10	19	8
15	Ditto	Springfields	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	5	45	38	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4
16	Ditto	Edenderry	1	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	67	40	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	8	2	5	8	2
17	Ballylinny	Bruslie	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	49	58	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	3	9½	5	3	9½
18	Ditto	Palentine	1	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	39	23	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	2½	1	1	2½
19	Ditto	Ballylinny	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	3	32	26	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	10	3	3	10	3
20	Ballynure	Skilganavan	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	29	21	50	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	13	6	3	9	2
21	Ditto	Ballygowen	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	55	25	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	7	5	1	7	5
22	Ballycarton	Tilderg	1	-	-	-	2	4	2	3	46	38	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—			—		
23	Ballintog	Cloughcer	1	-	-	1	1	3	22	23	59	33	92	1	-	58	-	-	12	-	-	9	-	-	-	17	3½	42	13	8½
24	Cairn Castle	Cairn Castle	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	66	36	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
25	Carnmoney	Carnmoney, No. 1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	41	17	58	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	8	-	-	6	18	6½	8	2	6½
26	Ditto	- ditto - No. 2	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	41	17	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
27	Ditto	White House, male	1	-	-	1	-	2	10	6	74	107	181	1	2	-	-	-	12	4	-	15	-	-	21	16	2½	31	16	2½
28	Ditto	- ditto - female																				16	-	-						
29	Ditto	Ballycraigy, male	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	79	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
30	Ditto	- ditto - female										28	28	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	—			—		

31	Carrigfergus Town -	Carrickferg[s], male	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	124	-	-	124	1	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	10	-	-	2	16	2	13	16	8
32	Ditto - -	- ditto, female									-	-	142	142	-	1	-	-	-				8	-	-						
33	Ditto - -	Kilroot - -	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	38	13	51	51	1	-	-	-	-				8	-	-	2	-	5	2	-	5
34	Ditto - -	Woodburn -	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	-	40	28	68	68	1	-	23	13	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	1	3	12	13	4
35	Carrickfergus -	Carrickfergus, No. 2	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	7	53	16	69	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
36	Ditto - -	Duncrew - -	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	1	22	21	43	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	- ½	-	10	- ½
37	Ditto - -	Loughmourne -	1	-	-	-	2	1	11	-	36	19	55	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	5	-	4	5
38	Ditto - -	Ballylaggin -	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	53	33	86	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	2	-	16	2
39	Connor - -	Tamnaghmore -	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	22	107	65	172	172	1	-	66	13	4	8	14	-	10	-	-	3	5	10 ½	36	12	6 ½
40	Ditto - -	Tannybrack, Upr	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	47	40	87	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
41	Drummaule -	Maheralane -	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	18	50	35	85	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	1 ½	-	12	1 ½
42	Ditto - -	Randalstown -	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	10	146	62	208	208	1	-	80	-	-	13	-	-	12	-	-	4	7	10	98	6	5
43	Ditto - -	Fairinglough -	1	-	-	-	1	1	16	13	69	45	114	114	1	-	28	-	-	11	15	-	8	-	-	-	19	5	63	11	2
44	Dunaghy - -	Craigsdunluff -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	3	73	40	113	113	1	-	23	18	4	8	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	6 ½	32	4	1 ½
45	Ditto - -	Collin - -	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	7	54	40	94	94	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	8	-	-	2	8	7 ½	42	8	7 ½
46	Derryaghy -	Rushy Hill -	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	3	68	53	121	121	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	4	15	1 ½	11	15	1 ½
47	Drumbeg - -	Dunmurray -	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	54	28	82	82	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	5	6	10	7	6	10
48	Dunane - -	Gallough - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	77	43	120	120	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
49	Duncan - -	Moneynick -	-	1	-		-	2	18	14	55	28	83	83	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	6
50	Derrykeelan -	Derrykeelan -	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	21	9	30	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
51	Dunluce - -	Ballyclough -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	39	17	56	56	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-
52	Grange of Dough	Doughe - -	1	-	-	-	2	1	18	6	49	45	94	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	2	-	3	2	-
53	Ditto - -	Ballyclare, No. 2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	30	12	42	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	10	1	2	10
54	Grange - -	Taylorstown, South	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	51	30	81	81	1	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	8	-	-	2	18	8	7	6	2
55	Glynn - -	Glynn Village -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	52	6	58	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
56	Inver - -	Ballysnood -	1	-	-	1	-	1	11	-	43	25	68	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	12	4	-	12	4
57	Kilwaughter -	Mullocksandel -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	27	20	47	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
58	Ditto - -	Craiganorne -	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	50	34	84	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	16	4	1	16	4
59	Ditto - -	Kilwaughter -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	46	41	87	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	10	-	2	10	-
60	Killead - -	Kilcross - -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	32	18	50	50	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	15	8	2	15	8
61	Ditto - -	Cormevy, No. 2	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	10	34	18	52	52	1	-	7	10	-	2	10	-	8	-	-	2	15	4 ½	3	17	10 ½
62	Ditto - -	Straidhaven -	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	1	46	38	84	84	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	4
63	Ditto - -	Cross Hill -	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	22	9	31	31	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	1	13	6 ½	3	1	5 ½
64	Ditto - -	Ballyquillan -	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	6	71	28	99	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	13	2	5	13	2
65	Ditto - -	Killead Meeting House	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	31	15	46	46	1	-	-	-	-	3	15	7	8	-	-	3	19	-	5	16	10
66	Ditto - -	Dungonnell -	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	23	18	41	41	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	8	-	-	-	11	1	1	4	5
67	Killinrolea -	Ballimena - -	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	-	86	86	86	-	1	70	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	-	1	-	9	76	9	2
68	Kilroot - -	Welchthorn -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	8	21	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
69	Kirkinrola -	Clinty - -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	44	31	75	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	15	10	1	15	10
70	Larne - -	Larne - -	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	134	-	134	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	4	16	7 ½	4	16	7 ½
71	Ditto - -	- ditto, female -									-	76	76	76	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-								
72	Ditto - -	Ballycraigy -	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	14	33	47	47	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	11	4 ½	2	11	4 ½
73	Lady - -	Cushendall -	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	29	130	55	185	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	16	3	-	16	3
74	Ditto - -	Dromore, Lower	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	20	81	43	124	124	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	14	10 ½	-	14	10 ½
75	Loughgue -	Mayaver - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	15	68	48	116	116	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-
76	Ditto - -	Marahoney -	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	13	32	13	45	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
77	Ditto - -	Keirlighrun -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	8	45	15	60	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
78	Maragale - -	Ballycarrickmaddy	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	78	44	122	122	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	2	16	10	6	18	4

(continued)

(1.) ULSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.					
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	ANTRIM—*continued.*																											
79	Maragale	Mullicarton	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	6	37	44	81	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	9	8	-	-	1	10	-	3	16	10
80	Maherconish	Megaberry	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	9	56	28	84	1	-	-	-	-	5	10	6	8	-	-	1	18	9	3	3	8½
81	Maheramorn	Black Hill	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	42	32	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
82	Ditto	Mullaghmossin	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	22	16	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
83	Raloo	Toreagh	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	39	29	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	18	1½	-	18	1½
84	Ditto	Glenoe	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	46	20	66	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	1	18	11	6	13	11
85	Ditto	Ballyvallogh	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	37	17	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
86	Ditto	Loughmorn, No. 2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	42	23	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
87	Ramoan	Moyargel	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	88	47	135	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	2
88	Rocavan	Broughshane	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	3	68	35	103	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	2	19	10	5	2	10
89	Rasharkin	Glenbuck	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	- -	34	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	17	7	-	17	7
90	Shankhill	Harmahstown	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	14	44	-	44	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	5	1	3½	5	1	3½
91	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	34	34	-	1							5	-	-						
92	Ditto	Hightown	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	37	31	68	1	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	8	-	-	1	10	-	5	11	-
93	Templepatrick	Lyle Hill	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	3	30	29	59	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	18	2½	-	18	2½
94	Ditto	Ballypaliday	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	49	23	72	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	4	5	5	4	10	5
95	Ditto	Ballintoag	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	6	26	25	51	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	11	1	11	11
96	Ditto	Malusk	-	1	-	1	1	-	11	1	83	32	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	8½	2	-	8½
97	Templecorran	Ballycarry	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	47	18	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	14	5½	-	14	5½
98	Ditto	Windygap	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	40	40	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	4	10	2	4	10
99	Fickmanevan	Faystown	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	2	60	42	102	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	1
100	Fickmacrevan	Harphall	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	54	14	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	—			—	
	TOTAL		43	32	18	7	68	83	557	389	5,567	3,660	9,227	90	11	565	15	-	341	10	10	955	-	-	222	4	2	893	9	9
	ARMAGH:																													
101	Armagh City	Armagh	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	346	- -	346	1	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	20	-	-	8	9	1	85	17	1
102	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	447	447	-	2							30	-	-						
103	Armagh	Killorney	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	64	- -	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4	3	4½	4	3	4½
104	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	59	59	-	1							10	-	-						
105	Ditto	Blundel's Grange	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	61	- -	61	1	-	-	-	-	6	18	8	10	-	-	4	13	7½	8	3	-½
106	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	36	36	-	1															
107	Ballymore	Poyntz Pass	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	4	99	65	164	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	7	11	7	7	11	7
108	Creggan	Dorsey	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	11	130	70	200	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	13	6½	1	13	6½
109	Drumera	Mullantine	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	39	21	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	6

110	Ditto - -	Richmount -	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	71	25	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	1½	1	1	1½
111	Derrynoon -	Temple Meeting-house	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	111	80	191	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	4
112	Killemy, Upper	Cloughog -	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	19	96	68	164	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	4½	4	-	4½
113	Ditto - -	Ballinless -	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	19	87	-	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	11	3	4	11	3
114	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	24	24	-	1														
115	Killemy, Lower	Lislea - -	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2	62	32	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
116	Ditto - -	Lessromar -	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2	70	-	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	3	10	5½	3	10	5½
117	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	150	150	-	1														
118	Kilmore - -	Richhill - -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	29	25	54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	3	-	12	3
119	Ditto - -	Ballywilly -	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	45	-	45	1	-	-	-	-	2	12	10	8	-	-	-	-	1	6	6
120	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	35	35	-	1							4	-	-					
121	Ditto - -	Ballynahinch -	1	-	-	-	1	1	11	5	79	-	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	8	10	10	8	10	10
122	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	87	87	-	1														
123	Kilcluny - -	Folea, male -	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	34	-	34	1	-	-	-	-	13	16	2	10	-	-	3	17	4	10	15	5½
124	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	19	19	-	1							7	-	-					
125	Loughgilly -	Tullyharnon -	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	6	72	43	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	2	10	3	2	10
126	Market Hill -	Market Hill -	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	67	62	129	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	1	5	4	4	2	4
127	Shank Hill -	Tanaghmore -	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	63	34	97	1	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	2
		TOTAL - -	6	10	3	-	7	20	83	86	1,625	1,382	3,007	18	10	8	-	-	225	15	8	255	-	-	58	3	6	157	16	-½
	CAVAN:																												
128	Anna - -	Drumlany -	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	21	53	28	81	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	5	1	6½	6	7	6½
129	Annageliff -	Curlurgan -	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	97	60	157	1	-	50	-	-	1	14	-	8	-	-	5	4	9	31	1	9
130	Ballymachughe -	Ballynany -	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	152	-	152	1	-	140	-	-	18	-	-	12	-	-	18	13	6	59	6	11
131	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	208	208	-	1							10	-	-						
132	Cavan - -	Kilcorby - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	7	87	34	121	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	2	9	2½	6	5	2½
133	Castletena -	Gorteen, male -	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	7	138	-	138	1	-	117	-	-	21	11	-	15	-	-	6	5	3½	76	1	9½
134	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	94	94	-	1							10	-	-						
135	Drumlane -	Drumlane -	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	18	82	53	135	1	-	30	-	-	12	-	-	10	-	-	5	5	11	11	1	5
136	Ditto - -	Deravona -	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	8	56	35	91	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	4	6½	15	10	-½
137	Ditto - -	Cunradara -	1	-	-	1	-	1	7	7	51	17	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
138	Drumlomon -	Carrick, male -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	104	-	104	1	-	80	-	-	31	13	2	10	-	-	13	3	10½	68	15	9½
139	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	143	143	-	1							10	-	-						
140	Drumgoon -	Dutrimon -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	78	36	114	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
141	Ditto - -	Nappa - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	78	29	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	11	5½	5	11	5½
142	Ditto - -	Corcreagha -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	94	40	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	13	11	1	13	11
143	Killyshandra -	Coronary - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	6	60	-	60	1	-	86	13	-	13	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	49	17	-
144	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	36	36	-	1														
145	Kildrumfarlane -	Aghawee - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	24	40	82	122	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
146	Kilsherdany -	Ahatolan - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	122	76	198	1	-	-	-	6	18	-	8	-	-	4	5	7	10	10	4
147	Ditto - -	Kile - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	73	57	130	1	-	-	-	9	16	-	8	-	-	4	2	1	12	11	3
148	Lurgan - -	Copponaghe -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	103	-	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
149	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	61	61	-	1				11	13	4	20	-	-	5	3	-½	8	11	2½
150	Ditto - -	Whitegate -	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	32	19	51	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	1	15	8½	3	15	8½
151	Ditto - -	Lattoon - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	63	49	112	1	-	-	-	-	25	10	5	8	-	-						
152	Munnea - -	Milltown - -	1	-	-	1	-	2	8	6	138	105	243	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	10	-	-	10	8	2	12	5	2

(continued)

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Applications.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS						Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.		Fitting-up.		Salaries.		Requisites.	
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	CAVAN—*continued*.																					
153	Mullacoran	Loughcyduff	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	4	135	- -	135	1	-	100 - -	8 - -	10 - -	- - -	177 16 2½	
154	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	110	110	-	1			8 - -			
155	Ditto	Kilcoquy	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	162	- -	162	1	-	110 - -	21 - -	10 - -	15 7 11½	94 16 5½	
156	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	105	105	-	1						
157	Urney	Coolbuyoque	-	1	-	-	-	3	13	7	80	- -	80	1	-	- - -	29 - -	8 - -	2 12 3½	10 16 2	
158	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	51	51	-	1			6 - -			
		TOTAL	8	14	1	9	1	26	103	149	2,078	1,528	3,606	23	8	795 13 -	238 3 11	271 - -	109 8 10	718 15 3	
	DONEGAL:																					
159	Cullduff	Ballychany	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	87	65	152	1	-	- - -	15 13 -	12 - -	3 13 6½	11 16 6½	
160	Ditto	Bocan	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	126	77	203	1	-	- - -	7 - -	10 - -	6 12 1	10 13 6	
161	Ditto	Caramore	1	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	114	101	215	1	-	30 - -	4 10 -	10 - -	6 19 9½	29 8 11½	
162	Carridonagh	Glentaugher	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	31	20	51	1	-	- - -	6 - -	8 - -	1 17 -½	3 18 4½	
163	Clonleigh	Murlag, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	21	18	42	- -	42	1	-	60 - -	- - -	8 - -	- 4 -	32 15 7	
164	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	45	45	-	1			4 - -	1 18 7		
165	Ditto	Cloughfin	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	12	64	55	119	1	-	40 - -	5 - -	8 - -	2 18 4½	28 2 2½	
166	Ditto	Ballybogan	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	9	44	29	73	1	-	30 - -	2 - -	8 - -	- - -	28 - 4	
167	Cloncha	Aughacloy	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	10	29	26	55	1	-	- - -	5 16 8	8 - -	3 1 1	5 19 11	
168	Ditto	Malinhead	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	80	70	150	1	-	52 7 -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	26 3 6	
169	Conwall	Glencar	-	1	-	-	-	1	33	12	61	26	87	1	-	- - -	4 13 4	8 - -	1 16 1	4 2 9	
170	Donagh	St. Patrick's	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	82	58	140	1	-	- - -	23 - -	10 - -	13 13 1½	25 17 5	
171	Ditto	Creightown	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	20	42	62	1	-	44 18 -	4 4 -	8 - -	- - -	24 11 -	
172	Fahan, Lower	Cock Hill, male	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	162	- -	162	2	-	80 - -	13 6 8	15 - -	5 10 8½	59 11 2½	
173	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	123	123	-	2						
174	Iskahan	Clunally	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	9	33	33	66	1	-	46 13 4	7 - -	8 - -	- 19 2½	34 17 11½	
175	Meyvagh	Aghadachor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	13	77	43	120	1	-	37 13 4	- - -	8 - -	- - -	24 6 8	
176	Movill, Upper	Terreroane	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	26	26	45	21	66	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—	—	
177	Ditto	Ballylawn	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	19	20	24	19	43	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- 13 9	- 13 9	
178	Ditto	Dring, male	1	-	-	2	-	2	12	8	30	- -	30	1	-	- - -	36 - -	10 - -	2 1 11	2 1 11	
179	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	36	36	-	1			4 - -			
180	Ditto	Carrickmaguigly	1	-	-	2	-	2	18	25	29	16	45	1	-	- - -	28 14 -	10 - -	- 18 5	- 18 5	
181	Ditto	Cabry, tempy	-	1	-	2	-	2	19	21	36	21	57	1	-	- - -	6 - -	8 - -	1 4 9	3 18 11	
182	Movill, Lower	Gulladaff	-	1	-	-	-	2	16	31	32	24	56	1	-	- - -	8 - -	8 - -	1 3 9	1 3 9	

183	Ditto	Glenaqueeney	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	11	51	31	82	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	-	4	15	4	11	8	7
184	Ditto	Movill	1	-	-	1	-	3	9	7	42	25	67	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	1	12	7½	4	8	11½
185	Raphoe	Ballyhooly	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	-	192	-	-	192	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	11	3	4	11	3
		TOTAL	10	11	3	17	2	30	253	244	1,533	1,006	2,539	25	4	457	11	8	192	17	8	232	-	-	62	5	4	379	11	5
	DOWN:																													
186	Anaghlone	Tullintanvally	1	-	-	-	2	1	9	9	77	46	123	1	-	-	-	-	5	13	4	12	-	-	2	5	4½	5	2	-½
187	Aghadery	Loughbuckland	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	3	30	30	60	1	-	-	-	-	20	4	7	No application.			-	-	-	10	2	3
188	Bangor	Crawford's Burn	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	92	46	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	9	15	-	9	15	-
189	Ditto	Conlig	-	1	-	-	1	-	14	7	66	30	96	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	5	15	11½	11	12	3½
190	Ballee	Ballee	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	70	42	112	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	6	11	4½	6	11	4½
191	Bright	Bright	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	5	76	50	126	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	10	-	-	4	11	7½	4	11	7½
192	Ballymacanett	Lagan Village	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	30	-	30	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	1	5	5	5	16	9
193	Clonallen	Mayo	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	154	73	227	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	8	2	3⅓	13	6	-
194	Comber	Ballymaglaff	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	1	51	40	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	9	2½	1	9	2½
195	Ditto	Tullygirvin	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	100	50	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	12	9	2	12	9
196	Ditto	Ballystockart	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	17	21	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
197	Clonuff	Hill Town	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	4	92	31	123	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	4	3	3	4	3
198	Dromore	Tullymacaret	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	3	63	51	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	6	3½	2	6	3½
199	Ditto	Kilsonel	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	2	31	20	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	3	10	1	3	10
200	Ditto	Dromore, male	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	178	-	178	1	-	106	13	4	10	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	59	3	3
201	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	118	118	-	1							6	-	-						
202	Ditto	Listullycorran	1	-	-	-	1	1	11	4	50	36	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	6	3½	1	6	3½
203	Drumgath	Barrenmure	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	94	75	169	1	-	-	-	-	13	8	-	12	-	-	15	3	8½	20	14	2½
204	Dromara	Drinn	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	54	31	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	4	11½	2	4	11½
205	Drumgoland	Maghermayo	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	94	57	151	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	10	-		7	8	1	8	4	6
206	Dunsfort	Ballyhornan	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	8	83	-	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	11	5½	2	11	5½
207	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	69	69	-	1															
208	Dunsford	Corbally	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	57	25	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	10½	-	8	10½
209	Donaghadee	Donaghadee	-	1	-	-	-	1	23	11	79	12	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	16	-	1	16	-
210	Ditto	Carradore	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	88	-	88	1	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
211	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	37	37	-	1							6	-	-						
212	Drumbo	Carryduff	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	72	46	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	5	-	1	5	-
213	Donaghcloney	Donaghcloney	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	18	9	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	9	1	2	9
214	Grey Abbey	Tullycavey	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	12	87	26	113	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	15	11	7	15	11
215	Ditto	Lower Ballyblack	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	13	35	63	98	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	1	17	7	2	17	7
216	Grange of Doagh	Ballyclare	1	-	-	-	1	1	15	13	67	41	108	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
217	Hollywood	Ballykee	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	6	76	43	119	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	2	4	9	4	12	9
218	Ditto	Creigton's Green	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	3	34	21	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	17	3½	1	17	3½
219	Ditto	Ballygraney	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	62	34	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
220	Hillsborough	Reilly's Trench	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	35	22	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	14	5½	2	14	5½
221	Kilkeel, Lower	Moneydera	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	18	63	40	103	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	8	-	-	5	5	-½	12	15	-½
222	Killinchy	Ardmillan	-	1	-	1	1	-	13	-	81	55	136	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	5	7	1	5	7
223	Ditto	Ballymacashan	1	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	28	23	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	11	1	1	11	1
224	Ditto	Killenchy, male	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	8	98	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
225	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	101	101	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		—			—	

(continued)

(1.) ULSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.			
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Down—*continued.*																											
226	Killinchy	Ballymacruly	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	96	78	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	—		47	7	5
227	Kilmigan	Aughlisnafin	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	117	65	182	1	-	44	-	-	12	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-			
228	Ditto	M'Panther, male	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	109	-	109	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	11	10	4	11	10
229	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	111	111	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-						
230	Kilcoo	Ballymoney	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	139	93	232	1	-	40	-	-	22	-	-	12	-	-	2	5	1	58	12	7
231	Ditto	Ardaghy	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	74	30	104	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	2	14	10½	7	4	10½
232	Kilcoo, Lower	Kilcoo, Lower	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	83	31	114	1	-	-	-	-	8	10	9	8	-	-	1	4	6	5	9	11
233	Kilclief	Rossglass	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	89	61	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2	2	11½	2	2	11½
234	Killileagh	Derreboy	1	-	-	1	-	2	5	5	48	40	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
235	Kilmore	Crossgar	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	6	38	26	64	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
236	Loughlin Island	Loughlin Island	1	-	-	-	1	1	8	10	60	36	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
237	Ditto	Annadoyne	1	-	-	-	1	1	14	16	80	37	117	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	2	5	5	6	10	5
238	Leapatrick	Mulligany	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	71	50	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	17	5	3	17	5
239	Lambeg	Lambeg	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	63	42	105	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
240	Moira	Battier	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	43	31	74	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	8	-	-	1	17	5	2	9	8
241	Magharally	Magharally	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	86	84	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
242	Newry	Grinanne	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	6	106	64	170	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-	4	6	4	4	6	4
243	Ditto (Town)	High-street	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	4	-	462	462	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	5	6	9½	5	6	9½
244	Ditto	Newry	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	8	220	-	220	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	14	7	2½
245	Newtown Ards	Ballyrogan	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	70	29	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	4	2	2	4	2
246	Ditto	Ballycullen	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	69	36	105	1	-	42	-	-	14	12	-	10	-	-	2	3	6½	30	2	10½
247	Ditto	Cullysburn	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	49	28	77	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2
248	Ditto	Craigantlet	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	74	51	125	1	-	-	-	-	12	8	-	8	-	-	1	9	1½	8	17	11½
249	Ditto	Green Graves	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	54	24	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	10	-	16	10
250	Saintfield	Doran's Rock	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	11	82	51	133	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-	3	9	4	3	9	4
251	Ditto	Tannaghmore	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	53	30	83	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	11	8	9	12	7	5
252	St. Andrew's	Ballyhalbert	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	37	41	19	60	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	8	-	-	-	18	10½	2	2	2½
253	Ditto	Kircubbin, male	1	-	-	2	-	1	10	10	67	-	67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	7	18	10½	7	18	10½
254	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	50	50	-	1							8	-	-						
255	Ditto	Ballywalter	1	-	-	1	-	1	15	3	59	25	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	9	4	9	3
256	Tullylish	Gilford, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	44	-	44	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3
257	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	31	31	-	1															
258	Ditto	Bann	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	82	43	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	6	10	4	6	10

259	Tullylish	Moyallen, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	5	106	- -	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4 13 2	4 13 2
260	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	103	103	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		
261	Tyrilla	Ballykinlor	1	-	-	-	1	1	11	8	68	65	133	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1 13 4	1 13 4
		TOTAL	27	32	9	10	38	53	503	345	4,922	3,440	8,362	66	10	248	13	4	252	19	4	689	-	-	194 5 8	483 12 -
	FERMANAGH:																									
262	Aughlurchar	Mullaghfad	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	15	38	36	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2 - 9½	2 - 9½
263	Aughaloherrin	Moat	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	8	71	40	111	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	3 17 1½	6 15 1½
264	Clones	Bruskernagh	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	17	96	64	160	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	7 15 6	10 15 8
265	Ditto	Deerpark	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	20	110	49	159	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	8 18 2	14 13 6
266	Ditto	Graghawarran	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	18	68	39	107	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	6 14 4	12 6 4
267	Ditto	Rossbrick	-	1	-	-	-	1	26	11	62	26	88	1	-	14	-	-	12	18	4	8	-	-	- - -	13 16 4
268	Cleenish	Mullinisker	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	9	140	62	202	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	9 17 11⅓	15 4 7⅓
269	Derryvolan	Shank Hill	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	18	52	18	70	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	3 7 7	12 19 5½
270	Ditto	Rossinnan	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	33	20	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3 3 8½	3 3 8½
271	Ditto	Slee	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	42	36	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	- 18 8	- 18 8
272	Ditto	Tullylammy	-	-	1		-	-	5	4	63	31	94	1	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	8	-	-	- 7 10½	2 6 10½
273	Devenish	Khocknashannon	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	33	18	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3 13 1½	3 13 1½
274	Enniskillen	Killee	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	19	43	1	-	46	6	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	2 10 2½	2 10 2½
275	Ditto	Carrickmacna	-	-	1	-	-	-	22	23	50	35	85	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	3 18 1	3 18 1
276	Ditto	Enniskillen	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	2	120	74	194	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4 15 3	4 15 3
277	Galloon	Moorlough	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	9	79	64	143	1	-	19	-	10	9	-	-	12	-	-	4 18 2½	20 6 4½
278	Ditto	Newtown Butter	-	1	-	-	-	1	21	17	94	49	143	1	-	21	7	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	3 18 7	14 12 3
279	Ditto	Manor Water House	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	72	66	138	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	4 1 4½	8 12 7½
280	Ditto	Gubb	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	8	91	52	143	1	-	20	-	-	12	-	-	10	-	-	- - -	23 18 -
281	Ditto	Drumbarry	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	30	20	50	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	- - -	11 16 -
282	Killesher	Derrylister	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	16	74	29	103	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	4 13 9½	8 19 7½
283	Kinnacoly	Derrylin	-	1	-	-	-	2	13	10	118	73	191	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	4 19 10½	7 7 8½
284	Ditto	Stone Park	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	9	45	24	69	1	-	-	-	-	8	12	-	8	-	-	1 7 8½	5 19 6½
285	Maheracross	Drumcullion	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	14	30	25	55	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	4 10 4	8 4 10
286	Ditto	Roscar	1	-	-	1	-	1	9	8	38	16	54	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	2 11 11⅓	7 7 7½
287	Rossory	Laragh	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	13	45	24	69	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	2 18 5⅓	4 2 8⅓
288	Tulnaguigay	Tulnaguigay	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	2	45	25	70	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1 15 5	8 15 11
289	Trory	Drumgarrow	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	52	26	78	1	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	8	-	-	—	—
		TOTAL	1	22	5	2	-	25	282	284	1,815	1,060	2,875	28	-	154	14	10	144	7	4	240	-	-	97 14 1	240 - 11⅓
	LONDONDERRY:																									
290	Aughanloo	Ballycarton	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	49	17	66	1	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	8	-	-	- - -	2 7 9
291	Aughadoey	Ringsend	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	32	20	52	1	-	-	-	-	23	15	-	8	-	-	- - -	11 17 6
292	Artrea	Ballymulderg	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	14	108	39	147	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	3 10 1½	8 9 -½
293	Ditto	Mowilliam	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	9	35	26	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	- 12 10	- 12 10
294	Ballynascreen	Straw	-	1	-	-	-	3	17	17	70	42	112	1	-	41	11	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	- 19 7	22 5 6
295	Ditto	Altayeskeg	-	1	-	-	-	3	16	2	78	38	116	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	- - -	5 - -
296	Ditto	Draperstown Cross	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	6	33	40	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—	—

(continued)

(1). ULSTER—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.					
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	LONDONDERRY—*continued.*																											
297	Ballynascreen	Drumarel	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	7	53	18	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
298	Ditto	Brackagh Dysart	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7	27	27	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
299	Ditto	Labby	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	59	32	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
300	Ditto	Derrynoyd	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	27	20	47	1	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
301	Coleraine	Gateside	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	7	25	25	50	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	1	12	5½	3	18	5½
302	Ditto	Ballyclaber	1	-	-	1	-	1	18	5	52	17	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
304	Cumber, Lower	Cumber, Lower	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	10	43	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	10	11	2	10	11
304	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	55	55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-						
305	Drumachose	Roe Mill	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	15	43	16	59	1	-	-	-	-	23	4	2	10	-	-	2	6	2½	2	6	2½
306	Destertohill	Maheramore	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	49	36	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	—			—		
307	Deserttinn	Maherasculleon	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	30	16	46	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	1	15	9	2	18	9
308	Desertmartin	Knockagan	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	50	36	86	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	7	1½	23	9	1½
309	Ditto	Grange	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	45	28	73	1	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	-
310	Dunhoe	Cornite	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	3	31	21	52	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	8	-	-	2	14	8	4	19	-
311	Ditto	Cranaghe Hill	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	10	37	26	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
312	Errigle	Lisnascreagh	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	64	38	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	—			—		
313	Faryhanvale	Lower Campsey	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	9	45	36	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	6	2½	2	6	2½
314	Glendermott	Glendermott	-	1	-	-	-	1	22	16	68	42	110	1	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	15	-	-	4	6	4½	8	14	8
315	Innisrusk	Greenlough	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	-	64	28	92	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	4	13	4	9	6	11
316	Killiagh	Attaghaderry	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	59	22	81	1	-	-	-	-	23	16	8	10	-	-	2	15	9	14	17	2
317	Kilcronaghan	Killetenny	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	78	42	120	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—			—		
318	Ditto	Monashanare	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	45	25	70	1	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2
319	Ditto	Brackah Rowley	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	66	41	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
320	Lipan	Tintagh	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	55	31	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	11	-½	2	11	-½
321	Maghera	Curran	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	6	45	29	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—			—		
322	Magherafelt	Magherafelt	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	149	36	185	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
323	Ditto	Drumreany	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	49	19	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
324	Templemore	St. Columbs	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	21	255	-	255	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	7	13	10½	7	13	10½
325	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	293	293	-	1														
326	Tamlaght O'Crilly	Tyance	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	-	50	37	87	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	2	18	-	4	16	-
327	Tamlaghtart	Ballymacleary	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	72	46	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—			—		
328	Tamlaght	Tamlaght	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	12	31	14	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—			—		
		TOTAL	9	19	9	4	8	40	267	213	2,171	1,374	3,545	38	2	95	11	10	172	8	6	351	-	-	44	14	3	149	5	1½

MONAGHAN:

329	Aughamullin	Raw	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	12	65	57	122	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	11½	3	1	11½
330	Ditto	Tossey	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	25	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
331	Aughaboy	Aughaboy	-	1	-	-	-	3	13	12	83	49	132	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	19	10	4	19	10
332	Ditto	Lismagonway	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	3	45	15	60	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-
333	Clones	Clones	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	11	120	83	203	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	-	4	18	8	7	8	11
334	Ditto	Aughnashelvy	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	14	107	73	180	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	10	18	2	13	10	2
335	Ditto	Granshaw	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	7	77	35	112	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	4	9	11½	6	17	11½
336	Ditto (East)	Magherarney	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	16	62	21	83	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	10	18	9	13	13	3
337	Currin	Drumhilla	-	1	-	-	-	2	13	12	77	51	128	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	8	4	7½	8	18	7½
338	Ditto	Killefargue	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	15	56	30	86	1	-	54	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	36	6	10
339	Clontibril	Mullaghana	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	15	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
340	Drumsnat	Gortmore	-	1	-	-	-	2	17	18	136	75	211	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	13	9	-	13	9	-
341	Ditto	Drumsheny	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	14	97	56	153	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	5	11	4	9	8	6
342	Drumsna	Three-mile-house	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	35	131	57	188	1	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	8	-	-	4	1	1	7	8	1
343	Donagh	Knocknagrave	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	14	60	54	114	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	10	-	-	4	8	7	5	19	1
344	Ditto	Ballinaman	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	10	89	45	134	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	18	11½	1	18	11½
345	Dunamoyne	Lisdoonan	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	2	107	30	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
346	Emmatris	Tullyharnon	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	7	45	10	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
347	Ditto	Coolkill	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	12	55	26	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	11½	3	1	11½
348	Ditto	Unchena	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	9	77	65	142	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	11½	3	1	11½
349	Errigal Trough	Moy	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	7	98	35	133	1	-	-	-	-	10	15	10	10	-	-	7	2	2⅓	12	11	1
350	Killeven	Cohen	-	1	-	-	-	3	16	12	49	47	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	9	-	1	9	-
351	Ditto	Killefuddy	-	1	-	-	-	3	19	12	87	51	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	19	10	4	19	10
352	Kilmore	Slivira	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	6	73	45	118	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	7	14	3½	7	14	3½
353	Ditto	Toppa, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	17	12	87	-	87	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	6	17	11½	8	7	11½
354	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	81	81	-	1							6	-	-						
355	Ditto	Corcohan	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	14	64	45	109	1	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	8	-	-	7	-	7	9	-	7
356	Magheradoon	Magheradoon*	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	67	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	4
357	Ditto	Clontrain	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	53	9	62	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
358	Monaghan	Latlurkin, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	17	13	370	-	370	1	-	-	-	-	12	16	8	10	-	-	16	15	2	17	7	6
359	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	311	311	-	2							12	-	-						
360	Ditto	Beagh	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	12	84	67	151	1	-	-	-	-	4	16	11	10	-	-	3	3	11½	7	2	-½
361	Ditto	Rakura	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	12	52	38	90	1	-	-	-	-	7	16	4	8	-	-	3	19	2½	9	19	10½
362	Ditto	Aughnalough	-	1	-	-	-	1	30	23	108	44	152	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	3	2	6	9	3	6
363	Mucknow	Tullytratna	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	3	47	27	74	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
364	Ditto	Lissemon	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2	58	38	96	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2
365	Ditto	Carrickaslane	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	64	15	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
366	Maherose	Carrickmacross	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	9	201	-	201	1	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	6	15	1	98	2	6
367	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	216	216	-	1							12	-	-						
368	Mullaghan	Lisnacrave	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		41	24	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
369	Tyholland	Leitrim	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	21	81	43	124	1	1	50	3	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	2	26	8	10
370	Tydavenit	Connagitta	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	46	-	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	5	6	9	5	6	9
371	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	40	40	-	1															
372	Ditto	Tydavnet	-	1	-	-	-	2	18	13	95	57	152	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	12	5½	3	12	5½
373	Truagh	Derrevay	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	6	89	75	164	1	-	70	-	-	33	15	8	10	-	-	10	1	8½	100	10	8½
		TOTAL	1	33	7	1	4	50	405	401	3,476	2,180	5,656	40	6	354	3	4	191	7	5	408	-	-	175	8	10	474	15	6

* This School since closed.

(continued)

(1.) ULSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Classical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.			
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	TYRONE:																											
374	Ardstraw	Gallon	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	9	73	41	114	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	2½	5	3	5½
375	Ditto	Goland	-	1	-	-	-	2	25	16	67	61	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	8	11¾	2	8	11½
376	Ditto	Lisnacreaght	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	6	68	37	105	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	13	-½	14	16	-½
377	Ardstraw, West	Tullymuck	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	24	103	74	177	1	-	-	-	-	14	11	-	10	-	-	3	15	10½	13	-	10½
378	Aughaloo	Showerflood	-	1	-	-	1	-	8	6	41	43	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
379	Ditto	Armaloughy	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	87	57	144	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	9	6	-	9
380	Ditto	Rahaghy	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	58	30	88	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	1	10	-	6	13	7
381	Badony, Upper	Castledamp	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	80	41	121	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	10
382	Ditto	Clogherney	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	72	23	95	1	-	-	-	-	9	17	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	5
383	Badony, Lower	Broughderg	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	36	24	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		—			—	
384	Clonfeacle	Clonfeacle	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	65	48	113	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	10	-	-	7	-	-½	8	-	-½
385	Ditto	Moy	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	58	32	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	10	2	3	10	2
386	Ditto	Gort	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	86	40	126	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
387	Cappagh	Castleroddy	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	67	45	112	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	-	4	1	5	9	18	5
388	Ditto	Killiclogher	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	13	114	102	216	1	-	15	-	-	3	10	-	10	-	-	3	17	6	10	14	4
389	Ditto	Tatuhanaught	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	14	63	38	101	1	-	36	13	4	10	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	2
390	Ditto	Carrigan, Lower	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	16	49	20	69	1	-	14	-	-	4	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	8
391	Ditto	Beltony	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	17	73	36	109	1	-	14	-	-	5	17	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
392	Ditto	Rathcarson	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	14	22	20	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
393	Clogher	Ekra	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	1	114	70	184	1	-	34	-	-	14	5	-	8	-	-	-	19	9	22	12	3
394	Ditto	Five-mile Town	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	3	80	-	80	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	14	8	6	28	13	11
395	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	3	-	55	55	-	1	-	-	-	15	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	-
396	Clenoe	Aughamullen	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	51	21	72	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	4	10	-	-	1	15	9½	3	12	5½
397	Comber, Upper	Stranagalwilly	1	-	-	1	-	2	8	8	68	35	103	1	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	8	-	-	4	6	-½	8	13	7½
398	Camas	Strabane	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	64	92	47	139	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	5	3	1	10	6	7
399	Donaghedy	Lisnarrow	1	-	-	-	2	1	13	26	23	18	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	1	6	2	1	6
400	Ditto	Loughash	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	9	20	10	30	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	8	-	-	4	10	-	18	9	5
401	Donaghevey	Tattymoile	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	9	74	50	124	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	6	6	4	11	11	9
402	Ditto	Blackfort	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	97	43	140	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	8	-	-	6	2	10½	13	15	10½
403	Ditto	Altmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	8	56	32	88	1	-	17	-	-	6	12	-	8	-	-	2	16	-	15	8	6

404	Donaghendry -	Shankey - -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	83	46	129	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	2	10	-	-	1	9	-	1	9	-
405	Ditto - -	Drumgormal -	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	54	29	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-			
406	Ditto - -	Stewartstown -	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	74	42	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
407	Derryloran -	Gortolory - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	8	73	55	128	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	4	17	9½	15	10	9½
408	Deserterriat -	Slate Quarry -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	109	55	164	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	8	-	-	1	14	6	3	17	10
409	Donaghmore -	Dernaseer -	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	78	41	119	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	3	4	2½	4	10	4½
410	Drumglass -	Dungannon -	1	-	-	-	1	1	8	11	171	-	171	1	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	16	-	-	11	7	11	19	18	11
411	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	69	69	-	1															
412	Dromore - -	Corbally - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	73	44	117	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	19	1	5	19	1
413	Ditto - -	Tummery -	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	8	58	26	84	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	3	15	-
414	Errigal Kinnard	Gort -	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	89	43	132	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	8	-	-	2	13	-	4	2	-
415	Ditto - -	Glencule - -	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	88	-	88	1	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	18	-½	41	18	7½
416	Ditto - -	Ditto, female -									-	57	57	-	1															
417	Fintona - -	Corryglass -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	52	26	78	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	10	4½	21	-	10½
418	Ditto - -	Molinvoney -	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	47	31	78	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	2	9	7	6	14	3½
419	Kildress - -	Donamore -	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	28	22	50	1	-	15	16	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	9
420	Ditto - -	Killeenan -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	12	67	31	98	1	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	10	-	-	2	19	9½	4	5	7½
421	Ditto - -	Glenarney -	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	5	53	17	70	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	6	-	-	1	2	4	1	18	2
422	Ditto - -	Corvanahare -	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	49	25	74	1	-	-	-	-	3	16	4	6	-	-	1	12	1½	3	16	3½
423	Killeshel - -	Mullyrodan -	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	12	66	47	113	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	12	-	-	2	7	5½	12	10	9
424	Leckpatrick -	Cloghcar - -	1	-	-	1	1	3	22	23	89	60	149	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	15	6	6	15	6
425	Longfield -	Garveyhullon -	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	9	42	27	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	-	-	-	17	9	-	17	9
426	Pomeray - -	Pomeray -	1	-	-	-	1	2	8	9	117	45	162	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	-	6	12	2	10	-	11
427	Ditto - -	Lisnagleer -	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	106	56	162	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	5	7	1	5	7
428	Skirts of Urney -	Genvaghan -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	51	41	92	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	8	-	-	-	14	8	-	14	8
429	Ditto - -	Mt. Bernard -	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	6	24	30	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	2	10	-
430	Ditto - -	Kilcleen -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	53	27	80	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	5	17	10	7	2	10
431	Ditto - -	Castlederg -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	47	25	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
432	Termona Morgan	Killetter - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	55	31	86	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	8	-	-	1	4	11	1	18	-
433	Ditto - -	Altamullon -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	61	37	98	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	8	-	-	1	7	-	1	19	6
434	Ditto - -	Magherakeel -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	89	54	143	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-						
435	Ditto - -	Lisnacloon -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	56	28	84	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	8	-	-	-	18	11	1	13	1
536	Ditto - -	Aghnahoe -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	25	24	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-						
437	Tarmon M'Quirk	Aughiogan -	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	8	114	45	159	1	-	26	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	3	9	10½	37	14	4½
438	Ditto - -	Creggan - -	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	9	67	26	93	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	3	6	4½	6	17	10½
439	Ditto - -	Trummogue -	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	7	73	25	98	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	17	1	4	8	5
		TOTAL - -	21	38	5	16	21	64	433	472	4,320	2,474	6,794	63	3	305	9	4	348	5	9	547	-	-	173	1	8	533	6	5

APPENDIX, No. (1)—*continued.*

(1).—ABSTRACT OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN OPERATION IN MUNSTER.

COUNTY.	Number of Schools in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll in each County.			Number of Teachers in each County.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protest-ant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clare - - -	10	1	7	-	1	-	16	57	85	1,159	590	1,749	7	4	284 - -	50 13 4	128 - -	22 11 1	242 4 8
Cork - - -	83	5	46	10	7	1	79	313	435	7,860	6,121	13,981	60	35	549 - -	380 10 5	865 - -	214 9 2	734 13 7½
Kerry - - -	14	2	8	-	2	-	15	27	85	1,336	1,177	2,513	8	9	74 - -	349 13 6	141 - -	36 16 7	166 - 1
Limerick - - -	24	6	9	4	6	-	22	121	164	1,884	1,862	3,746	18	6	10 14 6	46 13 -	234 - -	52 12 8	81 8 11
Tipperary - - -	48	3	36	1	3	-	61	201	254	3,599	2,864	6,463	40	18	125 13 4	159 6 4	461 - -	138 1 -	298 8 10
Waterford - -	28	1	17	1	1	-	56	109	116	2,888	1,161	4,049	25	6	112 3 2	23 17 -	264 - -	108 4 3	138 1 5
TOTAL - -	207	18	123	16	20	1	249	828	1,139	18,726	13,775	32,501	158	78	1,155 11 -	1,010 13 7	2,093 - -	572 14 9	1,660 17 6½

(1.)—MUNSTER:—Schools in Operation.

No.	County, and Parish.	School.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS						Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.					
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	CLARE:																												
440	Clinlea	Belvoir	1	-	-	1	-	2	6	8	59	39	98	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	2	5	8	4	9	2
441	Dysart	Ruan	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	6	133	52	185	1	-	84	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	2	11	9½	55	8	6½
442	Drumcliff	Ennis	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	21	- -	135	135	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
443	Ditto	Newtownstackpool	-	1	-	-	-	4	10	12	460	- -	460	1	-	200	-	-	26	13	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	164	13	4
444	Killalloe	Killalloe	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	11	117	- -	117	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	5	2	5½	5	2	5½
445	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	87	87	-	1															
446	Kilmanaheen	Ennistymon	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	11	191	- -	191	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	8	8	3	8	8	3
447	Killmanaheen	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	10	- -	145	145	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-		—			—	
448	Killynane	Parteen	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	6	199	- -	199	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	2	11	4	2	11
449	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	132	132	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-						
		Total	1	7	-	1	-	16	57	85	1,159	590	1,749	7	4	284	-	-	50	13	4	128	-	-	22	11	1	242	4	8
	CORK:																												
450	Ardnageehy	Glenville	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	69	54	123	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	12	-	-	4	9	6	5	19	11
451	Ardfield	Ardfield	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	2	139	- -	139	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	4	4	10	5	11	6
452	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	169	169	-	1							7	-	-						
453	Aghadda	Aghadda	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	81	33	114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	4	5	2	4	5
454	Athnohan	Ovens	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	75	- -	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	7	1	8½	7	1	8½
455	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	40	40	-	1							6	-	-						
456	Kilmacamogue	Bantry	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	9	344	- -	344	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	20	-	-	5	17	10½	12	15	8½
457	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	354	354	-	2							14	-	-						
458	Ballynoe	Ballynoe	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	119	- -	119	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	11	4	3	11	4
459	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	68	68	-	1							6	-	-						
460	Ballyhooly	Ballyhooly, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	3	- -	165	165	-	2	-	-	-	15	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	5
461	Ditto	Ditto, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	3	216	- -	216	1	-	-	-	-	26	13	4	8	-	-	6	1	1½	15	4	10
462	Ballincollig	Ballincollig	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	141	100	241	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	7	11	2	7	11
463	Clendohid	Gurrane	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	176	- -	176	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	5	10	7	5	10	7
464	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	149	149	-	1							9	-	-						
465	Caherlog	Glanmore (New)	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	80	- -	80	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	4	6	2½	4	6	2½
466	Clonpriest	Clonpriest	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	3	128	81	209	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	6	2	8	6	2
467	Courcies	Ballinspittle	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	134	- -	134	2	-	-	-	-	23	16	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	4
468	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	217	217	-	1							4	-	-						
469	Corkbeg	Ballynock	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	6	62	20	82	1	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	8	-	-	1	18	5	5	17	5

(continued)

59

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.			
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	CORK—*continued.*																											
470	Carahagh	Killenleagh	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	102	55	157	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	7	11	1	7	11
471	Donoughmore	Garrane	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	62	41	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	13	6	3	13	6
472	Drumboloyd	Glassabury	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	57	26	83	1	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	8	-	-	-	6	5	2	15	11
473	Danries	Four-mile Water	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	12	40	26	66	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
474	Dromoleague	Dromoleague	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	12	74	36	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	12	4	1	12	4
475	Evebarry	Inchequila	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	12	84	54	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	7	11 ½	4	7	11 ½
476	Fanlobus	Dunmanway	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	11	168	-	168	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	2	1	5 ½	3	11	11 ½
477	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	156	156	-	1														
478	Ditto	Derincahara	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	13	64	12	76	1	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	8	-	-	1	16	2 ½	4	13	2 ½
479	Freemount	Freemount	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	114	67	181	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	7
480	Fermoy	Fermoy	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	10	284	-	284	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	2	3	10 ½	2	3	10 ½
481	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	263	263	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-						
482	Glanmire, Upper	Lota, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	19	-	139	139	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	4	12	10	3
483	Garryvoe	Garryvoe	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	12	80	55	135	1	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8
484	Iveleery	Kilbarry	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	8	108	51	159	1	-	-	-	-	11	18	-	10	-	-	3	1	- ½	8	15	- ½
485	Ditto	Ballingeary	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	100	39	139	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	12	4 ½	2	12	4 ½
486	Itermurro	Lady's Bridge	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	11	99	45	144	1	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	6
487	Killeagh	Killeagh	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	104	53	157	1	-	-	-	-	16	10	-	12	-	-	1	15	10	20	3	-
488	Ditto	Inch	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	96	63	159	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	2	13	9 ½	4	7	9 ½
489	Kilfaughnabeg	Glandore	-	1	-	-	-	2	18	7	144	22	166	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	4	12	2 ½	4	12	2 ½
490	Kilgariff	Clonakitty, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	401	-	401	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	6	11	9 ½	6	11	9 ½
491	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	3	-	516	516	1	4	190	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	7	13	- ½	95	4	3
492	Kilmacabea	Glandore, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	18	7	-	264	264	-	2	-	-	-	15	-	-	30	-	-	10	11	- ½	10	11	- ½
493	Ditto	Leap	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	8	90	30	120	1	-	-	-	-	4	19	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	10
494	Ditto	Revoulder	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	17	88	42	130	1	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	12	-	-	-	14	11	4	9	11
495	Knockragha	Knockragha	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	13	86	-	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	6	2 ½	4	6	2 ½
496	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	34	34	-	1														
497	Kilnamartra	Ballyvoig	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	115	-	115	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	10	15	-	-	3	-	9	6	15	7
498	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	59	59	-	1														
499	Kilmeen	Rossmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	89	-	89	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	6	4	6 ½	9	14	6 ½
500	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	98	98	-	1							5	-	-						
501	Kilmoney	Kilmoney	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	84	27	111	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
502	Liscarroll	Liscarroll	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	126	31	157	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	-
503	Macloneagh	Toames	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	106	41	147	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	6	7	-	6

504	Mitchelstown	Mitchelstown	-	1	-	1	-	-	9	14	279	- -	279	1	-	200	- -	- - -	18 - -	6 13 7	126 13 7
505	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	123	123	-	1				12 - -		
506	Macroom	Macroom	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	346	- -	346	1	-	-	- -	15 - -	20 - -	6 10 1	10 11 1
507	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	216	216	-	2						
508	Mogeela	Curryglass	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	40	50	90	1	1	-	- -	- - -	10 - -	—	—
509	Magourney	Coachford	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	151	- -	151	1	-	-	- -	18 4 5	12 - -	2 6 5	11 9 2
510	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	65	65	-	1				6 - -		
511	Middleton	Middleton, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	8	180	- -	180	1	-	-	- -	20 - -	15 - -	3 7 3	3 7 3
512	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	520	520	-	1				12 - -	5 9 4	60 16 2½
513	Ditto	Ballintolis	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	11	128	46	174	1	-	-	- -	- - -	10 - -	—	—
514	Moviddy	Ahander	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	13	106	34	140	1	-	-	- -	2 - -	8 - -	3 2 8	4 2 8
515	Myross	Union Hall (F.)	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	3	- -	136	136	-	1	-	- -	- - -	8 - -	- 9 5½	- 9 5½
516	Rathbarry	Rathbarry, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	6	130	- -	130	1	-	-	- -	18 - -	10 - -	7 1 7	23 15 7
517	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	142	142	-	-				Salary under consideration.		
518	Ross	Old Chapel									318	- -	318	1	-						
519	Ditto	Ditto, female	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	- -	138	138	-	1	-	- -	23 4 6	40 - -	20 7 3	26 13 -
520	Ditto	New Chapel									- -	260	260	-	2						
521	Rathcormack	Kildrinan	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	103	66	169	1	-	- -	- - -	12 - -	3 15 1	3 15 1
522	Shandon	Blarney Lane	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	208	- -	208	1	-	- -	- - -	20 - -	2 11 3	2 11 3
523	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	170	170	-	1						
524	St. Finbar	Black Rock	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	168	- -	168	1	-	- -	- - -	12 - -	2 5 8	2 5 8
525	St. Mary's	Youghal, No. 1.	-	1	-	-	-	3	14	9	553	- -	553	3	-	-	- -	- - -	30 - -	16 1 2½	16 1 2½
526	Ditto	Ditto - No. 2.																			
527	St. Anne, Shandon	Brickfields	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	9	132	- -	132	1	-	-	- -	- - -	8 - -	2 13 2½	2 13 2½
528	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	137	137	-	1	-	- -	- - -	6 - -		
529	Temple Bridge	Myrtle Ville	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	81	45	126	1	-	- -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
530	Tullough	C ape Clear	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	27	3	30	1	-	- -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
531	Whitechurch	Whitechurch	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	181	- -	181	1	-	90 - -	13 - -	12 - -	- 11 -	63 10 -
532	Ditto	Ditto, female										175	175	-	1				10 - -		
		TOTAL	5	46	10	7	1	79	313	435	7,860	6,121	13,981	60	35	549	- -	380 10 5	865 - -	214 9 2	734 13 7½
		KERRY:																			
533	Aghadoe	Killarney	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	5	- -	504	504	-	1	-	- -	34 7 6	20 - -	3 3 10	3 3 10
534	Borhue	Mayvane	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	118	- -	118	1	-	-	- -	12 16 -	8 - -	- - -	6 8 1
535	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	40	40	-	1				4 - -		
536	Caherciveen	Caherciveen	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	5	241	- -	241	1	-	-	- -	147 - -	10 - -	5 6 3½	13 9 4
537	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	142	142	-	1				8 - -		
538	Dingle	Dingle	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	15	- -	186	186	-	3	-	- -	45 - -	15 - -	3 10 10	11 10 10
539	Kenmare	Kenmare	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	136	- -	136	1	-	-	- -	45 - -	11 - -	5 18 3	19 16 3
540	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	61	61	-	1						
541	Killaha	Glenfesk	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	107	37	144	1	1	-	- -	15 10 -	10 - -	- - -	7 15 4
542	Killury	Killury	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	15	116	- -	116	1	-	-	- -	30 - -	12 - -	7 8 5	24 13 2½
543	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	113	113	-	1				8 - -		
544	Kilcummin	Inch	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	60	50	110	1	-	74	- -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	49 6 6
545	Tralee	Tralee	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	14	431	- -	431	1	-	-	- -	16 - -	15 - -	9 5 1½	25 5 1½
546	West Kilcummin	Cliddah	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	127	44	171	1	-	-	- -	4 - -	12 - -	2 3 10	4 11 7
		TOTAL	2	8	-	2	-	15	27	85	1,336	1,177	2,513	8	9	74	- -	349 13 6	141 - -	36 16 7	166 - 1

(1.) MUNSTER :—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.										
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic	Protestants.	Roman Catholic	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
	LIMERICK :															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
547	Aney - -	Knockaney -	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	133	85	218	1	-	- - -	9 17 -	10 - -	1 12 5	6 11 8
548	Ardagh - -	Ardagh, No. 1 -	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	106	- -	106	1	-	- - -	- - -	18 - -	4 1 10	4 1 10
549	Ditto - -	Ditto, Female -									- -	127	127	-	1					
550	Ditto - -	Ditto, No. 2 -	1	-	-	1	-	1	10	9	135	- -	135	2	-	- - -	3 - -	12 - -	- - -	1 14 6
551	Ditto - -	Ditto, Female -									- -	63	63							
552	Boher - -	Kishikirk, No. 1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	7	111	- -	111	1	-	- - -	- - -	14 - -	4 8 7	4 8 7
553	Ditto - -	Ditto, No. 2 -									- -	101	101	-	1					
554	Clonelty - -	Knockadery -	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	214	- -	214	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	3 14 11	3 14 11
555	Ditto - -	Ditto, Female -									- -	187	187	-	1					
556	Castleconnell -	Mt. Shannon -	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	12	- -	63	63	-	1	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- 19 1	- 19 1
557	Caherconlish -	Inch St Lawrence	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	4	127	78	205	1	-	10 14 6	6 4 -	12 - -	- - -	8 12 2
558	Ditto - -	Kilmurry - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	99	52	151	1	-	- - -	6 4 -	12 - -	- - -	3 2 -
559	Croagh - -	Lisnamuck -	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	12	138	71	209	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	3 18 7½	3 18 7½
560	Clounkeen -	Clounkeen -	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	9	121	51	172	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	—
561	Killeedy - -	Killeedy - -	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	59	62	121	1	-	- - -	2 13 -	8 - -	3 16 2½	5 3 2½
562	Kilmagriff -	Ahane - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	13	54	- -	54	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	1 18 5½	1 18 5½
563	Ditto - -	Ditto, Female -									- -	60	60	-	1			6 - -		
564	Kilfennane -	Kilfennane -	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	9	179	90	269	1	-	- - -	9 15 -	10 - -	6 4 5	11 1 11
565	Moneygea -	Rathcohill -	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	20	88	56	144	1	-	- - -	2 - -	8 - -	4 5 5½	5 5 5½
566	Ditto - -	Glenmore -	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	17	74	34	108	1	-	- - -	2 - -	8 - -	3 2 2	4 8 -
567	Mahornagh -	Mahornagh -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	96	48	144	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	2 2 -	2 2 -
568	Rathronan -	Ballyvohan -	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	69	48	117	1	-	- - -	3 - -	10 - -	2 12 4	2 12 4
569	Ditto - -	Athea - -	1	-	-	1	-	3	9	14	81	47	128	1	-	- - -	2 - -	8 - -	2 14 9	4 12 9
570	St. Mary's and St. Minchin -	St. Mary's and St. Minchin -	1	-	-	1	-	4	17	11	- -	539	539	-	1	- - -	- - -	40 - -	7 1 5	7 1 5
		TOTAL - -	6	9	4	6	-	22	121	164	1,884	1,862	3,746	18	6	10 14 6	46 13 -	234 - -	52 12 8	81 8 11
	TIPPERARY :																			
571	Ardmoyle - -	Ardmoyle - -	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	66	30	96	1	-	- - -	1 13 4	8 - -	- - -	1 15 7
572	Anacarty - -	Anacarty - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	12	96	56	152	1	-	- - -	3 12 -	8 - -	3 12 7½	5 15 7½
573	Bonlee - -	Ballysloe - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	58	40	98	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
574	Ditto - -	Clonmiclan -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	86	46	132	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
575	Ditto - -	Gortnahoe -	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	63	29	92	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—

576	Caher	Caher	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	4	211	- -	211	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 - -	3 - 2½	3 - 2½
577	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	144	144	-	1						6 - -		
578	Clonoulty	Clonoulty	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	4	181	- -	181	2	-	-	-	-	6	- -	10 - -	7 4 -	9 7 -
579	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	106	106	-	1						8 - -		
580	Cashell	Cashell, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	7	139	- -	139	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 - -	9 2 9½	9 2 9½
581	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	5	- -	321	321	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	32 - -	4 17 7	4 17 7
582	Clonoulty	Rossmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	142	71	213	1	-	-	-	-	7	- -	10 - -	3 14 10	7 10 10
583	Carrick-on-Suir	Carrick-on-Suir	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	11	- -	362	362	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20 - -	—	—
584	Cloneen	Cloneen	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	10	77	48	125	1	1	-	-	-	22	13 -	8 - -	- - -	11 6 6
585	Drom	Drom	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	22	102	81	183	2	-	-	-	-	10	- -	10 - -	6 1 -	7 11 9½
586	Durrow	Gurteen	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	84	75	159	1	-	56	-	-	11	- -	10 - -	- - -	36 4 4
587	Fenner	Graigue	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	73	42	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	8 - -	—	—
588	Fermore	Urard	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	55	17	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	8 - -	—	
589	Glankeen	Ganaugrena	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	90	35	125	1	-	-	-	-	5	- -	Awaits report of the Inspector.	2 4 1½	2 4 1½
590	Ditto	Borrisoleigh	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	139	- -	139	1	-	-	-	-	4	- -	15 - -	7 2 4	7 2 4
591	Ditto	Sleigh	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	2	35	73	108	1	-	-	-	-	6	- -	8 - -	7 17 10½	7 17 10½
592	Holyford	Holyford	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	76	45	121	1	-	-	-	-	7	- -	8 - -	3 8 5	7 6 -
593	Knockgriffin	Rockwell	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	1	- -	86	86	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7 - -	5 13 1	5 13 1
594	Kilfeacle	Kilfeacle	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	8	51	81	132	1	-	-	-	-	4	8 -	8 - -	3 19 3½	6 3 3½
595	Kilcooly	New Birmingham	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	76	40	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	8 - -	—	—
596	Kilcash	Kilcash	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	9	73	- -	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	20 - -	2 1 1½	2 1 1½
597	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	71	71	-	1								
598	Killusty	Killusty	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	11	100	53	153	1	-	-	-	-	6	- -	10 - -	1 8 6	3 10 6
599	Killea	Killea	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	81	41	122	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	10 - -	—	—
600	Lerha	Lerha	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	6	97	- -	97	1	-	5	0	-	15	- -	8 - -	7 5 7½	63 6 7½
601	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	56	56	-	1						5 - -		
602	Moyne	Moyne	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	102	72	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	10 - -	8 - 10	8 - 10
603	Ditto	Boulabeha	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	8	92	71	163	1	-	-	-	-	8	- -	10 - -	3 4 1	6 14 1
604	Nenagh	Nenage	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	15	229	- -	229	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	31 - -	2 7 1½	2 7 1½
605	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	109	109	-	2								
606	Solohade	Solohade	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	73	- -	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	No application for Salary.	—	—
607	Religmuny	Thomastown	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	44	34	78	1	1	19	13	4	-	- -	10 - -	- - -	9 16 8
608	Templeteeney	Templeteeney	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	9	86	- -	86	1	-	-	-	-	10	- -	8 - -	2 1 1½	7 18 6
609	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	36	36	-	1						6 - -		
610	Tullamane	Rose Green	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	8	71	31	102	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	10 - -	1 - 7	1 - 7
611	Templetwohy	Ballynockan	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	61	43	104	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	5 - -	7 7 2½	7 7 2½
612	Ditto	Templetwohy	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	117	63	180	1	-	-	-	-	6	- -	9 - -	6 5 5½	7 5 5½
613	Ditto	Toher	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	90	44	134	1	-	-	-	-	6	- -	10 - -	6 1 5½	7 1 5½
614	Tipperary	Tipperary	-	1	-	-	-	2	17	22	182	- -	182	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	10 - -	17 1 2	17 1 2
615	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	143	143	-	2						12 - -		
616	Toomevara	Toomevara	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	7	98	- -	98	1	-	-	-	-	20	- -	15 - -	3 2 3	19 2 3
617	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	103	103	-	1								
618	Uskane	Sapwell	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	19	103	66	169	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	5 - -	2 16 3½	2 16 3½
		TOTAL	3	36	1	3	-	61	201	254	3,599	2,864	6,463	40	18	125	13	4	159	6 4	461 - -	138 1 -	298 8 10

(1.) MUNSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.										
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protest-ant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Buildings.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
																£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	WATERFORD:																			
619	Ballyguemer	Ballyguemer	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	5	102	- -	102	2	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	5 10 11	5 10 11
620	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	83	83							
621	Ballymacart	Mt. Barrow	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7	166	87	253	1	-	- - -	3 - -	8 - -	3 15 7	5 - 1
622	Corbass	Summerville	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	- -	40	40	-	1	- - -	- - -	8 - -	6 6 11	6 6 11
623	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	9	290	- -	290	2	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	17 - 9	17 - 9
624	Faithbeg	Faithbeg	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	2	29	11	40	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
625	Kilmacoul	Woodstown	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	33	- -	33	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	2 1 1½	2 1 1½
626	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	64	64	-	1			6 - -		
627	Killea	Killea Village	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	10	103	59	162	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	1 15 9	1 15 9
628	Kildolan	Thakincar	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	8	102	32	134	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—	—
629	Kill St. Nicholas	Drumrusk	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	83	30	113	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
630	Kill	Kill, No. 1	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	5	56	23	79	1	-	- - -	3 4 -	8 - -	- - -	1 12 -
631	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2									73	23	96	1	-	- - -	2 14 -	8 - -	- - -	1 7 9
632	Lismore	Lismore	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	187	- -	187	1	-	- - -	- - -	No application for Salaries.	15 11 11	15 11 11
633	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	186	186	-	1					
634	Lisnakill	Butlerstown	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	-	138	- -	138	2	-	- - -	7 - -	10 - -	8 3 2½	15 3 2½
635	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	95	95							
636	Newtown	Newtown	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	5	134	- -	134	1	-	- - -	3 19 -	8 - -	- 1 1	2 - 10
637	Offane	Cappoquin	-	1	-	-	-	7	13	6	271	- -	271	2	-	112 3 2	- - -	20 - -	- - -	15 13 2
638	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	130	130							
639	St. Patrick's	St. Patrick's, No. 1	-	1	-	-	-	8	14	5	98	- -	98	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	9 17 9	9 17 9
640	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2									94	- -	94	1						
641	Tallow	Tallow, free male	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	282	- -	282	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	2 11 4½	2 11 4½
642	Ditto	Ditto, free female									- -	199	199	-	1			8 - -		
643	Templemichael	Glendine	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	27	71	- -	71	1	-	- - -	4 - -	12 - -	1 11 11½	2 11 11½
644	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	39	39	-	1					
645	Trinity, without	Trinity, without	-	1	-	-	-	8	13	5	576	- -	576	3	-	- - -	- - -	50 - -	33 15 11	33 15 11
646	Waterford	St. Patrick's	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	11	- -	60	60	-	1	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—	—
		TOTAL	1	17	1	1	-	56	109	116	2,888	1,161	4,049	25	6	112 3 2	23 17 -	264 - -	108 4 3	138 1 5

(1).—ABSTRACT OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN OPERATION IN LEINSTER.

COUNTY.	Number of Schools in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll in each County.			Number of Teachers in each County.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.											
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carlow	38	1	22	3	1	-	43	181	326	3,149	2,926	6,075	27	16	630 15 -	309 9 2	416 10 -	233 12 8	1,279 4 5
Dublin	75	4	35	7	4	1	79	283	421	6,035	4,833	10,868	54	46	694 - -	457 11 4	1,285 - -	344 11 -	1,650 14 -
Kildare	29	3	16	1	4	-	21	98	200	1,889	1,897	3,786	18	12	- - -	206 4 8	290 - -	72 9 -	168 3 3
Kilkenny	21	-	15	-	-	-	31	86	122	1,690	1,406	3,096	13	17	167 13 4	128 6 6	215 - -	42 1 9	316 - 3
King's County	22	1	12	4	-	1	20	111	308	1,990	841	2,831	15	5	92 12 3	371 16 7	193 - -	97 17 8	272 16 9½
Louth	25	3	14	1	-	3	25	57	126	2,419	2,083	4,502	19	9	303 5 -	370 6 7	306 - -	92 16 9	671 11 3
Longford	6	-	5	-	-	-	7	31	42	521	351	872	5	1	- - -	26 6 8	59 - -	17 11 10	30 8 10
Meath	28	5	14	2	5	-	27	128	225	1,939	1,393	3,332	19	10	- - -	252 17 3	234 - -	80 4 7	360 15 5½
Queen's County	40	-	24	5	-	-	44	326	419	3,031	2,232	5,263	30	13	44 2 -	203 19 11	365 - -	127 6 3	242 14 11
Westmeath	15	4	6	-	4	1	16	42	59	1,446	1,510	2,956	12	5	348 - -	205 1 10	174 - -	92 2 5	432 7 11
Wexford	26	4	16	2	4	-	33	131	179	2,333	1,968	4,301	21	6	80 - -	126 16 2	269 - -	99 7 8	254 18 4½
Wicklow	18	2	11	-	4	-	20	128	141	1,295	779	2,074	12	7	70 - -	99 11 4	177 - -	66 14 10	262 6 10½
TOTAL	243	27	190	25	26	6	366	1,602	2,568	27,737	22,219	49,956	245	147	2,430 7 7	2,758 8 -	3,983 10 -	1,366 16 5	5,842 2 4

(1.)—LEINSTER:—Schools in Operation.

No.	County and Parish.	School.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contribution towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	CARLOW:																											
647	Ballon	Ballon	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	88	72	160	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	18	5½	4	18	5½
648	Ditto	Conaberry	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	80	78	158	1	-	60	-	-	14	16	-	10	-	-	6	9	6	58	13	6
649	Barragh	Kildavin, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	17	130	-	130	1	-	75	-	-	19	2	8	12	-	-	8	1	11½	113	8	3½
650	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	84	84	-	1							8	-	-						
651	Borris	Borris, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	9	154	-	154	1	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	7	5	6	274	5	6
652	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	102	102	-	1							8	-	-						
653	Ditto	Ballymurphy	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	11	134	-	134	1	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	10	-	-	5	8	9	28	8	9
654	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	95	95	-	1							7	-	-						
655	Carlow	Carlow, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	13	-	402	402	-	1	-	-	-	13	6	-	20	-	-	22	4	4	29	-	3
656	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	16	210	-	210	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	5	10	5½	5	10	5½
657	Clonegal	Conegal, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	17	93	-	93	1	-	75	-	-	18	4	-	10	-	-	8	13	4½	126	3	9½
658	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	85	85	-	1							10	-	-						
659	Cloonagoose	Ballymartin	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	20	113	-	113	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	12	-	-	5	5	2	5	5	2
660	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	93	93	-	1							8	-	-						
661	Clonmore	Clonmore	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	8	111	70	181	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	4	6½	9	4	6½
662	Clody	Ballinatrena	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	121	55	176	1	-	65	15	-	15	11	-	12	-	-	4	4	8½	83	6	3½
663	Kilquiggan	Kilquiggan	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	7	54	-	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	7	6	10½	7	6	10½
664	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	86	86	-	1															
665	Kiltennal	Rahanna	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	3	111	101	212	1	1	-	-	-	32	15	4	7	-	-	6	-	-	51	18	3
666	Ditto	Ditto, female																				5	-	-						
667	Killishin	Graigue	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	18	93	-	93	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	6	5½	3	6	5½
668	Kiltegan	Tyneclash, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	19	65	-	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	1	12	3	1	12	3
669	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	25	-	81	81	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	17	6	2	17	6
670	Leighlin Bridge	Leighlin Bridge	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	6	186	-	186	1	-	-	-	-	1	15	10	12	-	-	12	8	7½	14	2	5½
671	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	168	168	-	1							10	-	-						
672	Myshall	Myshall	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	147	82	229	1	-	55	-	-	21	12	-	15	-	-	1	19	3	41	1	11
673	Rathvilly	Knockluhan	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	15	90	60	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	10	11	7	10	11
674	Ditto	Rathvilly, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	31	174	221	395	1	1	160	-	-	40	13	4	10	-	-	20	18	1½	260	16	7½
675	Ditto	Ditto, female																				10	-	-						
676	Rathoe	Rathoe	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	110	70	180	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	14	8	3	14	8
677	St. Mullins	Glynn, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	13	208	180	388	1	1	-	-	-	16	9	-	30	-	-	20	9	1	28	14	10½
678	Ditto	Ditto, female																											
679	Ditto	Newtown	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	13	142	113	255	2	-	50	-	-	11	4	-	15	-	-	7	18	6	47	12	11
680	Slyguff	Killoughternane	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	15	58	45	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	7	-½	1	7	-½

681	Tullow	Tullow, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	12	287	411	698	2	3	- - -	13 - -	20 - -	16 14 10	16 14 10
682	Ditto	Ditto, female															20 - -	25 - -	25 18 1	45 18 1
683	Tommagrinna, or Staplestown.	Tinryland	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	190	172	362	1	1	- - -	- - -	20 - -	6 3 9	6 3 9
684	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
		TOTAL	1	22	3	1	-	43	181	326	3,149	2,926	6,075	27	16	630 15 -	309 9 2	416 10 -	233 12 8½	1,279 4 5
	DUBLIN:																			
685	Artane	Artane	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	3	116	107	223	1	1	150 - -	- - -	15 - -	11 15 1½	510 14 4½
686	Ditto	Ditto, female																10 - -		
687	Baldoyle	Baldoyle	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	6	90	83	173	1	1	200 - -	20 - -	35 - -	12 7 3½	247 7 3½
688	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
689	Balrothry	Mill-street	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	17	75	60	135	2	-	- - -	58 11 -	25 - -	11 - 10	41 6 4
690	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
691	Balscadden	Balscadden	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	13	83	69	152	1	1	- - -	98 11 -	8 - -	6 15 8½	237 17 8
692	Ditto	Ditto, female																6 - -		
693	Clondalkin	Clondalkin	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	10	23	152	- -	152	2	-	- - -	- - -	16 - -	7 11 1½	7 11 1½
694	Ditto	Ditto Village	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	22	33	55	1	1	- - -	6 10 -	10 - -	2 14 -	6 5 7
695	Crumlin	Crumlin	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	8	87	70	157	1	1	- - -	1 - -	12 - -	1 7 8½	1 7 8½
696	Ditto	Ditto, female																8 - -		
697	Castleknock	Blanchestown	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	9	96	- -	96	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	5 8 3	5 8 3
698	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	4	- -	100	100	-	3	- - -	20 - -	15 - -	6 14 3½	16 19 3½
699	Ditto	Mulhuddart	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	9	47	31	78	1	1	- - -	- - -	10 - -	5 6 3	5 6 3
700	Chapelizod	Chapelizod	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	9	72	35	107	-	1	120 - -	30 - -	8 - -	6 9 1	89 18 1
701	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
702	Clonsillagh	Lower Road	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	8	39	27	66	1	1	- - -	- - -	10 - -	4 13 10½	4 13 10½
703	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
704	Dalkey	Dalkey	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	8	172	135	307	1	1	- - -	- - -	18 - -	4 12 7½	4 12 7½
705	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
706	Finglass	Finglass	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	91	30	121	1	1	- - -	8 - -	10 - -	6 11 -½	9 8 -½
707	Ditto	Ditto, female																		
708	Garristown	Garristown, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	152	- -	152	1	-	- - -	17 - -	18 - -	11 8 7	13 14 6
709	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	112	112	-	1					
710	Howth	Howth, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	11	134	- -	134	1	-	- - -	49 18 4	20 - -	10 13 8½	42 11 1½
711	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	130	130	-	1					
712	Kilsallaghan	Killosory	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	71	50	121	1	-	- - -	29 - -	10 - -	9 14 3½	13 16 9½
713	Kilternan	Glencullen	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	8	77	45	122	1	-	- - -	4 6 8	10 - -	- 4 -	2 7 4
714	Lucan	Lucan	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	12	110	- -	110	1	-	- - -	8 - -	14 - -	2 15 7½	2 15 7½
715	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	80	80	-	1					
716	Lusk	Rush	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	120	- -	120	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	2 12 7½	2 12 7½
717	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	113	113	-	1			8 - -		
718	Ditto	Lusk	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	66	- -	66	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- 16 3½	- 16 3½
719	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	62	62	-	1			6 - -		
720	Monkstown	Kingstown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	233	- -	233	2	-	- - -	8 8 -	20 - -	13 2 3	17 6 3
721	Ditto	Black-rock, fem.	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	3	- -	141	141	-	2	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- 3 8½	- 3 8½
722	Malahide	Malahide	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	56	- -	56	3	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	3 17 9	3 17 9
723	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	56	56	-	1					

(continued)

(1.) LEINSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	DUBLIN—*continued.*																											
724	Netterville	Netterville	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	36	22	58	1	-	-	-	-	21	3	4	8	-	-	2	14	2	13	5	10
725	Newcastle	Newcastle	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	8	116	-	116	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	9
726	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	85	85	-	1							6	-	-					
727	Palmerstown	Palmerstown	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	15	57	-	57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	3	14	3½	3	14	3½
728	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	53	53	-	1														
729	Rathfarnham	Loretto	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	143	143	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	—	-	—		
730	Saggard	Saggard	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	8	96	-	96	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	9
731	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	65	65	-	1							6	-	-					
732	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	1	-	-	-	1	7	3	9	-	170	170	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	4	11½	3	4	11½
733	Ditto	William St. Infant	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	11	41	101	142	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	-	13	5	2	10	11
734	St. Audeon's	Mendicity	1	-	-	-	-	8	4	42	173	-	173	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	—	-	—		
735	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	79	79																
736	Ditto	Ditto, infant									115	138	253																
737	St. Catherine's	St. Catherine's	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	371	-	371	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	19	13	10½	19	13	10½
738	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	319	319	-	2							25	-	-					
739	Ditto	Harold's Cross	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	135	-	135	1	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	18	4½	9	18	4½
740	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	148	148	-	1							10	-	-					
741	St. George's	Richmond-street	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	10	731	-	731	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	42	15	-½	42	15	-½
742	St. James's	St. James's	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	14	240	-	240	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	16	2	2	16	2
743	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	141	141	-	1							10	-	-					
744	St. John's	Michael's & John's	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	15	460	-	460	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	41	19	11½	41	19	11½
745	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	365	365	-	2														
746	St. Luke's	Mill-street	-	1	-	-	-	4	14	13	480	-	480	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	45	-	-	36	2	6	44	10	6
747	St. Mary's	Abbey-street	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	9	-	268	268	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	5	7	10½	5	7	10½
748	St. Margaret's	St. Margaret's	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	55	29	84	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-	3	2	7½	5	2	7½
749	St. Mark's	St. Andrew's, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	191	191	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	3	10	2	3	10
750	St. Michan's	George's-hill	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	9	-	198	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-		—		—		
751	St. Paul's	St. Peter's	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	19	153	-	153	2	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	25	-	-	5	4	3	17	2	1½
752	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	167	167	-	2														
753	St. Peter's	N. Model School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	394	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-		—		—		
754	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	235	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-		—		—		

755	Ditto	Dº St. Andrew's	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	9	- -	160	160	-	1	- - -	- - -	15 - -	2 5 3½	2 5 3½
756	Swords	Swords, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	102	-	102	1	-	- - -	7 - -	15 - -	9 13 6½	13 3 6½
757	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	63	63	-	1					
758	Tallaght	Tallaght, male	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	119	-	119	1	-	130 - -	16 - -	10 - -	4 4 9½	121 12 9½
759	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	124	124	-	1			8 - -		
		TOTAL	4	35	7	4	1	79	283	421	6,035	4,833	10,868	54	46	694 - -	457 11 4	1,285 - -	344 11 -	1,650 14 -
	KILDARE:																			
760	Athy	Athy	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	6	135	- -	135	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	1 3 2	1 3 2
761	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	72	72	-	1	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
762	Allen	Allenleap	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	66	66	132	1	-	- - -	10 - -	8 - -	2 1 6½	7 1 6½
763	Ardelough	Lyons	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	11	107	- -	107	1	-	- - -	13 5 -	8 - -	- 4 -	5 13 6
764	Ballyshannon	Ballyshannon	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	11	69	42	111	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	1 5 3	1 5 3
765	Ballinadrina	Brocedford	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	9	93	- -	93	1	-	- - -	25 - -	12 - -	5 17 5	9 7 5
766	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	78	78	-	1					
767	Caragh	Caragh	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	8	112	- -	112	1	-	- - -	4 6 8	20 - -	1 10 2	6 18 6
768	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	113	113	-	1					
769	Carna	Sanscroft	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	12	60	42	102	1	- - -	- - -	15 - -	2 7 8	2 7 8
770	Cadadamstown	Balyna	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	10	104	67	171	1	- - -	5 15 -	13 - -	4 2 -	6 18 -
771	Kildare	Kildare, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	16	161	- -	161	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	10 17 10½	10 17 10½
772	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	11	- -	274	274	-	1	- - -	- - -	18 - -	1 - -	1 - -
773	Ditto	Tiermohan	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	96	33	129	1	-	- - -	4 - -	8 - -	1 - -	3 - -
774	Kilcullen	Halverstown	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	9	58	- -	58	1	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	4 5 8	4 5 8
775	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	78	78	-	1					
776	Kilcock	Kilcock, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	238	- -	238	1	-	- - -	5 9 -	18 - -	2 16 2	5 10 8
777	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	274	274	-	1					
778	Killibegs	Prosperous	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	12	147	- -	147	1	1	- - -	6 7 8	10 - -	- - -	3 3 4
779	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	144	144					8 - -		
780	Larabrian	Maynooth, female	-	1	-	1	-	1	6	3	- -	287	287	-	1	- - -	- - -	16 - -	2 16 4½	2 16 4½
781	Maynooth	Ditto	1	-	-	2	-	1	6	3	9	16	25	1	1	- - -	15 - -	14 - -	- - -	5 11 1
782	Monastereven	Monastereven	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	16	172	- -	172	1	-	- - -	50 - -	20 - -	14 12 5	37 11 2
783	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	132	132	-	1					
784	Nurney	Cloughrincoe	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	11	60	50	110	1	-	- - -	8 - -	8 - -	2 19 6	10 6 7
785	Rathangan	Rathangan	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	16	76	- -	76	1	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	6 1 10	6 1 10
786	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	35	35	-	1					
787	Staplestown	Staplestown	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	21	126	- -	126	1	-	- - -	59 1 4	8 - -	7 8 -	37 3 7½
788	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	94	94	-	1			6 - -		
		TOTAL	3	16	1	4	-	21	98	200	1,889	1,897	3,786	18	12	- - -	206 4 8	290 - -	72 9 -½	168 3 3
	KILKENNY:																			
789	Aherney	Lisdowney	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	9	198	- -	198	1	-	- - -	21 - -	8 - -	- - -	11 6 7
790	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	186	186	-	1			6 - -		
791	Church-hill	Church-hill	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	6	96	53	149	1	-	80 - -	12 12 -	10 - -	1 15 6	80 19 4
792	Danesfort	Bennetsbridge	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	9	47	19	66	1	-	- - -	7 - -	8 - -	- - -	3 13 -
793	Dunkit	Dunkit	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	8	85	30	115	1	-	47 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	45 2 7
794	Fiddinn	Odning	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	7	67	- -	67	1	-	- - -	8 - -	8 - -	2 2 1	6 2 1
795	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	78	78	-	1			5 - -		

(continued)

(1.) LEINSTER :—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS								Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	KILKENNY—*continued.*																									
796	Fiddinn	Tubbernabrona	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	-	70	70	-	1	40	13	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	14	-	20	7	5
797	Freshford	Freshford	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	9	118	-	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	3	17	10½	3	17	10½
798	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	113	113	-	1														
799	Graig	Graig	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	7	304	-	304	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	-	-	23	18	9	25	8	11
800	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	190	190	-	1														
801	Grange Silvia	Goresbridge	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	4	169	-	169	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	12	-	-	4	17	2½	10	9	2½
802	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	153	153	-	1							12	-	-						
803	Rathboy	Cloan	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	17	58	-	58	1	-	-	-	-	17	15	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	-
804	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	57	57	-	1							6	-	-						
805	Rower	Rower	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	6	113	66	179	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—			—		
806	St. Mary's	Chapel-lane	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	231	-	231	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	18	-	-	3	17	9	13	17	2
807	Ditto	Presentation, fem.	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	336	336	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	18	7	-	18	7
808	Shank-hill	Bornafed	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	5	82	55	137	1	-	-	-	-	29	19	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	77	12	6
809	Urlingford	Urlingford	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	10	122	-	122	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		TOTAL	-	15	-	-	-	31	86	122	1,690	1,406	3,096	13	17	167	13	4	128	6	6	215	-	-	42	1	9	316	-	3
	KING'S :																													
810	Balliboy	Balliboy	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	158	77	235	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	1	-	9	1	-
811	Ballymacwilliam	Trimlestown, m.	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	10	105	-	105	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	-	-	4	14	2	9	19	8
812	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	60	60	-	1														
813	Clonbullock	Clonbullock, m.	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	25	90	-	90	1	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
814	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	80	80	-	1							8	-	-						
815	Croghan	Kannighill	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	103	72	175	1	-	-	-	-	50	11	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
816	Drumcullen	Kellyon, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	31	55	-	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	18	11	2	18	11
817	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	30	30	-	1														
818	Gallen	Cloghan	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	18	93	48	141	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	10	-	-	6	15	7½	6	15	7½
819	Geashell	Walsh Island	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	27	86	42	128	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-
820	Kilclonfert	Kilconfert	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	119	68	187	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	11	3	-	11
821	Kilbride	Tullamore Gaol	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no application.			6	19	2½	6	19	2½
822	Philipstown	Philipstown, m.	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	9	98	-	98	1	-	-	-	-	35	6	4	8	-	-	1	-	5	18	13	6½
823	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	44	44	-	1							6	-	-						
824	Rahan	Killina, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	16	49	-	81	81	-	1	-	-	-	66	-	-	8	-	-	4	16	4½	52	15	10½
825	Ditto	Rahan	-	1	-	-	-	2	16	49	113	-	113	1	-	92	12	3	8	17	1	10	-	-	6	17	7½	11	4	2½

826	Reynagh	Banagher, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	18	189	- -	189	2	-	- - -	34 10 -	12 - -	9 10 -	21 12 -
827	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	141	141							
828	Shinrone	Congart Park	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	148	- -	148	1	-	- - -	15 - -	8 - -	6 10 5	6 10 5
829	Tessarane	High-street	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	27	79	79	158	1	-	- - -	5 - -	10 - -	1 17 6½	4 17 6½
830	Tullamore	Tullamore	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	13	519	- -	519	1	-	- - -	60 - -	25 - -	33 15 5½	111 10 1½
831	Ditto	Regimental (64th)	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	35	19	54	-	-	- - -	- - -	no application.	—	—
		TOTAL	1	12	4	-	1	20	111	308	1,990	841	2,831	15	5	92 12 3	371 16 7	193 - -	97 17 8	272 16 9½
	LOUTH:																			
832	Ballymakenny	Ballymakenny	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	96	40	136	1	-	- - -	3 10 -	10 - -	3 12 8½	5 8 8½
833	Baunoristown	Kilkely	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	104	47	151	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—	—
834	Clogher	Hacket's Cross	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	98	22	120	1	-	- - -	15 7 3	10 - -	1 19 3	1 19 3
835	Dysart	Dysart	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	96	- -	96	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	4 14 9½	4 14 9½
836	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	55	55	-	1					
837	Dundalk	Castletown	-	1	-	-	-	2	14	19	49	49	98	1	-	- - -	19 - -	10 - -	- 4 -	13 2 2
838	Dromisker	Dromisker	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	209	119	328	1	-	- - -	31 8 -	15 - -	- - -	29 15 4
839	Darver	Darver	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	150	109	259	1	-	- - -	11 16 -	15 - -	- - -	9 1 8
840	Kilsaran	Kilsaran	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	171	- -	171	1	-	- - -	25 - -	10 - -	11 15 1	77 6 1
841	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	147	147	-	1			8 - -		
842	Louth	Knockbridge	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	11	220	- -	220	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	7 10 8	7 10 8
843	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	145	145	-	1			6 - -		
844	Porte	Boycetown	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	159	- -	159	1	-	153 5 -	15 - -	8 - -	- - -	144 14 3
845	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	127	127	-	1			under consid^n		
846	St. Mary	St. Mary	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	24	138	- -	138	1	-	- - -	60 - -	12 - -	3 12 3½	5 10 3½
847	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	124	124	-	1			7 - -		
848	St. Nicholas	Dundalk	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	14	333	- -	333	2	-	150 - -	109 16 4	35 - -	16 7 -	292 8 11
849	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	323	323	-	1			15 - -		
850	St. Peters	Palace-street	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	50	- -	50	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	3 18 9	3 18 9
851	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	40	40	-	1			6 - -		
852	Ditto	Drogheda, female	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	- -	566	566	-	2	- - -	3 - -	40 - -	14 4 10	15 9 10
853	Ditto	Patrician	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	263	- -	263	2	-	- - -	27 18 -	27 - -	13 8 2	27 7 2
854	Termonfecken	Termonfecken	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	127	78	205	1	-	- - -	14 11 -	12 - -	2 15 3½	10 2 1½
855	Tullyallen	Tullyallen	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	76	45	121	1	-	- - -	14 10 -	12 - -	7 10 6	10 19 4
856	Ditto	Mill, or Mell	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	7	80	47	127	1	-	- - -	19 10 -	10 - -	1 3 5	12 2 11
		TOTAL	3	14	1	-	3	25	57	126	2,419	2,083	4,502	19	9	303 5 -	370 6 7	306 - -	92 16 9	671 11 3
	LONGFORD:																			
857	Ballymacormick	Longford	-	1	-	-	-	2	14	19	95	- -	95	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	1 - -	1 - -
858	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	98	98	-	1			7 - -		
859	Clonbroney	Clonbroney	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	132	106	238	1	-	- - -	20 - -	20 - -	6 19 7½	16 13 1½
860	Droman	Moyne	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	105	57	162	1	-	- - -	6 6 8	8 - -	7 7 5½	10 10 11½
861	Forgany	Forgany	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	5	115	45	160	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	2 4 9	2 4 9
862	Templemichael	Cooloney	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	9	74	45	119	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
		TOTAL	-	5	-	-	-	7	31	42	521	351	872	5	1	- - -	26 6 8	59 - -	17 11 10	30 8 10

(1.) LEINSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contribution towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.			
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	MEATH:																											
863	Athboy	Fraine	1	-	-	1	-	2	6	11	64	35	99	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	12	-	-	10	3	10½	20	15	11
864	Clonard	Clonard	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	101	-	101	1	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	8	-	-	3	6	-½	6	14	6½
865	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	63	63	-	1							6	-	-				6	15	-
866	Cannistown	Cannistown	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	8	61	52	113	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11½
867	Clonalvey	Clonalvey	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	68	39	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	8	11½	2	8	11½
868	Clonologan	Kildalkey	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	10	160	-	160	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	8	-	-	1	6	8	2	-	-
869	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	115	115	-	1							6	-	-						
870	Duleek	Duleek	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	101	-	101	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	16	5	-	16	5
871	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	46	46	-	1															
872	Donore	Donore	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	42	81	37	118	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6
873	Dunsany	Killeen	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	19	90	-	90	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	13	1	2	13	1
874	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	75	75	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-						
875	Graigath	Creewood	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	68	45	113	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	14	8	1	14	8
876	Kilshine	Knightston	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	70	-	70	1	-	-	-	-	12	19	3	15	-	-	12	14	2	16	14	8
877	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	40	40	-	1															
878	Johnstown	Johnstown	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	102	74	176	1	-	-	-	-	9	6	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	4
879	Laracor	Dangan	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	158	-	158	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	8	-	-	3	6	9	5	-	1
880	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	60	60	-	1															
881	Moynalty	Moynalty	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	5	128	39	167	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	14	5	10	14	5
882	Ditto	Ditto, female	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	115	115	-	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	12	-	-	3	2	3	19	4	7
883	Navan	Navan	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	12	273	-	273	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	15	-	-	6	1	2½	206	1	2½
884	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	302	302	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-		—			—	
885	Newton	Carterstown	1	-	-	1	-	1	54	39	61	46	107	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-
886	Ratoath	Ratoath	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	132	-	132	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	15	-	-	20	6	-	40	6	-
887	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	121	121	-	1															
888	Ditto	Ashbourne	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	15	75	22	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	8	1	1	8	1
889	Slane	Slane	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	10	64	23	87	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
890	Walterstown	Walterstown	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	82	44	126	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
		TOTAL	5	14	2	5	-	27	128	225	1,939	1,393	3,332	19	10	-	-	-	252	17	3	234	-	-	80	4	7	360	15	5½
	QUEEN'S:																													
891	Aghaboe	Cuffsboro'	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	29	75	-	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	-	3	1	-
892	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	61	61	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-						
893	Athy	Stranganah	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	10	66	-	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
894	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	58	58	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		—			—	

895	Balladams	Balladams	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	5	98	72	170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	4	19	1½	4	19	1½
896	Ballynakill	Ballynakill	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	24	21	315	-	315	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	7	19	3½	7	19	3½
897	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-		-	-	-				-	325	325	-	1													
898	Bordwill	Fox Rock	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	12	29	17	46	1	-	-	-	-	3	12	8	8	-	-	3	1	10½	8	18	2½
899	Coolbanagher	Rock	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	12	75	43	118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-
900	Ditto	Moritto	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	87	56	143	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	17	7	2	17	7
901	Clonenagh	Oak	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	9	43	41	84	1	-	44	2	-	4	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	9
902	Ditto	Coote-street	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	50	48	163	-	163	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	14	4	8	14	4	8
903	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	7	-	87	87	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	13	8	1	13	8
904	Ditto	Ballifin	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	24	20	119	61	180	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	4	6	2½	4	6	2½
905	Cloneagh	Mountrath	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	96	53	149	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
906	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-																			8	-	-						
907	Ditto	Trummera	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	16	111	40	151	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	7	11	4	7	11	4
908	Clonastea	Clonastea	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	14	127	-	127	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	12	-	-	6	4	10	78	17	10
909	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-		-	-	-				-	130	130	-	1						10	-	-						
910	Castlebrack	Clonaghador	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	7	53	38	91	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
911	Dysart	Rathoniska	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	11	107	65	172	3	-	-	-	-	5	11	3	15	-	-	4	5	-	4	5	-
912	Emo	Emo	-	-								93	-	93	1	-														
913	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	94	94	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-	3	2	10	3	2	10
914	Killenard	Killenard	-	-								106	-	106	1	-														
915	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	131	131	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-	4	2	-½	7	12	-½
916	Maryboro'	Maryboro'	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	21	15	261	-	261	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	16	8	15	16	8
917	Moyanna	Moyanna	-	-								105	-	105	1	-							8	-	-						
918	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	33	-	70	70	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	13	8	3	13	-
919	Offerlane	Castletown	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	8	88	56	144	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	5	4	10½	5	4	10½
920	Portarlington	Portarlington	-	-								136	-	136	1	-														
921	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	138	138	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	20	-	-	2	15	1	7	16	8
922	Rosenallis	Rosenallis	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	9	106	63	169	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	2	-½	4	2	-½
923	Ditto	Mountmellick	-	-								189	-	189	1	-														
924	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	201	201	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	2	19	7	2	19	7
925	Reary	Reary	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	9	64	55	119	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	5	2	9	5	2	9
926	Raheen	Raheen	-	-								96	-	96	1	-							8	-	-						
927	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	20	-	138	138	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	4	9	1	4	9	1
928	Ditto	Ballyeagle	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	46	53	27	80	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	3	18	7	3	18	7
929	Rathdowney	Errill	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	13	7	89	62	151	1	-	-	-	-	8	10	4	10	-	-	5	6	3	9	11	5
930	Stradbally	Stradbally	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	14	81	50	131	1	-	-	-	-	10	7	8	10	-	-	5	11	10½	10	15	8½
		TOTAL	-	-	24	5	-	-	44	326	419	3,031	2,232	5,263	30	13	44	2	-	203	19	11	365	-	-	127	6	3	242	14	11
		WESTMEATH:																												
931	Ballyloughton	Mount Temple	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	8	134	137	271	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6
932	Castletowndelvin	Ballinvally	-	-								50	-	50	1	-							8	-	-						
933	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	70	70	-	1	140	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	14	11	1	95	1	10
934	Mullingar	Mullingar	-	-								387	-	387	2	-							16	-	-						
935	Ditto	Ditto, female	1	-	-	-	1	4	9	8	-	-	494	494	-	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	20	-	-	29	6	5½	58	18	11½
936	Kinnegad	Kinnegad	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	8	88	52	110	1	-	-	-	-	4	6	8	10	-	-	3	-	7½	5	3	5½
937	Kilcleach	Moate	-	-								103	-	103	1	-							8	-	-						
938	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	10	-	138	138	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	5

(continued)

(1.) LEINSTER :—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.					
																£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	WESTMEATH—*continued*																			
939	Killan	Clonmellan	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	153	-	153	2	-	-	-	26 - -	13 17 7½	13 17 7½
940	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	144	144	-	1					
941	Killinean	St. Mary's	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	-	102	87	189	1	-	-	2 4 6	10 - -	6 7 -	11 12 1½
942	Kilmacknevan	Emper	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	12	88	55	143	1	-	68 - -	30 3 2	10 - -	8 13 9½	110 11 5
943	Rathcondrath	Milltown	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	11	138	104	242	1	-	-	6 - -	10 - -	3 18 10	6 18 10
944	Templepatrick	Moyvore	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	233	-	233	1	-	140 - -	25 6 8	18 - -	12 7 -	118 11 9
945	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	229	229	-	1			12 - -		
		TOTAL	4	6	-	4	1	16	42	59	1,446	1,510	2,956	12	5	348 - -	205 1 10	174 - -	92 2 5	432 7 11
	WEXFORD:																			
946	Ballyanne	Rathganogue	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	4	190	127	317	1	-	80 - -	20 13 -	8 - -	- - -	61 12 11
947	Bannow	Darn's Castle	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	6	83	36	119	1	-	-	3 15 -	10 - -	3 3 5½	5 - 4½
948	Carrig	Barntown	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	77	54	131	1	-	-	- - -	8 - -	—	—
949	Duncormick	Rathangan	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	3	66	33	99	1	-	-	4 - -	8 - -	2 17 9	2 17 9
950	Kilcavin	Killinaran	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	5	196	-	196	1	-	-	29 3 2	20 - -	26 6 1½	26 6 1½
951	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	174	174	-	1					
952	Kilpatrick	Kyle, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	13	71	84	-	1	-	20 - -	12 - -	6 19 4	54 10 4
953	Killagg	Heathfield	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	28	38	22	60	1	-	-	8 - -	6 - -	2 10 4½	7 15 8½
954	Killyny	Clonroach	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	117	-	117	1	-	-	- - -	10 - -	6 8 4	6 8 4
955	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	36	36	-	1					
956	Kilmanan	Forth	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	58	43	101	1	-	-	4 - -	10 - -	5 4 3	8 4 9
957	Ditto	Clearston	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	39	28	67	1	-	-	3 - -	10 - -	3 4 9	5 5 9
958	Kilmackea	Horeswood	-	1	-	-	-	2	14	19	182	-	182	1	-	-	9 - -	10 - -	9 12 3½	25 7 3½
959	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	159	159	-	1			8 - -		
960	Killemon	Mountfield	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	12	82	46	128	1	-	-	5 5 -	8 - -	2 19 9	5 12 9

961	Kilmore	Kilmore, No. 1	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	7	72	38	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1 7 2	1 7 2
962	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2									99	76	175	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1 7 2	1 7 2
963	Kilmickalogue	Gorey	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	185	61	246	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	—	—
964	Killuran	Glynn	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	60	47	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1 - -	1 - -
965	Lady's Island	Lady's Island	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	3	76	31	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	—	—
966	Mulrankin	Mulrankin	1	-	-	1	-	2	17	17	52	45	97	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	1 5 9½	10 6 9
967	St. Mary's	New Ross	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	10	263	-	263	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	—	—
968	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	5	-	439	439	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	- 3 -	- 3 -
969	Wexford	Wexford	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	250	-	250	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	—	—
970	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	299	299	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	15 5 10	15 5 10
971	Whitechurch	Ballykelly	-	1	-	-	-	2	14	19	135	103	238	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	9 12 3½	16 7 3½
		TOTAL	4	16	2	4	-	33	131	179	2,333	1,968	4,301	21	6	80	-	-	126	16 2	269	-	-	99 7 8	254 18 4½
	WICKLOW:																								
972	Battinglass	Battinglass	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	9	135	-	135	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	5 7 5	5 7 5
973	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	73	73	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2 5 1	2 5 1
974	Battimore	Bumbohall	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	6	95	55	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2 12 10½	2 12 10½
975	Blessington	Battiboys	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	67	26	93	1	-	-	-	-	6	13 -	8	-	-	- 15 -½	4 2 -½
976	Bray	Bray	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	8	273	-	273	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1 10 10½	1 10 10½
977	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	152	152	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		
978	Clonmore	Ballyconnell	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	7	131	-	131	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	15 19 11½	15 19 11½
979	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	107	107	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		
980	Castle M'Adams	Newbridge	-	1	-	-	-	1	19	9	85	-	85	1	-	-	-	-	24	13 4	25	-	-	9 3 5	21 18 9
981	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	50	50	-	1										
982	Delgany	Kilmacanogue	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	9	69	35	104	1	-	-	-	-	37	- -	8	-	-	2 17 8	14 18 6½
983	Ditto	Dargle	1	-	-	2	-	3	5	5	100	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	6	7 -	10	-	-	2 13 9	9 - 9
984	Glandelough	St. Kevins	-	1	-	-	-	1	25	24	47	53	100	1	1	70	-	-	12	- -	16	-	-	5 8 10	60 1 11
985	Glenally	Glenally	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	11	43	22	65	1	-	-	-	-	12	18 -	10	-	-	- 4 7½	6 13 5
986	Killranelagh	Englishtown, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	21	100	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	5	-	-	1 18 11	1 18 11
987	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	21	-	49	49	-	1	-	-	-	-	- -	5	-	-	3 - 10½	3 - 10½
988	Wicklow	Wicklow	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	11	150	-	150	1	-										
989	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	157	157	-	1	-	-	-	-	- -	20	-	-	12 15 5½	12 15 5½
		TOTAL	2	11	-	4	-	20	128	141	1,295	779	2,074	12	7	70	-	-	99	11 4	177	-	-	66 14 9½	162 6 10½

(continued)

APPENDIX, No. (1)—*continued.*

(1).—ABSTRACT OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN OPERATION IN CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY.	Number of Schools in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Number of Children on the Roll in each County.			Number of Teachers in each County.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.					
															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Galway - - -	31	3	12	6	3	-	22	77	173	3,651	2,591	6,242	23	12	848 6 8	284 11 –	414 – –	93 16 2	891 16 7
Leitrim - - -	13	1	9	2	1	-	12	102	105	850	645	1,495	10	3	10 13 4	64 13 –	119 – –	36 12 –½	78 18 1½
Mayo - - -	47	1	38	2	1	1	72	153	273	3,768	2,021	5,789	41	7	83 8 10½	227 2 6	424 – –	99 16 1	242 4 9
Roscommon - -	8	-	5	2	-	-	9	49	96	835	429	1,264	7	1	50 – –	55 13 –	83 – –	20 18 7	75 17 7½
Sligo - - -	18	-	13	1	-	-	19	150	106	1,571	1,092	2,663	13	5	355 7 9	102 6 11	176 – –	50 10 11	1,007 – 8½
TOTAL - -	117	5	77	13	5	1	134	531	753	10,675	6,778	17,453	94	28	1,347 16 7½	734 6 5	1,216 – –	301 13 9½	2,295 17 9½

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS									Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.		
						CLERGY.			LAITY.							Building.			Fitting-up.			Salaries.			Requisites.					
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	GALWAY:																												
990	Abbey	Briersfield, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	114	-	114	1	1	73	6	8	14	2	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	86	1	7
991	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	41	41									6	-	-						
992	Ballinacorty	Gurrane, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	93	-	93	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	3	4	6½	10	15	6½
993	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	90	90	-	1														
994	Corofin	Ballinderry, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	99	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	2	1	-	7	18	9
995	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	69	69	-	1							8	-	-						
996	Ditto	Corofin	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	94	32	126	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	8	-	-	2	7	7	2	13	5
997	Dunmore	Dunmore, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	251	-	251	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	4	8	-	-	6	17	10	10	2	-
998	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	104	104	-	1							6	-	-						
999	Ditto	Shanballymore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	100	40	140	1	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	8	-	-	2	4	-	4	17	-
1000	Kiltolla	Esker, male	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	331	-	331	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	7	4	9½	7	4	9½
1001	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	212	212	-	1														
1002	Killurse	Ower, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	121	-	121	1	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	15	-	-	5	8	-	8	17	4
1003	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	60	60	-	1														
1004	Kilconly	Tubberoe	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	6	77	37	114	1	-	28	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	-	1	3	4	28	2	4
1005	Killooney	Ballinasloe	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	145	74	219	1	-	-	-	-	9	10	8	12	-	-	2	15	11	4	19	1
1006	Killane	Woodlawn	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	8	114	94	208	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	12	6½	3	12	6½
1007	Lickmalash	Bonla, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	9	153	-	153	1	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	10	5	-½	81	5	-½
1008	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	120	120	-	1														
1009	Lickerig	Lickerig, male	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	305	-	305	1	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-
1010	Ditto	Ditto female									-	325	325	-	1														
1011	Loughrea	Loughrea, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	20	404	-	404	1	-	175	-	-	31	-	-	20	-	-	9	19	3½	171	19	3½
1012	Ditto	Ditto, female	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	21	-	396	396	-	1	175	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	2	13	8½	127	13	8½
1013	Moyross	Roundstone	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	111	34	145	1	-	60	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	-
1014	Rahoon	Rahoon, female	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	6	-	548	548	-	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	30	-	-	5	13	2½	146	18	-½
1015	Ross	Carrokeel, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	27	118	-	118	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	14	-	-	4	1	8	4	1	8
1016	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	102	102	-	1														
1017	St. Nicholas	Galway, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	21	693	-	693	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	12	5	1½	12	5	1½
1018	Tuam	Tuam, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	229	-	229	1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	4	19	4	22	19	4
1019	Ditto	Ditto, female									-	168	168	-	1														
1020	Ditto	Mullick Carton	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	99	45	144	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	4	19	3	5	2	-
		Total	3	12	6	3	-	22	77	173	3,651	2,591	6,242	23	12	848	6	8	284	11	-	414	-	-	93	16	2	891	16	7

(continued)

(1.) CONNAUGHT:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.											
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	
	LEITRIM:															£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1021	Annaduff	Drumsna	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	- -	117	117	-	1	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
1022	Cloonclare	Townyunsenagh	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1	65	21	86	1	-	- - -	5 5 -	8 - -	3 7 5½	5 19 11½
1023	Carrickallen	Kevey	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	23	104	44	148	1	-	- - -	19 10 -	10 - -	5 13 4	16 - 10
1024	Kiltoghert	Drumhall	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	-	32	27	59	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	1 11 4	1 11 4
1025	Ditto	Jamestown	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	12	90	- -	90	1	-	- - -	13 8 -	12 - -	- - -	6 14 -
1026	Ditto	Cratty	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	60	35	95	1	-	- - -	5 - -	8 - -	4 13 -	5 - 6
1027	Ditto	Dumkeelanmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	2	100	65	165	1	-	10 13 4	4 17 -	10 - -	3 8 -	11 4 -
1028	Kiltubride	Mohercreg	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	12	36	111	147	-	1	- - -	- - -	7 - -	1 15 11½	1 15 11½
1029	Ditto	Moheravogue, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	108	- -	108	1	-	- - -	4 13 -	10 - -	4 12 9	7 10 2
1030	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	87	87	-	1			8 - -		
1031	Ditto	Liscarban	-	1	-	-	-	1	17	15	106	55	161	1	-	- - -	12 - -	10 - -	4 19 4½	16 10 6½
1032	Mohill	Mohill. No. 1	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	9	82	47	129	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	3 11 3	3 11 3
1033	Ditto	Ditto, No. 2	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	14	67	36	103	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	2 19 7	2 19 7
		TOTAL	1	9	2	1	-	12	102	105	850	645	1,495	10	3	10 13 4	64 13 -	119 - -	36 12 -½	78 18 1½
	MAYO:																			
1034	Aughagan	Cushen	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	73	44	117	1	-	- - -	7 10 -	10 - -	6 8 9½	6 8 9½
1035	Ditto	Triangle	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	3	70	25	95	1	-	- - -	9 10 -	- - -	4 - -	4 - -
1036	Ditto	Lanmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	123	57	180	1	-	- - -	9 - -	8 - -	7 5 6	7 5 6
1037	Aughavale	Westport, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	10	244	- -	244	1	-	- - -	20 - -	22 - -	3 18 8	11 15 10
1038	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	170	170	-	1					
1039	Aughagour	Aughagour	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	143	85	228	1	-	- - -	3 10 -	12 - -	5 10 1	7 5 10½
1040	Aglish	Cloonkeen	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	125	47	172	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	5 3 5½	5 3 5½
1041	Ditto	Castlebar, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	303	- -	303	1	-	- - -	16 - -	15 - -	10 19 -½	23 12 5
1042	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	277	277	-	2			20 - -		
1043	Ballinrobe	Ballinrobe, male	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	177	- -	177	1	-	- - -	- - -	20 - -	10 9 5	10 9 5
1044	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	125	125	-	1					
1045	Ballinahaglish	Lisaniska	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	82	31	113	1	-	- - -	4 3 4	8 - -	- - -	2 1 8
1046	Ballyheane	Driminrakill	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	47	35	82	1	-	- - -	3 17 -	8 - -	1 12 7½	3 11 10½
1047	Burrishoole	Newport Pratt, male	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	25	146	- -	146	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	4 15 7	4 15 7
1048	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	137	137	-	1			8 - -		

1049	Ditto	- -	Drumhusk	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	59	30	89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1050	Ditto	- -	Caracarowly	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	78	30	108	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1051	Ditto	- -	Derrelohan	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	58	22	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1052	Ditto	- -	Rossturk	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	42	23	65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1053	Ditto	- -	Molliany	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	53	16	69	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1054	Ditto	- -	Newfield	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	59	18	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1055	Ditto	- -	Letterlough	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	74	42	116	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1056	Ditto	- -	Trienbeg	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	68	32	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		—			—	
1057	Beccan	- -	Ballyharnis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	45	46	91	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	1	10	1	2	10	1
1058	Breafy	- -	Breafy	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	92	41	133	1	-	53	8	10½	26	-	-	8	-	-	2	8	7½	45	6	9½
1059	Castlemore	-	Brusna	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	15	90	19	109	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	1
1060	Ditto	- -	Aughalustra	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	11	76	34	110	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	2	13	2	3	18	5
1061	Crossmolina	-	Rathmore	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	17	13	63	29	92	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	19	1	2	19	1
1062	Kilmore Erris	-	Kilmore Erris, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	84	-	84	1	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	15	-	-	4	1	5	15	11	5
1063	Ditto	- -	Ditto, female										-	50	50	-	1														
1064	Kilgeever	- -	Louisbourg	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	6	73	30	103	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	-	-	3	13	9	3	13	9
1065	Ditto	- -	Develin	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	6	72	35	107	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	1	11	3	6	17	3
1066	Ditto	- -	Falduff	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	6	60	22	82	1	-	-	-	-	9	11	1	8	-	-	2	4	3½	2	4	3½
1067	Ditto	- -	Kenakella	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	77	21	98	1	-	-	-	-	10	2	10	8	-	-	1	1	10	6	3	3
1068	Ditto	- -	Deraheagh	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	48	41	89	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	9	8	-	-		—			—	
1069	Ditto	- -	Cloonlar	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	80	33	113	1	-	-	-	-	8	15	8	8	-	-	1	3	-	5	10	10
1070	Ditto	- -	Tully	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	81	29	110	1	-	-	-	-	8	15	8	8	-	-	1	14	-	6	10	4
1071	Killyceever	-	Kill	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	59	44	103	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
1072	Ditto	- -	Innisturk	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	47	11	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
1073	Ditto	- -	Fawnglass	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	8	80	39	119	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	8	7	2	8	7
1074	Kilcolmon	-	Claremorris	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	3	98	35	133	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	2	1	11½	5	19	11½
1075	Ditto	- -	Ballaghadereen	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	6	179	-	179	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-		—			—	
1076	Robin	- -	Ballygrovis, male or Ballygarris	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	6	95	-	95	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	8	-	-	3	12	-	11	18	-
1077	Ditto	- -	Ditto, female										-	75	75	-	1							8	-	-					
1078	Toomore	- -	Atty M'Hugh	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	95	54	149	1	-	30	-	-	9	10	-	8	-	-	-	17	4	23	11	11
1079	Turlough	- -	Turlough	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	12	59	37	96	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	2	12	5½	6	12	7½
1080	Tuamore	- -	Foxford	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	11	91	50	141	1	-	-	-	-	1	15	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8
			TOTAL	1	38	2	1	1	72	153	273	3,768	2,021	5,789	41	7	83	8	10½	227	2	6	424	-	-	99	16	1	242	4	9
	ROSCOMMON:																														
1081	Aughrim	- -	Rodeen	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	15	79	41	120	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	8	-	-	4	6	-½	4	15	2½
1082	Boyle	- -	Boyle, male	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	21	22	252	-	252	1	-	-	-	-	41	17	-	15	-	-	8	13	10½	34	2	10
1083	Ditto	- -	Ditto, female										-	149	149	-	1							12	-	-					
1084	Camma	- -	Carrick	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	26	98	40	138	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	11
1085	Donamon	-	Donamon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	140	72	212	1	-	-	-	-	7	11	-	10	-	-	4	9	6½	8	5	6½

(continued)

79

(1.) ULSTER:—Schools in Operation—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY, and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Classical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid. CLERGY.			LAITY.		Number of Children on the Roll.			Number of Teachers.		AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS Building.	Fitting-up.	Salaries.	Requisites.	Amount of Local Contributions towards Building, Fitting-up, and Requisites.
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female					
	ROSCOMMON—*continued.*															£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1086	Kilbronin	Ballyfarnon	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	14	88	43	131	1	-	- - -	5 - -	8 - -	3 9 1½	5 19 1½
1087	Kilkever	Arm	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	9	132	71	203	1	-	- - -	- - -	14 - -	—	—
1088	Ditto	Tarmon	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	9	46	13	59	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	—	—
		TOTAL	-	5	2	-	-	9	49	96	835	429	1,264	7	1	50 - -	55 13 -	83 - -	20 18 7	75 17 7½
	SLIGO:																			
1089	Ballysumaghan	Bloomfield	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	- -	55	17	72	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	2 4 2	2 4 2
1090	Drumcliffe	Rathcormick	-	1	-	-	-	2	29	10	87	53	140	1	-	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	1 8 1½	5 7 1½
1091	Emlafad	Littlebridge	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	12	116	68	184	1	-	- - -	- - -	8 - -	1 16 3	1 16 3
1092	Ditto	Ballymote	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	6	102	44	146	1	-	- - -	9 - -	10 - -	6 - 6	11 2 6
1093	Kilmactigue	Largy	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	8	78	38	116	1	-	57 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	30 5 11½
1094	Ditto	Banada, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	6	150	- -	150	1	-	60 - -	- - -	10 - -	2 - -	44 12 6
1095	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	62	62	-	1			6 - -		
1096	Kilmore	Ballina, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	- -	127	127	-	1	- - -	- - -	8 - -	5 18 2½	5 18 2½
1097	Kilmacallen	Knockanarron	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	14	154	76	230	1	-	- - -	- - -	12 - -	4 2 9	4 2 9
1098	Ditto	Greyforth, male	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	9	153	- -	153	1	-	22 19 9	12 15 3	10 - -	9 16 4	14 17 4
1099	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	68	68	-	1			6 - -		
1100	Kilcolman	Monastereden	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	171	- -	171	1	-	15 8 -	3 1 4	10 - -	2 8 10	13 19 7
1101	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	146	146	-	1			6 - -		
1102	Kilmorgan	Kilmorgan	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	11	73	52	125	1	-	- - -	- - -	10 - -	4 3 7	4 3 7
1103	Kilashelvey	Killaville	-	1	-	-	-	1	22	11	116	40	156	1	-	- - -	11 - -	13 - -	- 14 3	6 6 3
1104	St. Johns	Sligo, male	-	1	-	-	-	2	18	4	208	- -	208	1	-	200 - -	48 10 4	15 - -	5 8 8	853 14 -
1105	Ditto	Ditto, female									- -	249	249	-	1			12 - -		
1106	Tumover	Templevany	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	108	52	160	1	-	- - -	8 - -	12 - -	4 9 3	8 10 6
		TOTAL	-	13	1	-	-	19	150	106	1,571	1,092	2,663	13	5	355 7 9	102 6 11	176 - -	50 10 11	1,007 - 8½

APPENDIX.

—No 2.—

(2.)—ABSTRACT in COUNTIES in ULSTER of SCHOOL-HOUSES, towards the Building of which the COMMISSIONERS have granted AID.

COUNTY.	Number of School-houses in each County.	Classes of Application in each Province.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application to the Board.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	8	3	4	1	1	6	5	40	27	646	378 1 4	- - -	15 7 4	- - -	210 15 9
Armagh	2	1	1	- -	- -	2	2	14	23	940	181 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	421 9 1
Cavan	7	3	3	1	3	- -	6	33	70	1,230	434 8 8	34 - -	- - -	- - -	330 3 7
Donegal	14	6	8	- -	7	2	21	121	144	1,980	667 2 1	31 - -	- - -	5 10 -	512 9 7
Down	4	2	2	- -	- -	2	5	20	38	525	90 - -	150 9 5	- - -	19 7 -	121 13 9
Fermanagh	5	1	4	- -	- -	1	5	42	32	428	109 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 17 2
Londonderry	2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	4	24	23	270	90 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 1 5
Monaghan	5	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	8	38	34	720	386 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	291 11 4 1/2
Tyrone	9	5	4	- -	1	6	9	51	56	1,248	372 4 4	67 - -	- - -	- - -	225 3 7
TOTAL	56	21	33	2	12	19	65	383	447	7,987	2,707 19 11	532 9 5	15 7 4	24 17 -	2,220 5 3

(2.)—ULSTER :—Building Cases.

No.	County, and Parish.	School.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Applications for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	Aid granted by the Commissioners towards				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
						Clergy.			Laity.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
												£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	ANTRIM:															
1	Armoy	Breen	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	12	140	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 5 4
2	Ahoghill	Watercloney	-	1	-	-	-	1	- -	- -	70	56 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 5 3
3	Ballycaston	Ballycor	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	- -	75	- - -	- - -	9 15 4	- - -	4 17 10
4	Belfast	Edendeny	1	-	-	-	2	1	10	2	101	129 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 - -
5	Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	6	50	26 13 4	- - -	5 12 -	- - -	16 2 8
6	Culfreightrin	Glenhask	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	- -	80	56 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 9 6
7	Killead	Dungonill, New	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	50	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 15 2
8	Lady	Kilmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	4	80	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -
		Total	3	4	1	1	6	5	40	27	64 6	378 1 4	- - -	15 7 4	- - -	210 15 9
	ARMAGH:															
9	Armagh, City	Charlemount Place	1	-	-	-	2	1	13	11	440	100 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	379 17 6
10	Fork Hill	Meighfoner	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	500	81 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 11 7
		Total	1	1	-	-	2	2	14	23	940	181 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	421 9 1
	CAVAN:															
11	Anna	Glassdromie, or Kerlaugh.	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	25	250	122 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 4 -
12	Drumgoon	Gallonragh	1	-	-	1	-	1	11	14	300	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 13 2
13	Drumlane	Corcandus	1	-	-	1	-	1	9	8	80	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 1 -
14	Kildallen	Kildallen	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	7	140	- - -	34 - -	- - -	- - -	30 4 1
15	Kilmore	Ballynagh	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	300	136 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 8 11
16	Killawn	Lex	1	-	-	1	-	1	- -	4	80	33 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 12 10
17	Templeport	Glengaville, or Newtown Glen.	-	1	-	-	-	1	- -	11	80	13 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 7
		Total	3	3	1	3	-	6	44	72	1,230	434 8 8	34 - -	- - -	- - -	330 3 7

	DONEGAL:																					
18	All Saints	Ballybegly	1	-	-	-	1	1	11	8	150	62	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	2	5
19	Burt	Burt	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	16	130	39	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	9
20	Ditto	Kirnahan, (or Inch Island)	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	13	120	26	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	8
21	Clonval	Letterkenny	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	450	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
22	Culduff	Menduragh	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	130	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	10
23	Clonmanny	Gaddyduff	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	300	134	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	5	10
24	Clonleigh	Port Hall	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	10	120	61	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	19	1
25	Donagh	Glassalts	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	100	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	-
26	Kilcor	Keonaghan	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	13	80	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	-
27	Moville, Upper	Ballylawn, New	1	-	-	2	-	3	19	20	60	22	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	6
28	Ditto	Cabry, New	1	-	-	2	-	1	19	22	120	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	18	5	10
29	Ditto, Lower	Caratrasna	-	1	-	-	-	3	13	8	80	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	7
30	Raphoe	Maharacorrin	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	1
31	Tallaght-begly	Derrybeg	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	18	90	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	18	-
		TOTAL	6	8	-	7	2	21	121	144	1,980	667	2	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	512	9	7
	DOWN:																							
32	Drumbalroney	Maghrel	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	65	-	-	-	45	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	-
33	Glanduff, Lower	Clanduff, (or King Hill)	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	200	-	-	-	104	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	9	8
34	Garvaghy	Bally-alley	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	26	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	—		
35	Kilmigan	Annsborough	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	200	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	9	1
		TOTAL	2	2	-	-	2	5	20	38	525	90	-	-	150	9	5	-	-	-	19	7	-	121	13	9
	FERMANAGH:																							
36	Aughlercher	Mullaghfad	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	90	40	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	8
37	Ditto	Lislea	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	6	78	12	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	6
38	Ditto	Coonian	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	8	80	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-
39	Clones	Cornagague	-	1	-	-	-	1	17	12	100	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	-
40	Derrevolan	Drumall	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	80	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	-
		TOTAL	1	4	-	-	1	5	42	32	428	109	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	17	2

(continued.)

(2.) ULSTER:—Building Cases—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
												£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	LONDONDERRY:															
41	Ardtrea	Anahorish	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	6	130	58 19 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 10 6
42	Ballinascreen	Monenena	-	1	-	-	-	3	17	17	140	31 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 10 11
		TOTAL	-	2	-	-	-	4	24	23	270	90 – 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 1 5
	MONAGHAN:															
43	Clones	Largy	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	2	150	- - -	50 – –	- - -	- - -	94 13 11½
44	Currin	Laurel-Hill	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	6	120	109 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 6 1
45	Errigal	Killamurry	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	150	147 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 10 10
46	Maheracloon	Corlan	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	8	150	60 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 12 10
47	Tydavinet	Tullicrumin	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	11	150	70 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 7 8
		TOTAL	-	5	-	-	-	8	38	34	720	386 – –	50 – –	- - -	- - -	291 11 4½
	TYRONE:															
48	Ardstraw, East	Newtownstewart	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	7	200	56 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 – 4
49	Clonfecle	Brossloy	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	11	200	77 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 13 6
50	Drumsane	Omagh	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	200	50 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 14 2
51	Donamore	Gortnalush	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	5	80	34 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 19 1
52	Donagheady	Donagheady	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	3	80	72 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 – –
53	Dromore	Corboley	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	140	36 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 – –
54	Pomeroy	Altmore	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	8	200	- - -	67 – –	- - -	- - -	33 10 6
55	Termonamunghan	Calliconghan	1	-	-	1	-	1	- -	- -	48	15 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 –
56	Termon M'Quirk	Tanderagee	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	8	100	31 11 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 16 –
		TOTAL	5	4	-	1	6	9	51	56	1,248	372 4 4	67 – –	- - -	- - -	225 3 7

(2.)—ABSTRACT, in COUNTIES in MUNSTER, of SCHOOL-HOUSES, towards the Building of which the COMMISSIONERS have granted AID.

COUNTIES.	Number of School-Houses in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid in each County.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clare	6	1	5	-	2	-	9	11	37	1,290	629 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 7 6
Cork	13	2	8	3	-	2	21	85	83	3,100	1,325 10 4	210 - -	- - -	10 - -	1,425 1 9
Limerick	3	1	2	-	1	-	5	22	22	1,100	120 - -	336 13 4	- - -	- - -	286 5 6
Waterford	5	-	3	2	-	-	6	29	42	1,160	354 10 -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	284 9 -
Tipperary	5	1	4	-	1	-	10	28	32	1,680	761 6 -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	577 14 4½
Kerry	7	1	5	1	2	-	8	44	47	1,320	435 1 8	496 - -	- - -	- - -	440 17 1
TOTAL	39	6	27	6	6	2	59	219	263	9,650	3,625 10 -	1,242 13 4	2 13 4	10 - -	3,329 15 2⅓

(2.)—MUNSTER:—Building Cases.

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have Signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contributions towards Building and Fitting-up.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
												£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	CLARE:															
57	Conlea	Belvoir	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	90	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -
58	Dysart	Moyrhee	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	200	79 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 10 8
59	Kilballyowen	Kiltrebeg	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	8	200	131 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 15 11
60	Kildysart	Kildysart	1	-	-	1	-	2	8	9	350	133 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 5 6
61	Kilcashe	Ballynahon	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	150	73 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 19 6
62	Moyarta	Moyarta	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	8	300	131 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 15 11
		Total	1	5	-	2	-	9	11	37	1,290	629 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 7 6
	CORK:															
63	Aghada	Aghada	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	120	56 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 8 9
64	Ditto, Union of	Ballylibbet	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	130	62 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 4 8
65	Ardfield	Ardfield	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	8	400	46 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 14 10
66	Clondillane	Clondillane, or Ballynafana	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	5	100	- - -	60 - -	10 - -	- - -	62 8 4
67	Garrocloyne	Blarney, or Ballygibbon	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	120	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -
68	Kanturk	Kanturk	-	1	-	-	-	8	7	6	270	196 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 6 8
69	Kilbolan	Kilbolan	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	250	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	272 18 -
70	Kilfauchnabeg	Glandoro	-	1	-	-	-	2	18	7	- -	188 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 - 6
71	Kilworth	Kilworth	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	7	300	92 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 4 6
72	Rathgogue	Charleville	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	20	690	50 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -	318 - 8½
73	Rosscarbery	Ardagh, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	450	235 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 14 9½
74	St. Mary's Shandon	Sunday's Well	1	-	-	-	2	2	7	3	160	186 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 - -
75	Tullough	Shorkin Island	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	110	23 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -
		Total	2	8	3	-	2	21	85	83	3,100	1,325 10 4	210 - -	10 - -	- - -	1,425 1 9

	KERRY:																			
76	Aghavalin	Ballylongford	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	10	200	86 10 10	100 - -	- - -	- - -	93 5 4
77	Ballinleslane	Knockater	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	- -	80	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -
78	Ballyhague	Boulenshere	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	- -	- -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
79	Dingle	Dingle	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	10	500	162 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 2 2
80	Dunoorling	Ferritors	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	12	120	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	14 4 3
81	Kilnaughten	Tarbert	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	10	200	86 10 10	100 - -	- - -	- - -	93 5 4
82	Knockane	Cullina	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	5	220	- - -	146 - -	- - -	- - -	74 - -
		TOTAL	1	5	1	2	-	8	44	47	1,320	435 1 8	496 - -	- - -	- - -	440 17 1
	LIMERICK:															
83	Ardagh	Ardagh	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	300	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 4 4
84	Duntrileague	Lowtown	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	9	400	- - -	170 - -	- - -	- - -	137 14 6
85	Rathkeale	Rathkeale	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	9	400	- - -	166 13 4	- - -	- - -	83 6 8
		TOTAL	1	2	-	1	-	5	22	22	1,100	120 - -	336 13 4	- - -	- - -	286 5 6
	TIPPERARY:															
86	Ballycahill	Ballycahill	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	- -	280	93 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 14 -
87	Kilcummurty	Bird Hill	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	12	150	133 - -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	168 6 8
88	Roscrea	Roscrea	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	8	500	160 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156 14 1½
89	Templera	Gurteen, female	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	150	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 19 7
90	Tipperary	Tipperary	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	7	600	335 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 - -
		TOTAL	1	4	-	1	-	10	28	32	1,680	761 6 -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	578 14 4½
	WATERFORD:															
91	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	400	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
92	Corbally	Summerville	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	- -	70	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -
93	Killculliheen	Killculliheen	-	1	-	-	-	3	16	16	90	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
94	Tallow	Tallow	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	10	300	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	47 3 6
95	Ditto	Ditto	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	300	214 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 5 6
		TOTAL	-	3	2	-	-	6	29	42	1,160	354 10 -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	284 9 -

APPENDIX (No. 2.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT, in COUNTIES in LEINSTER, of SCHOOL-HOUSES, towards the Building of which the COMMISSIONERS have granted AID.

COUNTIES.	Number of School-houses in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid in each County.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carlow	6	-	6	-	-	-	10	60	95	1,720	161 - -	323 16 8	41 16 -	- - -	394 7 3
Dublin	8	2	5	1	1	2	17	37	62	3,040	897 6 8	711 4 8	- - -	- - -	1,337 11 10
Kildare	4	-	3	1	-	-	3	3	33	770	438 - -	203 6 8	- - -	- - -	432 13 11½
Kilkenny	7	-	5	2	-	-	11	33	88	1,544	446 - -	272 14 10	21 10 -	- - -	422 9 3
King's County	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	8	100	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 6
Louth	4	-	4	-	-	-	6	10	20	1,010	385 6 8	83 17 -	22 16 -	- - -	264 2 6
Longford	6	-	5	1	-	-	9	31	57	2,010	538 - -	252 - -	- - -	- - -	542 10 6
Meath	5	-	5	-	-	-	8	28	47	1,110	660 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	513 17 9
Queen's County	4	-	2	2	-	-	4	16	34	914	276 12 9	80 - -	- - -	- - -	232 16 3
Westmeath	3	-	3	-	1	-	3	13	20	750	329 4 2	119 - -	- - -	- - -	214 9 5
Wexford	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	100	153 - -	- - -	14 - -	- - -	110 16 6
Wicklow	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	61	190	142 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 11 -
TOTAL	51	3	38	10	3	2	73	248	526	13,258	4,457 2 11	2,045 19 10	100 2 -	- - -	4,668 16 8½

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid	Unpaid.	Paid.	
	CARLOW:											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
96	Clody	Ballinabrena	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	5	4	100	81 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 - -
97	Dunleekney	Newton	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	18	- -	300	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	167 14 11
98	Hacketstown	Hacketstown	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	17	47	400	- - -	106 13 4	41 16 -	- - -	53 6 8
99	Killigan / Ditto	Tyneclash, New / Ditto, female	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	10	150	- - -	43 3 4	- - -	- - -	21 11 7
100	St Mullin's	Drummond	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	5	22	220	- - -	54 - -	- - -	- - -	35 3 7
101	Tullow	Grange	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	12	12	550	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 10 6
		TOTAL	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	10	60	95	1,720	161 - -	323 16 8	41 16 -	- - -	394 7 3
	DUBLIN:															
102	Ballyboghill	Ballyboghill	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	3	8	120	106 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 5 1
103	Glassnevin	Glassnevin	1	- -	- -	- -	2	2	4	6	350	180 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 -
104	Holmpatrick	Skerries	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	6	9	500	- - -	178 4 8	- - -	- - -	138 17 8
105	Kilgobbin	Jamestown	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	5	5	200	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 16 -
106	Naul	Naul	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	1	13	200	138 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 9 9
107	St. Peter's	Rathmines	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	9	10	500	200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	400 - -
108	St. Mary's	King's Inn St.	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	6	6	4	1,000	- - -	533 - -	- - -	- - -	387 - -
109	Stillorgan	Stillorgan	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	7	170	193 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 13 4
		TOTAL	2	5	1	1	2	17	37	62	3,040	897 6 8	711 4 8	- - -	- - -	1,337 11 10
	KILDARE:															
110	Caddamstown	Johnstown-bridge	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	9	170	218 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217 11 -
111	Cloncurry	Newtown	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	200	220 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 - -
112	Clane	Clane	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	4	200	- - -	133 6 8	- - -	- - -	66 13 4
113	Donmanogue	Maganny	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	15	200	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	38 9 7½
		TOTAL	- -	3	1	- -	- -	3	3	33	770	438 - -	203 6 8	- - -	- - -	432 13 11½
	KILKENNY:															
114	Callan	Callan	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	-	9	220	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	10 15 -
115	Danesfort	Danesfort	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	-	2	80	48 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 1 6
116	Grange	Coppenna	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	7	16	220	- - -	102 - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 10

(continued)

(2.) LEINSTER:—Building Cases—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOLS.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
	KILKENNY—*continued.*											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
117	Kilmacbrogue	Robertstown	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	20	200	- - -	71 - -	- - -	- - -	35 12 6
118	Powerstown	Shoughvosteen	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	230	- - -	99 14 10	- - -	- - -	51 3 7
119	St. John's	St. John's	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	24	294	200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 3 10
120	Tullaroan	Tullarone	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	9	300	198 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 2 -
		TOTAL	-	5	2	-	-	11	33	88	1,544	446 - -	272 14 10	21 10 -	- - -	422 9 3
	KING'S COUNTY:															
121	Ballycrummin	Kilmurray	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	8	100	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 6
	LOUTH:															
122	Dysert	Dysert	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	300	153 6 8	- - -	15 - -	- - -	85 8 -
123	Drumshallon	Kellystown	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	120	- - -	83 17 -	7 16 -	- - -	61 5 8
124	Dunleer	Dunleer	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	8	240	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 18 4
125	Tenure	Tenure	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	350	112 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 10 6
		TOTAL	-	4	-	-	-	6	10	20	1,010	385 6 8	83 17 -	22 16 -	- - -	264 2 6
	LONGFORD:															
126	Cashell	Carraby	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	10	250	146 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 6 2
127	Clonbroney	Ballnalee	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	500	126 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 16 -
128	Granard	Granard	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	400	- - -	126 - -	- - -	- - -	64 3 3
129	Ditto	Killeen	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	5	260	- - -	126 - -	- - -	- - -	64 3 3
130	Killashlee	Richmond Harbour	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	26	350	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 15 8
131	Killasher	Cloontagh	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	250	146 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 6 2
		TOTAL	-	5	1	-	-	9	31	57	2,010	538 - -	252 - -	- - -	- - -	542 10 6
	MEATH:															
132	Culmullen	Culmullen	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	12	80	53 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 1 10
133	Kilsharvin	Mt. Hanover	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	3	300	147 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 8 4
134	Skreen	Skreen	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	16	200	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 7 5

135	Stackallen	Stackallen	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	10	280	230 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 15 9
136	Trim	Trim	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	6	250	130 6 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 4 5
		TOTAL	-	5	-	-	-	8	28	47	1,110	660 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	513 17 9
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:															
137	Donoughmon	Killadvoley	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	111	55 9 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 4 4
138	Killabb	Arles	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	292	119 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 13 2
139	Rathdowney	Rathdowney	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	5	200	- - -	80 – –	- - -	- - -	40 – –
140	Rushes Ditto	Rushes Ditto, female		-	1	-	-	-	3	12	311	101 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 18 9
		TOTAL	-	2	2	-	-	4	16	34	914	276 12 9	80 – –	- - -	- - -	232 16 3
	WESTMEATH:															
141	Ballymoran	Newbristy	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	8	100	83 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 – –
142	Corralstown	Corralstown	-	1	-	1	-	-	- -	1	200	- - -	119 – –	- - -	- - -	59 7 4
143	Kilbeggan	Kilbeggan	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	11	450	246 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 2 1
		TOTAL	-	3	-	1	-	3	13	20	750	329 4 2	119 – –	- - -	- - -	214 9 5
	WEXFORD:															
144	Ballyhogue	Galbally	-	-	1	-	-	-	- -	1	100	153 – –	- - -	14 – –	- - -	110 16 6
	WICKLOW:															
145	Kilcommon	Ballycumber	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	53	120	90 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 1 –
146	Rathdrum	Trooperstown	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	70	52 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 10 –
		TOTAL	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	61	190	142 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 11 –

APPENDIX, (No. 2)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT, in COUNTIES in CONNAUGHT, of SCHOOL-HOUSES, towards the Building of which the COMMISSIONERS have granted AID.

COUNTIES.	Number of School-houses in each County.	Classes of Application in each County.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid in each County.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN EACH COUNTY, TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
					CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up		
		1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Galway	21	-	20	1	-	-	33	72	147	5,170	1,335 18 8	833 14 -	- - -	- - -	1,518 - 7
Leitrim	9	-	7	2	-	-	8	45	45	906	405 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	262 5 4
Mayo	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	7	40	380	213 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139 1 8
Roscommon	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	16	16	780	30 15 -	254 6 8	- - -	- - -	253 3 11
Sligo	9	2	6	1	2	-	9	78	103	1,700	542 9 -	116 - -	- - -	- - -	299 14 10
TOTAL	45	2	39	4	2	-	60	218	351	8,936	2,527 19 4	1,204 - 8	- - -	- - -	2,472 6 4

(2.)—CONNAUGHT:—Building Cases.

No	County and Parish.	School.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	Aid granted by the Commissioners towards				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting up.
						Clergy.			Laity.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
												£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	GALWAY:															
147	Ballinacourt	Gurrane	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	90	62 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 9 4
148	Ballynakill	Tully	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	6	22	110	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -
149	Ditto	Ballynakill	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	8	- -	400	- - -	166 - -	- - -	- - -	84 - -
150	Ditto	Woodford	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	12	360	- - -	166 - -	- - -	- - -	84 - -
151	Ditto	Kilmore	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	20	160	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 -
152	Ballindoon	Ardbrack	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	9	300	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
153	Carrabrowne	Castlegar	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	5	4	500	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
154	Dunery	Dunery	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	2	7	200	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 16 3
155	Garrynaclough	Garrynaclough	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	2	11	200	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 16 3
156	Killecourty	Killafin	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	2	4	200	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 16 3
157	Kilbanon	Clunkelvey	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	7	2	250	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 11 9
158	Kilronan	Trie-hill	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	7	300	- - -	155 14 -	- - -	- - -	194 9 3
159	Kilbegnet	Kilbegnet	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	9	4	200	133 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 13 5
160	Kiltormer	Kiltormer	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	6	5	400	226 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 8 -
161	Moyross	Ballinafad	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	2	3	100	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
162	Ditto	Carna	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	2	3	100	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
163	Ditto	Innislacken	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	50	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -
164	Moycullen	Moycullen	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	9	400	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	220 - -
165	Omy	Clifden	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	5	14	300	167 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 10 4
166	Ditto	Silerna	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	450	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 - 2
167	Rahoon	Bushy Park	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	9	11	100	- - -	86 - -	- - -	- - -	44 19 2
		Total	- - - -	20	1	- -	- -	33	72	147	5,170	1,335 18 8	833 14 -	- - -	- - -	1,518 - 7
	LEITRIM:															
168	Annaduff	Drumsna	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	6	150	110 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 12 -
169	Ballynaghtra	Urbill	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	4	1	106	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -
170	Ballynaglera	Shangarvanagh	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	4	- -	150	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -
171	Boarnacoola	Derraun	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	11	10	80	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -
172	Carrygallon	Beaghmore	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	87 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 14 -
173	Drumrealy	Tullynaha	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	5	- -	100	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -
174	Fenagh	Lemon Isle	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	100	42 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 17 -

(continued)

(2.) CONNAUGHT:—Building Cases—*continued.*

No.	COUNTY and PARISH.	SCHOOL.	Class of Application.			Number of Persons, Clerical and Lay, who have signed Application for Aid.					Total of the expected Attendance of Children.	AID GRANTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOWARDS				Amount of Local Contribution towards Building and Fitting-up.
						CLERGY.			LAITY.			Building.		Fitting-up.		
			1st	2d	3d	Estab. Church.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.		Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	
		LEITRIM—*continued.*										£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
175	Fenagh	Curnagun	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	100	72 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 2 4
176	Rosinver	Loughmaron	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	17	24	120	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 15 2
		TOTAL	- -	7	2	- -	- -	8	45	45	906	405 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	262 5 4
		MAYO:														
177	Ballinakill	Boffin's Island	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	20	100	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 -
178	Balla	Balla	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	1	16	150	110 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 14 10
179	Kilconduff	Ballydrum	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	5	4	130	53 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 16 10
		TOTAL	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	5	7	40	380	213 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139 1 8
		ROSCOMMON:														
180	Dysart	Ballentleva	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	8	- -	220	- - -	131 10 -	- - -	- - -	156 15 8
181	Kiltomb	Ballibay	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	2	16	400	- - -	122 16 8	- - -	- - -	61 8 3
182	Lough Glinn	Fairy Mount	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	6	- -	160	30 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -
		TOTAL	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	5	16	16	780	30 15 -	254 6 8	- - -	- - -	253 3 11
		SLIGO:														
183	Ahanlish	Grange	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	9	9	200	166 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 18 2
184	Achonry	Carramore	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	22	17	210	39 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 18 -
185	Balisodare	Camp Hill	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	8	12	280	89 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 17 -
186	Clonmacool	Clonmacool	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	2	13	220	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 11 6
187	Ditto	Carrowtubber	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1	2	13	260	69 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 4 -
188	Kilmactigue	Kilmactigue	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	3	4	200	54 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 18 6
189	Ditto	Knockahoney	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	4	3	130	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 6
190	Kilmactrany	Geevagh	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	14	18	90	- - -	116 - -	- - -	- - -	25 6 2
191	Templeboy	Grange Beg	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	14	14	110	54 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -
		TOTAL	2	6	1	2	- -	9	78	103	1,700	542 9 -	116 - -	- - -	- - -	299 14 10

3 June 1835.

Thos F. Kelly, Secy.

95

Appendix, No. 3.

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the State of all SCHOOLS, on Public or Charitable Foundations, in *Ireland*.

To his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, &c. &c., &c. Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Grace,

WE, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed for inquiring into the several Funds and Revenues granted by Public or Private Donations for the purposes of Education, and into the State and Condition of all Schools upon Public or Charitable Foundations in Ireland, beg leave to submit to your Grace the result of our anxious deliberations on the subject of extending and improving the Education of the lower orders of the people of this part of the United Kingdom. We have not been deterred from entering upon this subject by the difficulties peculiar to this country, with which we are aware it is attended; and we have been anxious, as early as possible, to meet the expectations of your Grace and the Government of Ireland, whose solicitude on the subject of a plan for the general education of the lower orders of the people of Ireland, to be suggested by this Board, was evinced in the letter, addressed to our secretary on the 17th day of January 1811, by your Grace's late principal secretary, the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

We have applied our efforts to the framing of a system, which, whilst it shall afford the opportunities of education to every description of the lower classes of the people, may at the same time, by keeping clear of all interference with the particular religious tenets of any, induce the whole to receive its benefits, as one undivided body under one and the same system, and in the same establishments.

That the present establishments for the instruction of the lower orders, though extremely numerous, are inadequate as a system of general education, we were fully convinced in the course of our inquiries into their extent and condition: and their insufficiency, we have reason to believe, is very imperfectly supplied by the unendowed schools, though their number appears, by the returns made to Government in the year 1808, to bear as great a proportion everywhere to the population, as in most other parts of the United Kingdom; so that if they were duly attended to, and under the care of masters properly qualified, the lower orders of this country would have less reason, perhaps, to complain of their education being neglected, than those of England, or even of Scotland itself; at the same time we are encouraged by this circumstance to hope that if a scheme for such improvement were judiciously planned, and carefully executed, it would meet with very general success, from the favourable disposition and strong desire for instruction prevailing universally among those to whom the means of obtaining a more complete and effectual course of it would thus, we may presume, be not more frankly offered than cordially accepted.

That such will be its acceptance we shall indulge the more confident expectation, if all interference with the particular religious tenets of those who are to receive that instruction shall in the first instance be unequivocally disclaimed, and effectually guarded against. We conceive this to be of essential importance in any new establishments for the education of the lower classes in Ireland, and we venture to express our unanimous opinion that no such plan, however wisely and unexceptionably contrived in other respects, can be carried into effectual execution in this country, unless it be explicitly avowed, and clearly understood, as its leading principle, that no attempt shall be made to influence or disturb the peculiar religious tenets of any sect or description of Christians. How a strict forbearance from any such attempt may be rendered consistent with a considerable degree of religious instruction in general, we trust may appear in the sequel of this Report, to the proper subject of which we shall proceed to solicit your Grace's attention, after a short recapitulation of the subjects and substance of the Reports which we have already presented, and a review of what may be considered as the present state and extent of the several provisions for the education of the lower classes as deduced from those Reports, and from the returns of the unendowed schools, already alluded to; observing, however, that to these must be added a considerable number of Roman-catholic seminaries in various parts of Ireland, particularly in great towns, supported principally, we believe, by bequests, private contributions and subscriptions, but of which we have not any accurate returns.

The principal objects of the inquiries on which we have been employed may be reduced to two heads: the schools endowed for classical education, and those endowed for gratuitous education in reading, writing and arithmetic only; in many of which schools the children of the lower orders are not only educated but clothed and maintained.

Of the former description some are of Royal foundation, some under the Board of Erasmus Smith; 20 are endowed in the same number of dioceses, under an Act passed in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and about 15 were founded by the munificence of private individuals.

The schools of Royal foundation are those of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, Cavan, Banagher and Carysfort, the united endowments of which amount to 5,800*l.* per annum,

annum, and the number of scholars taught in them, at the time of making our Report, to about 360, but of these very few are instructed *gratis*, there being a general reluctance to accept of such a favour.

The classical schools, under the direction of Erasmus Smith's Board, are those of Drogheda, Galway, Tipperary and Ennis; the united endowments of which may be estimated at 1,000*l.* per annum, and the number of scholars, at the time of making our Report upon them, was 277.*

The diocesan schools are those of Tuam, Ardagh, Cashel, Kildare, Down, Connor, Leighlin, Ferns, Elphin, Meath, Limerick, Ardfert, Killaloe, Derry, Dromore, Cork, Ross, Clogher, Cloyne and Ossory; the united emoluments of which amount to 820*l.* per annum, and the number of scholars to about 428.

The classical schools of private foundation are in number about 15, the most important of which, those of Navan and Ballywan, were the subject of our Second Report, to which, as we are unwilling to repeat it, we beg leave to refer; on the remainder, as we have very recently laid an account of them before your Grace in our Twelfth Report, we think it unnecessary to enter into any detail.

Under the second head above mentioned, of schools for the education of the lower classes, we shall beg leave more especially to state herein the principal establishments for that purpose, as they are more particularly connected with the subject of this Report. They are the Protestant Charter Schools, the Blue Coat Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, the Hibernian School and the Marine School, besides those of private foundation, amounting in number to about 60, as appears in our Thirteenth Report, and which we deem it unnecessary to recapitulate here.

In the Charter Schools, 39 in number, 2,251 children were, at the time of making our Report upon those institutions, lodged, clothed, maintained and educated, at an average expense of 13*l.* 4*s.* each; and on a very strict inquiry, in the course of which all those schools were visited and examined, under the direction of this Board, by most respectable persons, it appeared, as we had the satisfaction of reporting to your Grace, that they were in a flourishing state, the education in them efficacious and practical, and in every respect such as put it beyond the reach of private defamation or public censure.

In the Blue Coat Hospital, we found that 130 boys were maintained and clothed, instructed in English, Euclid, navigation and various branches of practical mathematics, in which several of them had made very considerable proficiency, and they receive besides a religious education.

This institution is under the direction of the corporation of the city of Dublin, and the expense amounts to about 16*l.* per annum for the clothing and maintenance of each boy; to which, if the expenses of the establishment be added, it will give an addition of 8*l.* per annum for each boy.

The Foundling Hospital, designed principally to save the lives of those children who otherwise perish in consequence of the poverty or the profligacy of their parents, receives infants from the time of their birth, provides them with nurses in the country, and at a certain age receives them back, and maintains, clothes and educates them till fit to be apprenticed. The average number of infants admitted yearly being upwards of 2,000, and the very great care taken of them having diminished the mortality incident to the age and the very unfavourable circumstances under which they are brought to the hospital, about 400 will annually return at the age of eight years to the institution, to be educated; accommodation for 1,600 should therefore be provided, with funds adequate to their support, even on the supposition that so great a number as 400 can be annually apprenticed from it, and that too at the early age of 12 years.

The establishment denominated Wilson's Hospital, was founded by a gentleman of that name, who bequeathed estates, producing at present upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of a certain number of old men, and of a number of boys, not exceeding 150. The estates of this charity will soon rise very considerably, and the trustees will be enabled to increase the number of boys, which at the time of making our Report amounted to 107, and to extend the plan of education, so as to render this institution eminently useful.

The Hibernian School, which is supported principally by Parliamentary grants, and which was instituted for the maintenance and education of the children of soldiers, contains 300 boys and half that number of girls, and affords to that destitute class the protection which is so justly due. This establishment is soon to be considerably augmented, and to receive such improvements as will render it in every respect complete.

The Hibernian Marine School, supported also by the Parliamentary grants, was designed for the purpose of maintaining and educating the children of seamen, and contained, when we made our Report, only 110 boys, though there are accommodations for 160, and on this charity, so important to a maritime country, we have been obliged to make a Report to your Grace which we are unwilling here to repeat, and which we hope, were an inquiry now to be instituted, it would be in our power to alter to one more satisfactory.

Thus it appears from the Reports which we have already presented to your Grace, that there are 33 endowed classical schools in Ireland, besides several others of private foundation

* The numbers mentioned throughout this Report are those returned to us at the periods of making our former Reports, and we believe will be found to be less than the present number in these public establishments.

tion (which are mentioned in our Report, No. 12) the united emoluments of which amount to about 9,000*l.* per annum, and the number of scholars educated in them to nearly 1,000.

And that, exclusive of the parish schools in the city of Dublin, and of other schools in different places supported by private endowments (which latter we do not recapitulate, as they are contained in our Report, No. 13), there are 44 public establishments for the education of the lower classes, in which upwards of 4,200 children are lodged, maintained, clothed and educated at an annual expense of about 70,000*l.*

In the course of the various and very extensive examination which our inquiries into the management of those numerous establishments have led us into, we beg leave to assure your Grace that we have anxiously sought to obtain such information as might enable us to submit to your Grace an accurate account of the nature and extent of the instruction which the schools frequented by the children of the lower classes in this country usually afford, and of the effect upon the principles and morals of that important part of the community likely to be produced by the education received in them, directing our attention especially to such circumstances as might indicate the most practicable improvement, and the manner in which they may be attempted with the greatest probability of success.

The most important facts with which we have become acquainted in the course of those inquiries, we now beg leave to lay before your Grace, and to submit the outline of a plan which we conceive to be calculated to extend to the lower classes such education as is suited to their station in society, so far at least as seems to us attainable in the present circumstances of this country.

Returns have been communicated to us from 17 dioceses out of the 22, into which Ireland is divided, and from them it appears, that exclusive of the charitable institutions there are 3,736 schools in these dioceses, in which are taught 162,467 children, of which number 45,490 are Protestants, and 116,977 Roman-catholics; of the schoolmasters, 1,271 are Protestants and 2,465 Roman-catholics.

Hence we collect, as these dioceses may be estimated to contain four-fifths of the population of Ireland, that the whole number of schools (including the parochial schools) amounts to 4,600, and the scholars taught in them to 200,000, being an average of 43 to each school; and as these returns were made generally in the winter, when many children are unable to attend, and as itinerant schoolmasters (whose numbers is very considerable) are frequently not included in them, we are confident that more than 200,000 children of the poorer classes receive annually such sort of instruction as those schools afford.

That instruction, except in a very few instances, extends no farther than reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, and the prices paid are on an average, 10*s.* per annum for reading, 17*s.* 4*d.* where writing, and 1*l.* 6*s.* where arithmetic is added. But even this limited instruction the masters are in general very ill qualified to give, having been themselves taught in schools of a similar description, and consequently deficient in information, unacquainted with regular plans of education, and unaccustomed to that discipline, from the steady and temperate enforcement of which some of the best advantages of education are derived.

The poverty of the lower classes of the people, which limits the recompense of the masters to the low rates abovementioned, and thus holds out no temptation to a better class to undertake the office of instructors, produce effects, if possible, still worse, by incapacitating them from purchasing such books as are fit for children to read, whence it frequently happens, that instead of being improved by religious and moral instruction, their minds are corrupted by books calculated to incite to lawless and profligate adventure, to cherish superstition, or to lead to dissention or disloyalty.

From the facts here stated, we conceive it clearly to appear that the lower class of the people in Ireland are extremely anxious to obtain instruction for their children, even at an expense which, though small, very many of them can ill afford; and there is a circumstance to which we beg leave to call your Grace's attention, that puts this desire in a yet stronger point of view, we mean the existence of evening schools, established (and in one parish there are 11 of them) for the instruction of those children whose service during the day their parents could not afford to lose.

Were it, therefore, even admitted that the benefits of education are not to the lower classes of the people as great as we conceive them to be, yet the necessity of assisting in obtaining it for them in this country would not be diminished but increased; for such education as has been objected to under the idea of its leading to evil rather than to good they are actually obtaining for themselves, and though we conceive it practicable to correct it, to check its progress appears impossible; it may be improved, but it cannot be impeded.

To substitute for the ill-taught and ill-regulated schools which we have been describing, a systematic and uniform plan of instruction, such as should gratify the desire of information which manifests itself among the lower classes of the people of Ireland, and at the same time form those habits of regularity and discipline which are yet more valuable than mere learning, it appears to us necessary that Commissioners should be appointed with extensive powers, as we shall more fully describe in the subsequent parts of this Report.

With respect to the selection of these Commissioners, it does not appear to belong to us to enter into any particular suggestions; that on their abilities, liberality and prudence, and on the general confidence to be placed in them, the success of the plan will depend, we deem it almost superfluous to remark.

We recommend that, in the first place, those Commissioners be instructed to apply to the governors of all the existing establishments for the education of the lower classes,

wherever the information which has been received by us shall appear to be insufficient, and to require from them Returns of the several institutions over which they preside, such as may enable them to ascertain in what districts supplementary schools to be put under the direction of Protestant or Roman-catholic masters, as the circumstances of the case may render eligible, are most immediately necessary, which schools the Commissioners should be empowered to found, to endow and to regulate. The check which the existing schools would receive, were the superintendence of them to be transferred to the proposed Commissioners, the difficulty of changing long-settled establishments, and the waste of time to the Commissioners, who would be much more profitably employed in forming new seminaries than in altering old ones, induce us strongly to recommend, that the institutions which now exist should remain under their present managers, and that the spirit of improvement already manifested among them should be left to operate undisturbed, under the influence of that emulation which the new establishments would naturally excite.

For the purpose of ascertaining more exactly the number of those supplementary schools, for selecting proper situations for erecting and establishing them where wanted, for prescribing the mode of education to be pursued, and for the general superintendence of them, we are of opinion that a Board of Commissioners, as abovementioned, should be appointed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, empowering them to receive and dispose of Parliamentary grants for building and endowing schools, to purchase or accept conveyances for the sites of such schools, to decide in the last resort on the appointment, conduct and dismissal of masters, to prescribe the course and mode of education, to provide for the expense of furnishing books, and to have a general control over the whole of the proposed establishments for the instruction of the lower classes.

The first object which we would recommend to the attention of this Board would be, as we have already mentioned, to ascertain, from the information which they will collect, as well as from the examination of that already in our possession, in what situations it may be proper to proceed to the establishment of supplementary schools. It may at this early period be premature to attempt to form any estimate of the expense of founding and endowing such schools, as the number that may be required can be but vaguely conjectured; we may, however, be allowed, from a view of the scale upon which the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools are now proceeding in the foundation of similar establishments, and which seems to have been adopted on sufficient consideration, to estimate that each school would be a charge on the Government of about 500 *l.* for building, exclusive of the purchase of sites, and an annual salary of 30 *l.* for the master of each.

Some time, perhaps, must elapse before the Commissioners can have procured the necessary information to prepare them for entering on the part of their duty we have been last describing. But that interval may be most usefully employed in forwarding a measure of the highest importance to the success of any plan of national instruction, we mean that of preparing a sufficient number of teachers competently qualified to convey that instruction. We have already adverted to the deplorable want of such qualification in a great majority of those who now teach in the common schools, and to the pernicious consequences arising from it; their ignorance, we have reason to believe, is not seldom their least disqualification; and the want of proper books often combines with their own opinions and propensities in introducing into their schools such as are of the worst tendency. Even for schools of a superior description, and under better control, there is a general complaint that proper masters cannot be procured without much difficulty; and we are persuaded that a more essential service could not be rendered to the State than by carrying into effect a practicable mode of supplying a succession of well-qualified instructors for the children of the lower classes. It fortunately happens that there are in this country existing establishments, as well Roman-catholic as Protestant, which we are persuaded might, with little difficulty, give effectual assistance towards this great national purpose. This the Commissioners would find no difficulty in arranging with the governors of the several institutions. In such arrangements, and indeed in the whole of this part of the scheme, much will of course depend upon the discretion of the Commissioners; and we recommend that they should be directed and required to apply themselves immediately to the preparing a sufficient number of well qualified masters to undertake the conduct of such supplementary schools as they should from time to time proceed to endow; the progress would naturally be gradual, and time would thus be allowed for competent masters to be prepared for them.

In their choice of situation for the supplementary schools, the Commissioners should be directed not solely by the apparent necessity for them, from the want of proper or of any schools, but partly by the facilities afforded for a proper establishment for the master, and partly by the prospect of their succeeding to such a degree as to hold out example and encouragement for their further progress and success.

We are willing to hope that in schools thus advantageously situated, the general adoption of, and a steady adherence to, a course of education manifestly superior in its mode and object of instruction, and uniting a careful attention to moral and religious principles with an evident purpose of respecting the peculiar tenets of different sects of Christians, would excite, at first in their immediate neighbourhood, and by degrees in every part of Ireland, a strong prepossession in favour of such establishments, and effectually obviate any prejudices that might have been entertained against them.

During the period in which the Commissioners may be employed in the preparatory inquiries already alluded to, their attention may also be directed to the selection of proper books for the use of all the schools under their management; it being our opinion that nothing should be taught in any of them without the express approbation of the Commissioners, nor any book introduced which has not been sanctioned by them; and from the

execution

99

execution of this part of the plan, we anticipate advantages of the utmost importance to the whole country, inasmuch as we cannot doubt that the books thus prepared will, by degrees, be universally adopted in every school, whether public or private: and while education is thus facilitated by an uniform system of instruction, the evils arising from the want of proper books adapted to the inferior schools will be removed, and the children no longer exposed to the corruption of morals and perversion of principles too often arising from the books actually in use.

In such selection of books for the new schools, we doubt not but it will be found practicable to introduce not only a number of books in which moral principles will be inculcated in such a manner as is likely to make deep and lasting impressions on the youthful mind, but also ample extracts from the Sacred Scriptures themselves, an early acquaintance with which we deem of the utmost importance, and indeed indispensable in forming the mind to just notions of duty and sound principles of conduct.

It appears to us that a selection may be made, in which the most important parts of sacred history shall be included, together with all the precepts of morality and all the instructive examples by which those precepts are illustrated and enforced, and which shall not be liable to any of the objections which have been made to the use of the Scriptures in the course of education.

The study of such a volume of extracts from the Sacred Writings would, in our opinion, form the best preparation for that more particular religious instruction which it would be the duty, and we doubt not the inclination also, of their several ministers of religion to give, at proper times and in other places, to the children of their respective congregations.

To enter into a minute detail, or to define the limits of the instruction to be given in those schools, or the manner in which it ought to be communicated, we deem not within our province, but to belong to the duty of the Commissioners whose appointment we have proposed, as the first step towards establishing a better system of education for the children of the lower orders of the people. At first, we reckon that instruction will be confined to reading, writing and the common rules of arithmetic, taught at different prices, and with a free option to the parents to have their children instructed in one or all of them. Time and experience will determine the expediency and the means of giving to such as may desire it a more enlarged course of education, and of providing for those whose talents may deserve it that instruction which their poverty might place beyond their reach. But we are of opinion that more advantage will at present result from giving a limited education to a considerable number, than from providing a better system for a few, particularly as masters qualified for the latter purpose could scarcely be procured; and we anticipate, as the first and most certain fruits of the appointment of these Commissioners, the selection and publication of a number of books for the use of the schools which they shall establish, a prompt and liberal supply of which to the schools at present in existence will produce immediate and beneficial effects.

Having thus laid before your Grace the result of our deliberations, we beg leave to represent to your Grace, that it seems most expedient to make a trial upon a limited scale of what is here proposed, and to suggest that the Commissioners above mentioned should at first proceed to erect only a small number of schools, in different parts of Ireland, upon the plans that have been recommended in this Report, trusting that such an experiment will throw new lights upon the subject, will tend to promote what may be generally advantageous, and correct the errors which unavoidably attend new institutions.

In concluding this subject, we conceive it may be satisfactory to your Grace, that such papers communicated to the Board by its members as contain more detailed circumstances applicable to the subject of general education, should be added as an Appendix to this Report; not meaning, however, thereby to indicate any approbation of their contents further than has already appeared in this Report.

Having arrived at this advanced state of our labours, we think it an act of indispensable justice to bear testimony in the strongest manner to the zealous exertions of our secretary, John Corneille, Esq., from whose indefatigable pains, capacity and accuracy we have derived very efficient services towards the accomplishment of our multifarious inquiries.

We have not found it necessary to use the powers given by the Act establishing this Board, of appointing a second secretary, inasmuch as Mr. Corneille has devoted his time for years in assisting our complicated investigation, with the most willing application and the most exemplary fidelity.

We consider the small salary of his office as a return altogether inadequate to his distinguished services; and as this has been a great national undertaking, we beg leave earnestly to recommend him to your Grace's notice, in order that he may obtain from the Government some permanent appointment, as an adequate reward for his past services.

(signed) *William Armagh.* (L.S.)
Charles Cashel. (L.S.)
James Killalla. (L.S.)
Isaac Corry. (L.S.)
Thomas Elrington, Provost. (L.S.)
Richard Lovell Edgworth. (L.S.)
James Whitelaw. (L.S.)
J. Leslie Foster. (L.S.)

Dublin, 30th October 1812.

Appendix, No. 4.

REGULATIONS and DIRECTIONS to be attended to in making Application to the Board of Commissioners of National Education, for AID towards the Building of School-houses, or for the Support of Schools.

I.—*On Building School-houses.*

1.—WHEN aid is sought from the Commissioners for building a school-house, the site of the intended building is to be described, the tenure by which it is held stated, and a plan of the house, with estimates by one or more respectable tradesmen, furnished. One-third at least of the expense must be locally contributed.

2.—The school-house, when finished, is to be vested in trustees, to be chosen by the applicants themselves, and their names reported to the Commissioners for their approbation. These trustees to hold the school-house for the purpose of national education, according to the regulations set forth in this paper.

3.—No alteration is to made in the trusteeship without the concurrence of the Commissioners. If any of the trustees die, or resign, new trustees shall be elected to supply their place, subject to the approval of the Board.

4.—Although the Commissioners do not absolutely refuse aid in all cases towards the erection of school-houses on ground connected with a place of worship, yet they much prefer their being erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained: they therefore expect that before church, chapel, or meeting-house ground be adopted as the site of a school-house, inquiry be made whether another convenient site may be obtained, and the result of the inquiry stated to them.

5.—The Board do not contribute to the ornamenting of school-houses, but merely to the accommodation of the children in plain substantial buildings. If buildings of a more ornamented and expensive kind be preferred, the whole of the extra expenses must be provided by the applicants.

6.—The Board do not contribute towards the erecting of apartments for the teachers.

II.—*On Assistance given towards Conducting Schools.*

It is required that a portion of the different expenses requisite for conducting schools, such as providing school furniture, repairing the school-houses, and paying teachers' salaries, be locally raised. The Board will determine in every case the proportion to be contributed from the public funds towards these and similar expenses, according to the circumstances of each. All schools connected with the Board have permission to purchase the books issued by the Board, and other school requisites, such as paper, slates, quills, &c. at half cost-price.

III.—*On the Regulation of the Schools, as to Tuition, Attendance, &c.*

1.—The ordinary school business, during which all the children, of whatever denomination they be, are required to attend, and which is expected to embrace a competent number of hours in each day, is to consist exclusively of instruction in those branches which belong to a literary and moral education. Such extracts from Scripture as are prepared under the sanction of the Board, may be used, and are earnestly recommended by the Board to be used during those hours allotted to this ordinary school business.

2.—One day at least in each week (independently of the Sunday) is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have signed the original application or not.

3.—The managers of schools are also expected, should the parents of any of the children desire it, to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose either before or after the ordinary school business, (as the Managers may determine,) on other days of the week.

4.—Any arrangement of this description that may be made, is to be publicly notified in the schools, in order that those children, and those only, may be present at the religious instruction, whose parents and guardians approve of their being so.

5.—The reading of the Scriptures, either in the authorized or Douay version, is regarded as a religious exercise, and, as such, is to be confined to those times which are set apart for religious instruction. The same regulation is also to be observed respecting prayer.

6.—A register

6.—A register is to be kept in each school, recording the daily attendance of the scholars, and the average attendance in each week, and each quarter, according to a form to be furnished by the Board.

IV.—*On the Books to be used in the Schools.*

1.—The titles of all books which the conductors of schools intend to use in the ordinary school business, are to be reported to the Board, and no other books to be used than those which have been reported and sanctioned by the Board.

2.—No books are to be understood as prohibited by the Board except such as appear to them to contain matter objectionable in itself, or objectionable as peculiarly belonging to some particular religious denomination. But the price of those books only shall be reduced which are issued from the depository of the Board.

3.—The Board will furnish gratuitously to each school, a first stock of school-books, which are to be kept as a school stock, and used when required in teaching the pupils, but which are on no account to be taken out of the school-room. The inspectors will require to see these books at every inspection. Children whose parents wish them to bring their books home with them, will be supplied at the reduced price at which they are furnished by the Board. All supplies of books additional to those furnished by the Board, are to be purchased from the depository at half cost-price.

4.—If any other books than the Holy Scriptures, or the standard books of any church to which any of the children belong, are to be employed in communicating religious instruction, the pastor, or other religious teacher, who proposes to employ such book, is expected to communicate his intention to any individual member of the Board, and consult with him respecting its suitableness.

V.—*On the Choice, &c. of Teachers.*

1.—Local patrons and committees of schools are expected to select suitable teachers, and to superintend them. But the Commissioners will require to be satisfied of the fitness of the teachers, both in regard to moral character and to literary qualification, by testimonials, and also, if they see fit, by training in a model school, and examination.

2.—Should the Commissioners judge any teacher employed in a school receiving occasional aid from them not to possess suitable qualifications for his office, or to be otherwise objectionable, they will feel themselves at liberty to withhold the portion of the salary contributed by them until a fit person shall be appointed. If such a teacher be found employed in a school-house erected partly by the public funds intrusted to them, and vested in Trustees, as above directed, they will require that the teacher be dismissed, and another provided.

3.—Salaries granted by the Board are granted to the teachers individually; and therefore, if any teacher be dismissed, or die, or any new teacher be introduced into the school, it is expected that such changes be communicated immediately to the Board, and their sanction obtained for the new teachers.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

1.—It is the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the clergy and laity of the different religious denominations, in the country, co-operate with one another in conducting the schools connected with the Board. Nevertheless, the Government and the Commissioners choose rather to leave this expression of their desire to the good feeling of applicants themselves, than to make it the subject of any express stipulation; persuaded that, when practicable, this recommendation will be attended to.

2.—It is expected that when any school is received by the Board in connexion with it, the inscription, 'National School,' shall be put up conspicuously on the school-house; and that in building school-houses partly by funds intrusted to the Commissioners, a stone shall be built into the wall having that inscription cut in it.

3.—The Commissioners understand that they are not in ordinary cases, to exercise control over school-houses on Sundays, or beyond the hours of instruction on other days; that control being left to the local conductors of the school. But they expect that no use shall be made of the school-rooms tending to contention, such as the holding of political meetings in them; and that they shall not be converted into places of public worship. Such use made of a school-house, built by aid from the Commissioners, will be held to be a violation of the principles of the national education system; such a use made of a school-house received, after its establishment, into connexion with the Board, they will regard as a sufficient reason for withholding further aid, and dissolving the connexion.

4.—The Commissioners will require that the principles of the following lesson be strictly inculcated in all schools admitted into connexion with them, and that a printed copy of the lesson itself, to be furnished by them, shall be hung up in each school.

> Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to "live peaceably with all men;" (Rom. ch. 12, v. 18.) even with those of a different religious persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to "love one another:" He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those that persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines; but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to seek for the truth, and to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his Apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we should wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours, and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit.

We ought to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, "when he was reviled, reviled not again," (1 Pet. ch. 2, ver. 23,) by behaving gently and kindly to every one.

5.--It is expected that clergymen of all denominations, even although they may not have signed the application to the Board, shall have free admission to the school; not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it; but as visitors, to observe how the school is conducted.

By desire of the Commissioners,

Thomas F. Kelly, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 5.

STATEMENTS of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Commissioners appointed for administering the Funds placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the Education of the Poor of *Ireland*.

From 1st December 1831 to 31st March 1833.

THE CHARGE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Treasury Issue				14,328	13	11
Sale of Books				15	12	6
			£.	14,344	6	5

THE DISCHARGE :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grants to schools for building	1,348	3	11			
Grants to schools for fitting up	1,478	17	2			
Grants of salaries to teachers	2,225	6	–			
Grants of books and school requisites, at half price	691	3	2½			
				5,743	10	3½
Model School, and Training Department:						
Salaries	329	14	7½			
Expenses	250	1	6½			
				579	16	2
Inspection of schools				861	10	–
Compilation of books	277	5	10			
Printing, publishing and advertising	876	8	9½			
				1,153	14	7½
Salaries and wages				1,124	9	11½
Postage				283	1	5
Furniture, &c.				130	1	3
Repairs				252	1	–
Rent and taxes				295	8	8½
Coal, oil, gas, &c.				93	13	6
Incidents				127	19	6½
Total Discharge			£.	10,645	6	5½
Balance in favour of the Public				3,698	19	11½
			£.	14,344	6	5

From the 1st April 1833 to 31st March 1834.

THE CHARGE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Certified Balance in favour of public to 31 March 1833				3,698	19	11½
Treasury issues				46,500	–	–
Sale of books	£. 1,825	12	5½			
Receipts of model school	60	5	–½			
				1,885	17	6
			£.	52,084	17	5½

(*continued*)

THE DISCHARGE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grants to schools for building	3,914	12	10½			
Grants to schools for fitting up	2,197	17	–			
Grants of salaries to teachers	5,273	14	11			
Grants of books and school requisites, at half price	1,826	7	7½			
				13,212	12	5
Model School and Training Department:						
Salaries	599	–	4			
Allowances to monitors, premiums and expenses	1,449	17	9			
Allowances to teachers training	65	17	9			
				2,114	15	10
Inspection of schools	–	–	–	1,960	5	2½
Compilation of books	446	19	10			
Printing and publishing books	2,068	5	–½			
Office printing, advertising, &c.	147	11	1			
				2,662	15	11½
Stamps	–	–	–	74	12	5
Rev. James Carlile	–	–	–	300	–	–
Salaries and wages	–	–	–	1,249	13	10
Postage	–	–	–	545	5	1
Furniture	–	–	–	46	14	8½
Repairs and works to house	–	–	–	768	6	4
Coal, candles, gas, &c.	–	–	–	98	4	7½
Rent and taxes	–	–	–	275	14	10½
Incidents	–	–	–	144	1	2
Total Discharge			£.	23,453	2	5½
Balance in favour of Public			–	28,631	15	–
			£.	52,084	17	5½

From the 1st April 1834 to the 31st March 1835.

THE CHARGE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in favour of the public, as p' Account settled to 31 March 1834				28,631	15	–
Treasury issues				20,000	–	–
Sale of books	£. 1,045	7	8			
Receipts of model school	69	15	2			
				1,115	2	10
			£.	49,746	17	10

THE DISCHARGE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grants for building schools	7,204	–	1			
Grants for fitting-up schools	1,802	14	1			
Grants of salaries to teachers	9,220	19	1			
Grants of school requisites, at half price	794	11	5			
				19,022	4	8
Model School and Training Department:						
Salaries	733	3	–			
Allowances to monitors, premiums and expenses	344	14	10			
Allowances to teachers training	519	4	6			
Books, &c. for ditto	258	16	–			
				1,855	18	4
Inspection of schools	–	–	–	2,437	13	4
Compilation of books	359	8	6			
Printing and publishing books	3,508	3	6			
Stationery	2,411	16	7			
Office printing, &c.	129	18	7			
				6,409	7	2
Carried forward			£.	29,725	3	6

105

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - £.	29,725	3	6
Rev. James Carlile - - - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
Office, salaries and wages - - - - - - - - - -	1,423	9	4
Postage - - - - - - - - - - - -	615	8	10
Furniture - - - - - - - - - - - -	45	17	10
Repairs and works to house - - - - - - - - -	57	12	6
Coals, candles, gas, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	114	9	8
Rent and taxes - - - - - - - - - - -	315	2	2
Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - -	57	6	10
Incidents - - - - - - - - - - - -	223	17	2
Total Discharge - - - £.	32,877	17	10
Balance in favour of the Public - - - - -	16,869	–	–
£.	49,746	17	10

13 June 1835.

Thomas F. Kelly, Secy.

SECOND

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND;

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

1835.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *June* 1835.

300.

107

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *August* 1835.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - p. 39
LIST OF APPENDIX - - - - - - - - p. 40

109

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

STATE in which the Commissioners found parochial management at the time when the Commission came into operation - - - - - - - - - - 3

Erroneous impressions of parish officers that their powers were at an end - - - 3

Want of preparation on the parts of Boards of Guardians and Select Vestries to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the Poor Law Amendment Act - - 3

Means taken by the Commissioners to promulgate the knowledge of the law, and to prevent confusion - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3

Nature of the correspondence opened between the Commissioners and the parishes - 4

Erroneous impressions as to the supposed extinction of the authority of magistrates in the administration of relief - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4

State of the administration of relief in the rural districts, at the commencement of last winter - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5

Insufficiency of information to enable the Commissioners to direct a change of system in single parishes without local inquiries by an Assistant-commissioner - 5

Circular letter of advice to the parochial officers as to the course to be taken during the winter - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6

Protection of the aged and infirm from undue severity - - - - - - - - 6

Suggestion of task-work at lower prices than those given to the independent labourer - 6

Substitution of relief in kind for relief in money - - - - - - - - 6

Advantages of relief in kind - - - - - - - - - - - 6

Advances of money are advanced only for the means of relief - - - 6

Temptations to misapply those means - - - - - - - - 6

Advances of relief in kind are advances of the relief itself - - - - 6

Difficulties in the misapplication of that relief - - - - - - 6

Operation as a self-acting test - - - - - - - - - - 6

Diminution of unwarranted fluctuations in the allowance of relief - - - 6

Beneficial operation of this change in the rural districts - - - - - 7

Inadequacy of the agency for effecting any complete change in a large proportion of the rural parishes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7

Obstacles to the enforcement of out-door labour as a substitute, or as an auxiliary to the workhouse system - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7

Failure of out-door relief during bad weather - - - - - - - - - 7

Inapplicable to meet single and separate cases in small parishes - - - - 7

Difficulties in obtaining an agency to enforce and superintend out-door labour - - 8

Difficulties in obtaining land on which out-door labourers may be employed - - 8

Difficulties in distinguishing paupers from independent labourers employed on out-door labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8

Temptations to jobbing, and to resort to such labour as a means of pauperizing the labourers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8

Determination of the Commissioners to direct their attention exclusively to the general adoption of the workhouse system - - - - - - - - - 8

The appointment of Assistant-commissioners - - - - - - - - - 8

Principle for the selection of the districts first examined by the Assistant-commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9

Mode of proceeding adopted by the Assistant-commissioners - - - - - 9

Chief grounds for proceeding exclusively by the formation of unions rather than by changes in the single parishes - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

Increase of the efficiency of the establishments of paid officers by means of management on a larger scale - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

Saving of the expense of building new workhouses by combining the use of existing workhouses - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

Page.

Diminished expense of new workhouses by contributions from separate parishes - - 10
Increased facilities for obtaining the services of the most competent paid officers - 11
Increased facilities for obtaining supplies of goods at a cheap rate - - - - 11
Abatement of local jealousies and animosities by leaving the contending parties in a minority - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11
Diminished means of using undue influence in the decision of pauper claims - - 11

Limits of unions - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12
The parishes accustomed to resort to the same market - - - - - - - 12
The field not to be too large to enable the parishes to embrace the whole of the details, for the control of which they are responsible - - - - - - - - 12

Popular peception of the value of the increase of the scale of management - - 12
Voluntary dissolution of existing unions - - - - - - - - - - 12

Grounds for accelerating the dissolution of Unions under Gilbert's Act - - - - 13
Voluntary adoption of the Poor Law Amendment Act in the best managed parishes 14
Such adoption rendering the improvements permanent - - - - - - - 14
Influence of exemplary parishes upon parishes united with them - - - - - 14
The evidence of the benefits derivable to the best managed parishes from being united, conclusive against the claims to be exempted from unions by all parishes where the management is inferior - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

Constitution of Boards of Guardians - - - - - - - - - - - 15
Mode of election - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
Abuses generated by the mode of election under the old system - - - - - 15
Remedy applied by the Commissioners, and principle upon which they proceeded 15
Reasons in support of the regulations prescribed by the Commissioners - - 16
Majority of elections uncontested - - - - - - - - - - - - 16
Superior advantages of the Commissioners' method in obtaining the real sense of the rate-payers in contested elections - - - - - - - - - - - 16
Its tendency to prevent undue influence in the elections - - - - - - 16

Regulations for the management of Boards of Guardians and their officers - - 16
Administration of relief in kind, and regulation of out-door relief, prior to the introduction of workhouse system - - - - - - - - - - - 16, 17
Gradual enforcement and occasional modifications of the rules - - - - - - 17

Workhouse accommodation - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Objections to the erection of new workhouses - - - - - - - - - - 17
Inquiries made by Asssistant-commissioners as to the extent to which existing workhouses were available - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Plans prepared for new workhouses, affording the means of classification and the enforcement of improved principles of management - - - - - - - - 17
Change of system effected at an inconsiderable expense for workhouses; number of new workhouses - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Claims of parishes having workhouses to an allowance for their workhouses, on being united - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18
Suggested enactment to enable the Commissioners to make an equitable arrangement - 18

Workhouse regulations - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18
Applied only in particular cases - - - - - - - - - - - - 18
Classification: separation of sexes, grounds upon which it is enforced - - - - 18
The rule has long been acted on in well-regulated parishes - - - - - - 18
Erroneous impression regarding it - - - - - - - - - - - 19
Under the new system, few married couples enter the workhouse - - - - 19
Necessity of separation, for the sake of decency and economy - - - - - 19
Separation of men who serve in the army and navy, &c. from their wives - - 19
In the workhouses of United States, &c. - - - - - - - - - 19
Separation of aged and infirm married couples - - - - - - - - 20
Evidence of a workhouse master thereon - - - - - - - - 20
Necessary to their comfort and proper treatment - - - - - - - 20
Wretched state of workhouses for want of classification; example - - - - 21

Migration of labourers - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21
Want of hands in northern counties - - - - - - - - - - - 21
Apparent surplus of population in rural districts - - - - - - - - 21
Absorbed by operation of workhouse system - - - - - - - - 21
Difference of wages in agricultural and manufacturing districts - - - - - - 22

Page.

Proceedings taken by Commissioners to facilite migration - - - - - - 22
First trial in Bledlow parish, Bucks - - - - - - - - - - 22
Reluctance of labourers to accept offers of employment - - - - - 22
Commissioners desirous the migration should be voluntary - - - - - 22
Terms offered - - - - - - - - - - - - - 22
Results of the measure - - - - - - - - - - - - 22
Wages trebled, and condition generally improved - - - - - - 22
Migrants cordially received and kindly treated - - - - - - - 23
Reduction of rates at Bledlow - - - - - - - - - - - 23
Increasing demand for hands in Lancashire - - - - - - - - 23
Difficulties to be overcome in promoting spontaneous migration - - - - 23

Emigration - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 23
Instructions for facilitating - - - - - - - - - - - - 24
Small extent to which parishes have resorted to emigration; table - - - - 24
Not adopted in dispauperized parishes - - - - - - - - - - 24

Unions, number formed, and number of parishes united in various counties - 24, 25
In each month - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
Pecuniary results of unions - - - - - - - - - - - - 25
Difficulty of obtaining information, from inefficiency of parish officers - - - 25
Advantages of unions in this respect - - - - - - - - - 25
Comparative statement of the pecuniary results of the unions effected - - - 26
Proportionate reduction in large and small parishes by the adoption of the measures recommended by the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - 26
Reduction of out-door relief accompanied by a decrease of in-door paupers - - 26

Effects of the change of system - - - - - - - - - - - - 26
Upon labourers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 27
After the discontinuance of allowances, small proportion who enter the workhouse - 27
Those who refuse obtain independent employment - - - - - - - - 27
Relative effects of discontinuance of relief, in regard to farmer and labourer - - 27
Rise of wages - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 27
Intemperance, and poaching and pilfering checked - - - - - - - - 28
Diminution of improvident marriages - - - - - - - - - - 28
Beneficial effect upon small farmers who threw their labourers on the parish - - 28
Compensating effect upon tradesmen (shopkeepers) interested in the old system - - 28
Superior economy of contracts for a large district - - - - - - - 28, 29
Tradesmen opposed to contract system - - - - - - - - - 29
Saving effected in the Uckfield union by contracting for supplies - - - - 29
Under the new system, tradesmen interested in keeping labourers off the parish - - 29

Medical relief - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 29
Abuses under the old system - - - - - - - - - - - 29, 30
Grounds upon which the Commissioners have proceeded in regulating the appointment of medical officers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 30
Medical appointments thrown open to competition - - - - - - - - 30
Evidence of a medical officer in regard to the new medical contract system - - 31
Medical clubs forming amongst labourers - - - - - - - - - 31

Provident institutions: increase of savings'-banks and friendly societies - - 31, 32
Increase in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits - - - - 32

Removals, diminution in the number of - - - - - - - - - 32

Bastardy, beneficial operation of the provisions regarding - - - - - - 32
Evidence of diminution - - - - - - - - - - - - 32
Improvement of morality amongst females - - - - - - - - 33
Pregnancy no longer a passport to marriage - - - - - - - - 33
Objections to the clauses regarding bastardy - - - - - - - - 33, 34
Encouragement of litigation - - - - - - - - - - - 34
Entire repeal recommended by Commissioners of the statutory provisions under which proceedings can be taken against the father by the parish - - - - - - 34
Fallacy of making the poor laws a means of punishing the seducer - - - - 34
No evidence of evils consequent upon the recent alteration of the law - - - 34

Page.

Non-resident paupers, discontinuance of relief to, ordered by Commissioners - - 35
Reasons for the discontinuance - - - - - - - - - - - 35
Grounds of application for relief, beyond the reach of investigation and revision - 35
Beneficial operation of rule - - - - - - - - - - - - 35
Statements in support of applications for a relaxation of the rule, exaggerated - - 35
Riotous proceedings of paupers - - - - - - - - - - - 35
Occasioned by the substitution of relief in kind - - - - - - - 35
Preceded by complaints of shopkeepers - - - - - - - - - 35
Incitement of labourers to riot - - - - - - - - - - 36
Suppression of riots - - - - - - - - - - - - 36
Obstructions less than might, under all circumstances, have been expected - - - 36
Considerable proportion of labouring classes not adverse to the change of system - 36
Assistance of magistrates in carrying the Act into operation - - - - - 37
Boards of Guardians:
Few instances of parishes omitting to elect Guardians - - - - - - 37
Constant and laborious attendance of Guardians - - - - - - - 37
Prompt compliance of parish officers with Commissioners' recommendations - - 37
Future progress - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 37
Union and parish accounts - - - - - - - - - - - - 37
Prospective benefit from operation of the Act - - - - - - - - 38

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 39
List of Appendix - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL,
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
MY LORD, 8 August 1835.

WE are required by the fifth section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, to submit annually to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a "general Report of our Proceedings," in order that it may be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

In discharging this duty for the first time, we consider that the extent and novelty of the powers created by the Legislature, and confided to us by His Majesty, and the peculiar character and importance of the interests which we have been called upon to superintend, demand from us a full exposition of the measures we have adopted; of the reasons for adopting them; and, as far as they can be ascertained, of the effects they have produced.

On the day on which we were sworn into office, we received notifications that the officers of several extensive parishes in the Metropolis had prepared to yield up their offices to new local officers, who, it was conceived, were to be immediately appointed by us for the administration of relief throughout England and Wales.

We were at the same early period informed, that in extensive districts great confusion and uncertainty prevailed, arising from an impression that not only had the administration of relief been subjected to our general superintendence and control, but that the whole of the immediate and direct management had devolved upon us, and that the churchwardens and overseers, and other local officers, were no longer authorized to act in any case, unless under our specific directions. We were also apprized that in other parishes under the control of Select Vestries or Boards of Guardians, the danger of sudden interruptions of relief to large numbers of paupers was incurred by the want of preparation, arising chiefly from the absence of precise and authentic information, on the part of most of those bodies, to enable them to comply with the enactments contained in the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which provides that, after the passing of the Act, all relief in any such place "shall appertain and belong exclusively to such Guardians of the Poor or Select Vestry."

In a large proportion of this class of parishes, the Select Vestries and Boards of Guardians had been accustomed to meet irregularly, at intervals of a fortnight or a month, or still less frequently, the great bulk of the out-door relief being dispensed weekly, wholly in money, by the overseers. So soon as the provisions of that section of the Act became known, the overseers of these parishes found that they were prohibited from granting any relief whatever, except under the express directions of the Select Vestries or Boards of Guardians, and except also in cases of urgent necessity, in which they were limited to the administration of relief in kind. The overseers, in the instances to which we advert, were unprepared with arrangements for any extensive substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, and the Boards of Guardians and Select Vestries were unprepared to meet frequently, or to enter upon the extensive charge which suddenly devolved upon them.

Our best information at the time of our first entrance on the duties of our office led us to believe that these states of management prevailed, together or

separately, in numerous districts, comprising a large portion of the country. Our first proceedings were directed to dispel these various errors promptly by all the means in our power, by verbal explanations to deputations, and direct communications to as large a portion as possible of the officers of the parishes in and near the Metropolis, and in the distant parishes by a circular address, advertised forthwith in all the daily papers.

Appendix A, No. 1.

Our chief object was, in all these communications, to impress upon the parish officers generally, that the Legislature had not exonerated them from the performance of their duties; that they were still to continue to administer the existing laws for the relief of the poor of the parish or place for which they acted; and that, subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the general transaction of parochial business should be continued (with strict attention to economy) in the accustomed course, until we should be enabled to take specific measures thereon.

In reference to the change of the law effected by the 54th section, we directed the immediate attention of the Select Vestries and of the Boards of Guardians throughout the country to the expediency of adopting measures, either by establishing rotas or otherwise, for securing more frequent and regular attendances for the performance of their altered duties in the ordering and superintending the administration of the necessary relief of the paupers.

With a view to promulgate the most authentic expositions of the law, we forwarded to each parish or place in England and Wales, a copy of the Act, with an explanatory analysis of its various provisions in the form of a copious index. We at the same time transmitted with the copy of the Act the circular letter above adverted to. In this circular to the parish officers we included a set of queries preparatory to further inquiries, with the view of ascertaining accurately the amount of workhouse room, state of pauperism, and the administration of relief in each parish.

Appendix A, No. 1.

Appendix A, No. 2.

Notwithstanding these communications, which we believe had the effect of preventing much disorder, and of retaining in the performance of their duties a large proportion of the officers charged with the immediate distribution of relief, who were prepared to abandon them, we found that a conception had been extensively propagated amongst the overseers in the rural parishes, which yet remained as constituted by the 43d of Elizabeth; that by the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act they were entirely released from the control of the magistrates. The consequences of this error were stated to us in complaints and appeals from paupers themselves, and in statements of many of the magistrates, who also entertained the belief that in such parishes their power was at an end. These consequences were represented to be, that those dependent on parochial relief were harshly treated, and subjected to privations unwarranted by the Legislature.

At the commencement of the winter, the fall in the price of agricultural produce appeared to press heavily upon the farmer, and render necessary a reduction of the wages of the labourer. In those districts where the vicious system of making up the wages of labour from the poor-rates had been established, and where the farmer commonly acts in the incompatible relations of employer of labour in confined labour markets, and of distributor of relief, any alteration of wages, which would in a natural state of things be determined as a question between purchaser and seller, is commonly contested as between paupers with indefinite claims, and a niggardly administrator of a legal fund for relief, believed to be inexhaustible. The first disturbances brought to our cognizance were represented to us as arising out of the interruption of the accustomed administration of relief; but they appeared, on examination, to have originated mainly in questions as to the amount of wages, arising not from the change of the law, but from the alteration of the prices of corn.

Whatever might have been the opinion which we had entertained as to the policy of the law in continuing the power of the magistrates to regulate wages by determining the rate of allowance, we held ourselves bound to use our best exertions for the enforcement of the existing law, according to the manifest intentions of the Legislature. In this instance we felt it our duty to exert ourselves to make it known, by a circular letter, and by other means of communication, that in all parishes in which there are no Boards of Guardians, no Select Vestries, nor other similar bodies constituted under any general or local Act,

Appendix A, No. 3.

Act, inasmuch as the Acts of the 3 Will. & Mary, c. 11, and the 9 Geo. I, c. 7, are not repealed, those Acts still authorize Justices of the Peace to exercise a control over the overseers in the administration of relief. We endeavoured at the same time to make the conditions under which this control was required to be exercised by the existing statutes more completely known than they appeared to have been at any time since their enactment. We may observe, however, that the evidence presented to us in the course of our first experience seemed to prove, that considerable inconvenience would have been incurred had the control of the magistrates in such parishes been at once abrogated, previously to the transference of their duties in the superintendence of relief, to the Boards of Guardians created under the new Act.

As a consequence of these proceedings, we were immediately led into a widely extended correspondence, in answer to solicitations from all parts of the country for more detailed explanations of the law, and of its application to the peculiar cases of parishes, and even of individuals. Combined with these applications were others for instructions upon questions of administration. Applications of the nature of those which occasioned the circulars and correspondence adverted to, from magistrates, from parochial officers, from ratepayers, as well as from paupers, collectively or individually, have from that period continued to increase. They now form a considerable portion of the business of the department, and of the demands upon our attention. The wants thus indicated, we have endeavoured to satisfy by all the means in our power. Being deeply impressed with the extent and importance of the interests affected by our answers, we have availed ourselves of the assistance of counsel upon legal questions, and have from time to time had recourse to the aid of the law officers of the Crown. On questions of administration, we have resorted to the best available sources of information. This information we have extensively disseminated. The varied circumstances under which cases of the like description have been presented to us, in the information we received from all parts of the country, form an increasing body of illustrative evidence, enabling us to meet these applications, and to act with greater confidence than could under any other circumstances have been warranted. The frequent necessity of such references as those to which we have adverted, we would mention as a cause of occasional delays in our proceedings; in addition to which cause, we may also allude to the fact, that as we had no precedent for our guidance, the department being entirely new, every arrangement was required to be made *de novo*, and on the exigency. Our earlier proceedings have also been frequently impeded by the necessity of settling new forms of procedure, and of making detailed arrangements, which rendered it difficult to act with that promptitude which we deem otherwise practicable and necessary.

On the approach of the late winter, when large bodies of the agricultural labourers were thrown out of employment, the applications for advice as to the course which should be taken, and for assistance in particular parishes, and in districts, became numerous and pressing, and difficult to answer satisfactorily in all cases. We found that however particular were the statements of the evils requiring correction, how trustworthy soever might be the applicants, we seldom could feel assured that some material circumstances were not inadvertently overlooked and omitted in the statements transmitted to us. The existing sources of information, independently of the information obtainable by personal inquiries on the spot, we found extremely defective as a foundation for the local application of new measures.

Although the investigations of the late Commissioners of Inquiry were more extensive than any preceding, and were fully adequate to the purposes of legislation, (as all our subsequent experience has proved,) yet those investigations did not extend directly or specifically to more than about 3,000 out of the 15,635 parishes or places separately relieving their own paupers; and we are aware that it was an opinion entertained by that Board that, for the purpose of the practical application of the new law, a renewed and more detailed inquiry was requisite. On obtaining the answers to the queries which we have mentioned as having forwarded with our first circular, we found that those answers were extremely defective; and that at the best they would only yield general indications with respect to the actual condition of any parish or district. Even where we could entertain no reasonable doubt of the completeness of the information

as to the general condition of a parish, obtainable by the old means, we could seldom feel assured of the adequacy of the local agency for carrying into execution any general and complete change of system we might require.

In a large proportion of the cases, moreover, there was obviously no agency existing in the single parishes to execute any elaborate change of system. Under these circumstances, and in those cases where applications were made for instructions for an immediate and entire change, we felt that until we could re-examine the parishes or districts in question by our Assistant-Commissioners, our instructions to the local officers must of necessity be general and discretionary, and could not be safely extended to numerous details.

The applications for directions, however, were too numerous and urgent to admit of our dealing with them separately or specifically by means of our Assistant-Commissioners. This state of things, together with the occurrence of some cases of precipitate and violent change made by some of the overseers on their own responsibility, suggested the expediency of issuing another circular of the date of the 8th of November, setting forth, as general recommendations, some of the chief preparatory measures which it might be necessary to adopt. In the instances of voluntary change made by the parish officers, it was stated that the most severe alterations were too frequently adopted towards the aged and infirm persons, they being the least capable of opposing a powerful resistance. In this communication, as in most others relating to the first alterations of relief, we deemed it necessary to urge caution as regarded this class of paupers, and to endeavour to extend protection to them. With reference to the able-bodied paupers, we endeavoured to enforce the adoption of a more correct principle for their employment, namely, by task-work, at such wages as would render the condition of the independent labourer the most eligible.

Appendix A, No. 4.

Another measure, which we then urged in our recommendations, as a preparative to the final adoption of the system which it was the view of the Legislature to carry into complete operation, was the gradual substitution of relief in kind, *i. e.* in bread, and other necessaries, for relief in money. We have never failed to urge the adoption of this form of relief, whether in cases in which it was necessary to give relief accompanied by the exaction of a return of labour, or in cases in which it appeared that no parish labour could be enforced.

We have found that in parishes where there are no workhouses, or where there are classes of paupers under circumstances in which it might be inexpedient to proffer the workhouse, relief in kind in some degree operated as a self-acting test of the validity of the claim for relief. Advances in money, it should be always recollected, are advances only of the means of obtaining relief, which means the pauper is under constant temptations to misapply, and in a large proportion of cases is incompetent to apply properly. Relief in kind, if well adapted, may be considered as the relief itself; the object of the *bonâ fide* applicant being, not money, but bread, or the immediate means of sustenance. It has been a frequent source of complaint, that of relief in money only a small portion reached the wives and other members of the family for whose sustenance it was given; and that, in the rural districts, the greater portion was spent in the beer shops, and in the towns was expended in the gin shops. Relief in kind we found less liable to misapplication. If instead of giving to a pauper a weekly allowance in money, an allowance be given in food or other necessaries of the same value, he can only obtain a reduced amount of his wonted description of indulgence by the misappropriation of the relief in kind. This misappropriation is necessarily attended with increased trouble, loss, and risks of detection. Under this form of relief, we find that the temptation to fraud is diminished to the extent of the additional trouble incurred in the misappropriation, and the reduction of the amount of beer, spirits, or other objects of desire obtained by it. Another advantage seldom noticed as connected with relief in kind, and which has presented itself to our consideration as a reason for bringing this form of relief as early as possible into general operation, is, that in the present condition of the country, it diminishes the fluctuations of allowances in the way of unintended and unwarranted increases.

Where money allowances had by custom remained unchanged in amount, we found the actual allowances of the paupers to be increasing in proportion to the reduction of the price of agricultural and other produce. These incidents of money payment powerfully affected the rural parishes, which, when examined, displayed

117

displayed an increase of pressure greatly beyond any nominal increase of the rates. The reports which we have received from a considerable number of parishes, show that the recommendation of this substitution of relief in kind has been extensively acted upon, and that the effects in every instance that has been presented to us, have been, to a greater or less extent, beneficial. The letters from the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak will illustrate the nature of the applications made to us, and the effect produced by the measures recommended. Appendix C, Nos. 1 & 2.

In some of the London parishes the adoption of this form of relief has occasioned a reduction of the burthen of the out-door pauperism to the extent of nearly one-third. In the rural parishes the change is marked by complaints on the part of the beer-shopkeepers, and in towns by the diminished consumption of gin, immediately following the adoption of this mode of relief.

But in many of the single earishes it was alleged that there was scarcely the means of substituting, without preponderant inconvenience, even relief in kind for relief in money; the agency for effecting even a slight approximation to a correct system being entirely wanting. There are 6,681 parishes in which the population does not exceed 300; 1,907 parishes in which it does not exceed 100; 737 parishes in which the population does not exceed 50 persons. In such parishes, the difference between the worst management, and the best that could be expected, did not suffice to make up for the expense of an adequate system of management, that is, of engaging persons competent to the task of carrying on a better system. From these and other circumstances, in a large proportion of small parishes which were brought within our cognizance, the voluntary introduction of any extensive changes, having for their object the discontinuance of out-door relief, or relief in aid of wages, was found to be impracticable, or only practicable with an extent of trouble, and an expenditure of labour, which would not be compensated by any adequate probability of permanent benefit.

Under these circumstances we proceeded to direct our chief attention to the general introduction of the workhouse system, with as few delays and preparatory measures as might be consistent with the best interests of those of the labouring classes who are pauperized, and with the circumstances of the districts where the changes might be first introduced.

In reference to an objection which has been urged to the general adoption of the workhouse system, and to its application to the cases of large classes of able-bodied paupers, we would here observe, that it is true that in the evidence collected by the late Commissioners of Inquiry, as well as in the course of our subsequent investigations, instances have been presented to us of parishes which have been dispauperized apparently by means of out-door employment alone, and without the direct agency of a workhouse: but in reality, the use of the workhouse has in these instances been resorted to, though its employment was not manifested. To cite, in illustration, the well-known example of Cookham; that parish was dispauperized chiefly by offering the able-bodied paupers hard work by the piece, for lower wages than they could get elsewhere. The Rev. Thomas Whately, the gentleman who conducted that change was asked, "You have spoken of the workhouse system as the only means of producing the desired effect, and yet you appear to have dispauperized the parish without offering the able-bodied paupers the workhouse?—Yes. Although we got rid of the able-bodied paupers by giving them trenching, and without taking them into the workhouse, yet that was only a temporary expedient; and it would not have been possible to have effected this without having had the workhouse in the rear to fall back upon: nor will it be possible, as I conceive, to continue the beneficial arrangements in the parish without it. The first irruption of paupers were got rid of by specific labour; but the incidental paupers, who were continually coming as the *avant couriers* to a tribe of others, could not have been provided with work, especially in the time of frost or snow; and these were silenced by the offer of the workhouse. When a single pauper came in, we could not provide out-door work: we could not have employed a superintendent to superintend the work of one man, nor could we have got trenching for one man, or for two men. If we had not had the workhouse to retire upon, we should have had an influx of paupers applying for work during the winter, whenever the ground was closed by frost or snow. The workhouse, we have found, is the only means of stopping gaps of this kind; and I am persuaded that it is the only means by which the same results can be effected throughout the country."

Now, although in the choice of means for accomplishing the objects of the Legislature, we did not overlook such examples of the beneficial application of out-door relief, or fail to recommend their imitation under similar circumstances, yet the cases we found to be rare where the parishes were so circumstanced as to render the application of out-door relief available in the manner described in the example, instead of the direct offer of a reception in the workhouse.

The following difficulties incidental to this mode of relief by setting able-bodied paupers to work during the day, and allowing them to return to their own homes during the night, were presented to us in practice.

It was reported to us, in a large proportion of the cases where we recommended the employment of labourers at task-work, that no fitting land could be obtained at a reasonable expense within the bounds of the single parish.

Where land was offered, it was frequently perceived, that in providing for this mode of relief considerable danger of jobbing was incurred. The parish farms which have come within our knowledge have all failed of their objects, and have proved to be sources of malversation.

Next we had to encounter the difficulties in procuring agents, at any expense proportionate to the gain, to superintend the enforcement of labour within the smaller parishes. To these difficulties were added others in the enforcement of the performance of labour upon sound principles; difficulties usually arising from the erroneous notions of the parish officers as to the obtainment of a profit from the labour, and the erroneous notions of the labourers as to the amount of work which they are bound to give, and of the wages they are entitled to receive from the parish. And further, the mode of relief was beset by the difficulties adverted to in the instance we have cited, in providing for the necessary interruptions of out-door labour in winter and during bad weather.

Another practical inconvenience presented to us with relation to such labour of out-door paupers applied independently of any workhouse, is the difficulty of separating and distinguishing the out-door pauper from the independent labourer. The pauper is not distinguished from other labourers when engaged at out-door work. He associates with the other labourers under circumstances to familiarize them with pauper feelings and habits. Out-door labour without the workhouse has also this great and generally insuperable disadvantage, that it is a form of relief which is peculiarly liable to be made subservient to plans for pauperizing the independent labourer, inasmuch as it is a form of relief presenting in some degree the aspect of his regular employment, to which he can least object when offered or suggested to him by any employer, who intends to obtain from the parish a contribution of rates in lieu of the wages he would otherwise be compelled to give. These and other circumstances often render this mode of relief the most dangerous in its consequences of any which it is our duty to control.

These obstacles to the use of out-door labour as a preparative or as an auxiliary to the workhouse, we found generally precluded the consideration of the expediency of providing the means of such labour as a substitute for the workhouse. Without therefore omitting to sanction or enforce the application of out-door labour in aid of or as preparatory to the use of the workhouse, wherever preponderant obstacles and inconveniences did not occur to prevent it, we have been led to the conclusion, that in the greater proportion of cases the public time and means are best economized by immediate proceedings for the earliest and most direct adoption of the workhouse system.

It was not until the 1st of December that we were enabled to complete the appointment of the nine Assistant-Commissioners, whom we were authorized to appoint in the first instance on our own authority. The considerations which mainly influenced our choice were the possession of sound practical knowledge and experience of the subject matter of this commission, or the possession of acknowledged talent and general aptitude for the dispatch of public business. Subsequently, as the need of further assistance grew with our labours, the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury has successively been obtained to the appointment of an additional number of Assistant-Commissioners. The whole number of persons at this time acting in that capacity is fifteen.

The principle which we have adopted for the selection of the districts for our proceedings in the formation of unions, has been to commence with those in

119

which vicious modes of administration had become the most deeply rooted, and where the pauperized classes were the most demoralized, and the burthens of the rate-payers were the heaviest. It was, however, soon perceived in practice that the amount of the pecuniary burthen beyond the general average of the amount of rates per head on the population of England and Wales, formed the most correct index of the relative amount of disorder arising in a district from mal-administration.

The deviations which we have allowed ourselves to make from the strict order of the relative pecuniary burthen of the districts proceeded with, have been chiefly occasioned by special applications or by the occurrence of particular exigencies. The selection of the part of Berks first visited was occasioned by a special application for the formation of an union. Our Assistant-Commissioner first visited West Sussex upon an application of the local authorities, in consequence of a commotion which had arisen, apparently on the approach of the change of system in the administration of relief, but really in consequence of the reduction of the ordinary wages of labour. Our first proceedings which led to the formation of the Wycombe and other unions in the county of Buckingham, were taken in consequence of a forcible appeal to us for the exercise of our functions from the pauper labourers of the parish of Bledlow. Our early intervention in Wiltshire was occasioned by a demand for assistance, in consequence of acts of incendiarism and threatened disturbances, arising from the continuance of abusive modes of administration near Calne; and by an appeal from Colonel Napier and other gentlemen, for the protection of some aged paupers from cruelties or neglect in the parish of Freshford, now included in the Bradford union. The proceedings which led to the formation of the first union of parishes in the county of Middlesex, (the Hendon union), were occasioned by an appeal from the magistrates of the Hendon division to correct the mismanagement of paupers in the Harrow workhouse, for the abatement of which evils the powers of the magistrates under the old law were deemed inadequate. Our first direct intervention by the appointment of a Board of Guardians, in a metropolitan parish, was called for by a large proportion of the rate-payers, to restore peace and to ensure good management in the parish, which was torn by dissensions. The applications of a similar description have been numerous beyond our power of immediate compliance.

In several instances, however, where we have so far complied with them that we have caused an Assistant-Commissioner to visit the district, it having been found upon examination that although evils of the kind complained of did exist, yet that in amount they were greatly below the evils in action elsewhere, we directed a suspension of proceedings in favour of the most heavily burthened districts.

Having put our Assistant-Commissioners in possession of our views, and of the general information contained in the Reports of the late Commissioners of Inquiry, and all the local information and statistics which our office could furnish relating to the parishes and districts assigned to them, they proceeded to re-examine every parish; 1st, with relation to the description and pressure of any existing evils in the administration of relief in the parish; 2dly, as to the means existing within the parish of remedying such evils; 3dly, as to the remedies available by means of a union with other parishes, and as to the extent of the union requisite and practicable for the most efficient and economical administration on sound principles. Upon this examination the Assistant-Commissioner is required to prepare a written Report to the Board, setting forth the measures which he recommends for adoption, and referring to the evidence on which the recommendation of each measure is founded.* Where the formation of a union is recommended, a considerable portion of the data collected is reduced to a tabular form. In many instances we find it necessary to hold a personal conference with the Assistant-Commissioner before determining on the measures proposed, and as to his general course of proceedings. Appendix C No. 4.

It has been a general practice with each Assistant-Commissioner, before finally determining upon his recommendations with relation to any district, to

* An example of the Report and the kind of information required by us from the Assistant-Commissioner, previous to the declaration of any Union, is given in Apppendix C, Nos. 3 & 4.

to convene a meeting of the parties the most deeply interested in the proposed arrangements, namely, the principal owners and rate-payers and parish officers. At this meeting he has explained the measures which it was his intention to recommend to the Board for adoption, and has invited the exposition of any objections, and the suggestion of any additions, to those measures.

It is satisfactory to us to be enabled to state, that in scarcely any instance have the measures thus submitted for a change of system in any district failed of obtaining the concurrence of a large majority of the meeting. In the greater proportion of cases the measures proposed have met with almost unanimous approbation.

Where dissent has been expressed in regard to the measures finally recommended by the Assistant-Commissioner (and such cases which have hitherto occurred in some single parish dissenting from a union with adjacent parishes), we have made it a practice to hear the statements of the dissentient parties, and to weigh any evidence which they have adduced upon the arrangement in question.

In the course of the subsequent proceedings, we have admitted of modifications as to the time and mode of making the proposed changes; but in endeavouring to decide solely upon the evidence of the permanent good to be accomplished, and not upon the predilections and conclusions of individuals, commonly deduced from the narrow field of observation, their own parish, and warped by private interests, we have not as yet felt ourselves called upon, in consequence of such appeals, to reverse the main recommendations of any of our Assistant-Commissioners.

We have already stated, that in a considerable number of parishes we found the agency inadequate for the correct administration of even preparatory measures of relief. We have also stated that we generally found it bad economy of the public means and time to attempt to enforce the introduction of the out-door employment of able-bodied paupers at task-work, as a substitute to the adoption of the workhouse system. As the examinations for the advancement of that system proceeded, we perceived that, even in the cases of parishes possessing workhouses, or poorhouses capable of being converted into workhouses, it was almost an equally bad economy of the public time and means to re-organize separately the arrangements for the administration of relief in the single parishes. Only in three instances, and those under very peculiar circumstances, have we deemed it advisable to place single parishes under the control of Boards of Guardians (under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act) in preference to uniting them with other parishes.

As the Statute under which we act leaves to our option various modes of proceeding with any parish, and allows us either to permit the parish to remain as at present constituted, or to place it under a Board of Guardians, or to unite it with other parishes for the use of a common workhouse, or for other purposes, we consider it our duty to set forth to your Lordship an outline of the reasons on which we found it necessary, immediately after the first investigations of the Assistant-Commissioners, to direct our exertions almost exclusively to the extension of the area or district of management, by the formation of unions of a greater or less number of parishes.

We have already intimated that in the smaller parishes the attainment of the separate means of administering relief upon a correct system of administration was impracticable, except at an expense greater than any probable saving that would accrue. Even in the largest of the parishes which have been examined by the Assistant-Commissioners, it is found that the means of an efficient administration are obtainable at a cheaper rate by the union of parishes. It has been proved that by the union arrangements these, as well as the smaller class of parishes, may be provided with the permanent advantage of a well-regulated workhouse, at a ratio of expense which, if the workhouse were to continue empty, would, in our belief, be more than compensated by the saving which would be effected during the first few years, or by its effects upon the character and condition of the labouring population.

It has also been proved that the expense and loss of time in building new workhouses may, in many cases, be saved, by a union of parishes and the combination of their existing workhouses and poorhouses, by assigning one or two classes of the paupers to one of the separate workhouses within the district, which

121

which house would be unsuitable to the more extended classification of paupers required even for a single parish.

The next circumstance by which we have been influenced in the general formation of unions is the evidence of the superior economy in providing the necessary establishment of paid officers, and in the purchase of the supplies of provisions. In several of the unions the expense of management by paid officers, giving the whole of their services to the parishes united, is found to be less than the personal expenses heretofore charged to the rate-payers by the unpaid annual officers. With relation to those parishes where paid officers are already engaged, we need not specify the means of reduction in a union of twenty parishes, by the substitution of one complete establishment of paid officers for the twenty incomplete establishments for the separate parishes.

The extension of the area of management has proportionately increased the facilities for obtaining fitting officers, inasmuch as it is proportionately easier to find one fitting man than twenty, or to find one fitting officer for a union of twenty parishes, than to find twenty fitting officers for twenty single parishes. The peculiar qualifications required, and the difficulties so frequently experienced in finding proper officers at the outset, even in the new unions, have to our minds increased the importance of the extension of management for this purpose. An object of still greater importance at the commencement of a change of system is attained by this extension; namely, the increased facility of collecting and enlisting the services of gentlemen who are peculiarly qualified to superintend an improved administration of relief.

It results from the union of parishes, that by substituting for the purchase of goods in the separate parishes, at the instance of the parish officers or of the vestry, purchases of goods for the whole union, almost as many sources of inducement to mismanagement are abated as there are parishes united. The pecuniary saving in the purchase of provisions when the purchases are made by contract for the whole union, on open tender, we have found to bear almost a direct proportion to the extent of the contract.

Another advantage of extended management has been manifested in the course of our proceedings, namely, the abatement of the influence of local jealousies and animosities.

In the course of some of our earlier proceedings under this Commission, it was found that parishes which entertained strong objections to a union with the parishes immediately adjacent, expressed to our Assistant-Commissioners a preference for a union with distant parishes; and on perceiving that, from the increased size of the union, the parishes objected to would not constitute a majority, the dissentient parishes withdrew all objection, and expressed a zealous acquiescence in the change of system. The extension of the field of management was not only viewed as a resource for abating the animosities generated by the old system, when parish was at war with parish, but as a resource also against pernicious animosities between class and class, and as a protection to individuals against the imposition of undue burthens. In the single parish, and especially in the small parish, the whole management was frequently warped to serve individual or sinister purposes. The administration of relief and the collection of rates were often so managed as to charge or exempt unduly some particular individual or class. It was soon perceived that the new Boards of Guardians, comprehending the magistrates of a district and the leading proprietors, would constitute a tribunal which could not be swayed by the petty interests or feelings which were dominant in the smaller district.

In another part of the field of administration, of equal importance, so long as it may be expedient that out-door relief should be continued, the extension of the district of management is found to be equally efficient in abating the mischievous influence of local interests.

Where the districts are small, the dispensers of relief act more closely within the sphere of their own connexions; proprietors are more frequently called upon to decide upon applications from their smaller tenants or dependents, or from the connexions of their dependents; occupiers who serve parochial offices are exposed to solicitations from their own labourers; and all retail shopkeepers have too frequently to decide upon claims to relief preferred or supported by their own customers. Those officers who would not deviate from the strict path of duty are exposed to serious sacrifices, from giving offence to one or the other class of applicants by the rejection of their claims, whilst strong tempta-

tions are held out to other officers to obtain popularity or further their private interests at the expense of the great body of rate-payers. In the larger districts we have generally found a majority free from the undue interests prevalent in narrow localities. We may cite the following passages from the evidence of the Reverend Charles Turner, of Wendover, a county magistrate and a member of the Board of Guardians of the Wycombe union, as illustrative of the general testimony in favour of the extension of the districts for poor-law administration :

Mr. Gilbert's Report, Appendix B, No. 6.

" Have you felt any inconvenience, or derived any benefit, from the circumstance of the Wycombe union being so large as to consist of thirty-three parishes, and to be sixty miles in circumference?—I think we have derived great benefit: there being so many guardians from distant parishes acting on so large a scale, the possibility of intimidation and of favouritism is entirely destroyed. The paupers of the several parishes finding that all around them are treated alike, more readily submit to the law than they did under the vestry system, where they could make comparisons between theirs and other parishes where they received more. It was a common thing to have complaints made to me that they were ill-treated, because in some adjoining parish more money and less work were found. I also find this consequence, that from the extent of district great experience and knowledge are brought together, and concentrated in one operation ; so that if one parish is in error as to any point of management or fact, it is corrected by the superior intelligence and information of some other parish. There is much more intelligence in a Board of Guardians than in a vestry, the Board being composed of the gentry and most respectable inhabitants of this large district, whose attendance is regular and as close as can be expected. Besides, the Board of Guardians will be a continuing body, gathering information and storing it up as they go on, whereas the management by overseers was one of continual apprenticeship, each year having a new man ; and although one overseer might introduce a good system, the next appointed might entirely destroy it."

" Shall you find any inconvenience from the workhouse of the union being distant from your parish?—No other inconvenience than in sending the pauper to it. To counterbalance that, I think the distance will operate as a superior check upon application for relief from this distant part of the union ; for though a pauper of idle habits may make an experiment and try the workhouse, if in his own parish, he will I think have great reluctance to be sent to such a distance. I think in fact the very distance will act as an incitement to industry. This is one of the reasons why I prefer the Wycombe union, although our parish is far distant from the workhouse."

It is unnecessary to enumerate or describe all the considerations which have influenced us in determining the extent of unions. The most convenient limits of unions which we have found has been that of a circle, taking a market town as a centre, and comprehending those surrounding parishes whose inhabitants are accustomed to resort to the same market. This arrangement was found highly convenient for the weekly attendances of the parish officers, and some portion of the guardians and other auxiliaries to good management were derived from the town itself.

A further cause of limitation regarded by us at the outset was, that the field of management should not be so large as to prevent the members of Boards of Guardians embracing the whole of the details, for the control of which they should be responsible. As the business becomes methodized, the smaller unions may admit of further extension. As a proof of the increasing perception of the value of the extension of the scale of management, we may mention the fact of the readiness with which Boards of Guardians, constituted under Gilbert's Act or different local Acts, have consented to the dissolution of the unions over which they presided, the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the whole body of guardians being made necessary in such cases. For examples, we may refer to the statements relating to the Dissolution of Incorporations in the Hundreds of Suffolk, given in Mr. Mott's Report, and also to the statements with relation to the Dissolution of the Incorporations in Kent, given in Sir Francis Head's Report.

Appendix B, Nos. 1 & 2.

The new unions established having been frequently supposed to be analogous in their principles to the older incorporations, we would here observe that the principles of poor law administration which are sanctioned by Gilbert's Act, and

123

and by most of the local Acts of incorporation of the same period, have been so mischievous in their operation, and are so much at variance with the principles established under the Poor Law Amendment Act, that we have invariably felt it our duty, as an indispensable preliminary to any beneficial change of system, to advise the immediate dissolution of the unions formed under the authority of those Acts.

By the 29th section of Gilbert's Act the use of the workhouse was confined to children, and "such as are become indigent by old age, sickness or infirmities, and are unable to acquire a maintenance by their labour;" thus it excluded from the operation of the workhouse system the chief class to whom it can be beneficially applied. Although by the 31st section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, this section, or so much of Gilbert's Act as "limits the class or description of persons who shall be sent to such poorhouse or workhouse," is repealed, the 32d section of that Act yet remains in force.

By this last-mentioned section it is provided, that "if in any parish, township or place, any poor person or persons who shall be able and willing to work," (which may properly be read, who shall "profess" himself willing to work, for there are no means provided of testing his willingness where he makes a fraudulent application in the prospect of no work being to be found for him,) "but who cannot get employment," (which can rarely in practice under this Act be ascertained,) "it shall and may be lawful for the Guardian of the Poor of such parish, township or place, and he is hereby required, on application made to him by or on behalf of such poor person, to agree for the labour of such poor person or persons at any work or employment suited to his or her strength and capacity," not in the workhouse, but "in any parish, township or place near the place of his or her residence." Thus the person, in a natural state of things the most interested in finding work, and who is the best able to do so, and to judge of what is suited to his own strength and capacity, is exonerated from the necessity of seeking work, which is imposed upon a person less interested and usually possessed of the least means of finding it. In one case of a threatened tumult of able-bodied paupers, who were dissatisfied with the amount of wages which they received from the parish, our Assistant-Commissioner communicated to them offers of regular employment for themselves and families in a manufacturing district, at wages at least double the amount of those which they had at any time been accustomed to receive when in work; but they refused these offers, and determined to remain in the parish, (which was one under Gilbert's Act), and demanded that employment near their residences should be found for them by the Guardians, in compliance with the section we have recited. But where, in the view of the provision in question, labour cannot be found "near the residence" of the pauper, and the Guardian is called upon "to agree for the labour of such poor person," (and it is to be presumed the ordinary employer of labourers is intended as the person with whom the agreement is to be made), the agreement can only be made upon the terms of giving to him the labour at such a rate below the market price as shall serve as an inducement to take that of which he is not at the time in need. Under these circumstances, the employer of labourers is furnished with the most mischievous inducement to throw them upon the parish, in order that, as paupers, their labour may again be offered to him at a low rate. The provision requiring that the labour shall be found near the residence of the pauper, has a further tendency to ensure to the employers of labourers within the bounds of that vicinity the command of the labour market. The Guardian (himself often an employer of labourers), being subjected by the 35th section to a penalty if he neglect or refuse to provide the labour, or, in the words of the 32d section, "agree for the labour of such poor person or persons," has usually no adequate inducement, and but little means, to exert himself against such proceedings, the pecuniary consequences of which are divided amongst the great body of the rate-payers. The discontent of the pauperized labourer is averted by the following words of the 32d section, by which the guardian is bound "to maintain or cause such person or persons to be properly maintained, lodged, and provided for, until such work can be procured," (no definition being given of what the proper maintenance, lodging and provision are;) "and, during the time of such work, to receive the money to be earned for such work or labour, and make up the deficiency, if any; and if the same shall happen to exceed the money expended in such maintenance, to account for the surplus, which shall afterwards, within one calendar month, be given to such

poor person or persons who shall have earned such money, if no further expenses shall be then incurred on his or her account to exhaust the same."

No period is defined during which the Guardian shall be compelled to do all these things for all the persons who, professing their willingness to work, and alleging their inability to procure it, may require them to be done. The incorporations under this Act, and the other incorporations formed under Acts embodying the same principles, we have generally found amongst the most deeply pauperized of the districts which our Assistant-Commissioners have examined. The provision of the nature of a tariff, or, as it is termed in the rural districts, the "make up," is followed by the deterioration and discontent of the pauperized labourers, by the increased burthens of the rate-payers, and the train of disorders which have already been submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

The intervention of some fortunate circumstances, and especially of the provisions we have adverted to not being so well understood as the law in general operation, have averted in some incorporated districts, and mitigated in others, the consequences of the principles embodied in Gilbert's Act; but we feel it our duty to endeavour to arrest the vicious tendencies of those principles, by using our influence to accelerate, as much as possible, the dissolution of all such unions or incorporations.*

As a proof of the increasing perception of the value of the extension of the scale of management, we may state that the cases are numerous in which single parishes have remonstrated against being excluded, or have expressed dissatisfaction at the unavoidable delays in uniting them with others, and extending to them what they perceived to be the benefits of the Act. In the few instances in which any persevering opposition has been evinced to the arrangements on the part of any individual parishes, we have reason to believe that this opposition has resulted chiefly from misapprehension of the provisions of the Act, and of the object of the proceedings which were taken under the authority of this Commission.

It may be a point of importance here to state, as regards our future proceedings, that although in the districts comprehended in the new unions, we have met with several parishes where the general management is greatly in advance of any management which we could expect to enforce at once in the other parishes included within the same union, yet we have in no instance found adequate reason to omit the best-managed parish from a union, on account of its management being relatively superior to that of any parishes remaining under the old system.

In the first place, we have found, as was stated in the Report of the late Commissioners of Inquiry, that the continuance of good management in such parishes is generally dependent on the continuance of the life or services of some one individual by whom the beneficial management was introduced. By uniting such parishes, and subjecting them to the improved rules, administered by efficient establishments of paid officers, we consider that we ensured comparative permanency to the good management already introduced. We were also assured, from the evidence presented to us, that the economical results and other benefits of that management might be extended, either by a reduction of expenditure for management, a smaller amount being paid as a contribution for the more efficient union establishment, or by the cheaper supplies of the workhouses consequent upon contracts upon a larger scale.

To these considerations were added the inducements arising from the probability that the influence of those individuals who had effected improvements would continue to be exercised in carrying into effect the like improvements in the other parishes united. Within the unions already formed are included the parishes of Cookham, White Waltham and Swallowfield, in Berks; Hatfield, Sandridge, Welwyn, Berkhampstead, in Herts; and other parishes honourably distinguished for the lead which they have taken in improving poor-law administration.

The advantages for the sake of which the best-managed parishes in the districts examined have been included in unions, do not comprehend other and more remote advantages which may be anticipated as derivable from the attainment of uniformity of system, namely, as a means of preventing the discontents which arise on the part of the paupers from a comparison of their own with other districts more profusely managed, or of diminishing the motives

* *See* the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney-general on the provisions of Gilbert's Act: Appendix C, No. 11.

126

for shifting from places less profusely managed to places where the profusion is greater; neither do the advantages, on account of which the assent to unions has been given in such cases, include those advantages derivable from uniformity in bringing the whole management more completely within the control of the Legislature.

We have great satisfaction in being able to state, that from the perception of the immediate advantages of the union to the parishes which were found to be the best managed, our determination to unite them has generally obtained the acquiescence and support of the individuals to whom the parishes in question, and the public at large, are so deeply indebted for originating and conducting the beneficial changes of system which served as guarantees of the correctness of the remedial measures adopted by the Legislature.

That the immediate advantages to such parishes resulting from the formation of unions should be so generally perceived, and that the measure should be supported by individuals who have given the highest proof of practical acquaintance with sound principles of administration, we submit as evidence justificatory of the confidence we feel in our present course of proceeding, which aims at the general extension of the field of management under the control of Boards of Guardians. The soundness of the decision which includes in unions parishes standing the highest in point of management, and where the progress in amendment is the most rapid and complete, we submit decides *à fortiori* against the claims to exemption of any other parishes on the grounds of the voluntary adoption of the principles of management sanctioned by the Legislature, and prescribed in detail under our rules and regulations.

Concurrently with the extension of the districts of management, we were called upon to fill up the outlines of the constitution of the Board of Guardians, and of their powers and duties as traced by the Legislature.

The first subject of consideration presented to us in connexion with these functionaries created by the Poor Law Amendment Act, related to their mode of election.

Under the old law, as it is in force in most of the un-united parishes, a large proportion of the mismanagement, the profusion, and the proceedings at variance with the interests and feelings of the majority of rate-payers, is traceable to the difficulties thrown, by the mode of election, in the way of the control of the majority of persons the most deeply interested.

In the largest parishes, with the most numerous constituents, and with the greatest facilities hitherto offered to the rate-payers to exercise a general control over the management, we usually find that the greatest number of voters by whom any election is determined constitute only a minority, and usually a small minority, of the whole body of rate-payers; and in the rural parishes, where the population is widely scattered, we frequently found the management in the hands of a very small knot of individuals, whose residences enabled them to attend without inconvenience the place for the transaction of parochial business. The larger rate-payers and the persons the most deeply interested, those engaged in trade or otherwise occupied, could not abandon their occupations to attend to their interests in parochial management, without greater prejudice to their more immediate interests in the pursuit of their ordinary occupations. The results of these circumstances are too frequently found to be, that the most wanton profusion and jobbing were maintained in a state of notoriety to the whole of the rate-payers; and this profusion was accompanied by proportionate mismanagement of the paupers, and a prejudicial influence exercised upon the condition of the labouring classes.

Unless some remedy had been provided for this defect, it appeared clear that the parochial management must have continued subject to the evils to which we have adverted. We assume that it was with a view to abate them that the Legislature provided that "the votes shall be given or taken in writing, collected and returned in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct."

The principle upon which we have endeavoured to follow up this important enactment has been, that it was our duty to extend to all on whom the Legislature conferred the right of voting the greatest facility for the exercise of that right; and as one of the first regulations, with this view, we prescribed the means of taking the sense of the rate-payers and owners of property, set forth in the form of declaration of a union, under a Board of Guardians, which we have given in the

Appendix A, No. 5.

Appendix A, No. 5.

the Appendix. By these regulations, it is provided that voting papers, in the form thereto annexed, (also given in the Appendix), shall be left by parochial officers at the house of each rate-payer. This paper must be left with him one clear day. He must set forth in his own handwriting the name of the person or persons for whom he votes, and the vote thus certified is called for, after the lapse of a day, by the collecting officer.

We must observe upon the preceding statement, that by leaving the vote to be certified at the house of the voter, he is enabled to perform the act with more calmness and deliberation than we believe is obtainable by any mode of voting in ordinary practice. As the progress of the votes is unknown, so are the motives to use undue means to affect the result diminished, and the voter is proportionately shielded from the use of those means. Though the process required additional officers for the collection of the votes, we should nevertheless consider the arrangement economical; for, supposing one officer should be capable of collecting within the prescribed time three hundred votes, we deem it the best economy of the public time that one officer should be required to go to three hundred persons and collect their votes, in a form which at the same time serves for the formation of the most perfect register, than that three hundred persons should, in order to exercise their franchise, be taken from their business and to a distant place of election, and lose their time amidst tumult and the liability to insult in attending to have their votes registered by one officer.

In a great majority of instances in which the new Boards of Guardians have been formed, the elections have been made unanimously. In the instances where contests have taken place, this mode of voting has been tried, and on trial has justified the anticipations with relation to it. We may cite as an example of a trial under somewhat adverse circumstances, a recent contested election of a Board of Guardians for the parish of St. Martin in the Fields. The number of rate-payers qualified to vote at that election was 1,500. The greatest number of persons who had voted at any previous contested election, when the most strenuous exertions were used, was 750. The number of persons whose voting papers were collected at the recent election was 1,522, including, however, 149 owners who voted for the first time under the authority of the Act.

Experience has suggested some additional facilities, which we trust will render this method of election still more complete for its purposes. A very large proportion of the votes collected in the instance above mentioned was declared to be invalid for various other causes, in no way affecting the merits of the arrangement as affording the greatest facilities to the largest number of inhabitants to record their votes.

We trust that by the other election arrangements we have adopted, the inducements to pack meetings for the purpose of carrying elections will be prevented. By means of a nomination-paper any rate-payer may nominate a candidate, without the necessity of attending the meeting, and without the possibility of the nomination being defeated by a show of hands at a packed meeting. If there be no more candidates than the requisite number to fill the vacancies, the candidates thus nominated will, under the regulations, be elected as matter of course. If there be more than the required number, no show of hands is taken, but the sense of the rate-payers is ascertained by the means above stated.

From the mode of election thus enabling us to ascertain in the most rapid, peaceful and certain manner the sense of the great majority of the owners and rate-payers of any district, as indicated in the choice of Guardians, or on other occasions, we derive satisfactory assurances of extensive local concurrence in the proceedings under the Act.

Appendix A, No. 6.

The regulations which we have made for settling the manner of proceeding by the Boards of Guardians in conducting their business, and the provisions for determining the powers and duties of the paid officers first appointed, together with the rules for administering relief first prescribed in the new unions, are set forth in the Appendix.

The provision of proper workhouse accommodation, and where accommodation was available, the enforcement of proper workhouse regulations, were generally found to require extensive arrangements. The first regulations for the administration of relief by the Boards of Guardians were therefore confined to the gradual substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, and to a few

few simple rules for the regulation of out-door relief, which had been extensively tried and had operated beneficially; but which would not involve a sudden or violent transition from the usual practices in the parishes united.

We shall subsequently advert to these rules when we shall have to state the results of the new unions.

To make the transition still more easy, a distant day has usually been fixed for the peremptory operation of the rules, leaving an interval for their gradual enforcement, according to the discretion of the Guardians. In some cases this period has been further extended at the request of the Boards. In many cases modifications of the rules, either as to their matter, or as to the time of their enforcement, appeared necessary to adapt them to the wants of the district; and as yet these regulations have not been promulgated as general rules. In districts where the administration of relief is in advance of the pauperized districts, the rules have been modified to promote a further advance. In the Cookham union we have ordered that all out-door relief to the able-bodied shall be discontinued. We have established that in the parish of Sandridge no out-door relief whatsoever should be allowed.

The whole of these arrangements we contemplate as the subject matter of revision, for the purpose of making the most speedy advance to a sound system that the circumstances of each district will allow.

Immediately after our arrangements respecting the preparative alterations of the out-door relief were completed, the provision of workhouse accommodation was presented for our consideration.

We are aware of the objections frequently made to the erection of new workhouses, and have carefully resorted to the means which have occurred to us as alternatives; we are also aware of the danger of unnecessary expenditures in providing for the accommodation of out-door paupers, the extent of whose acceptance of relief in a workhouse could at the best only be conjectured.

It will be seen, on reference to the tabular forms for exhibiting the results of the Assistant-Commissioners' inquiries, that we directed them, in every parish containing a workhouse or poorhouse, or cottages, to examine to what extent those houses were applicable. If they could not be considered useful for all classes of inmates, whether they might not be made useful for only one class of paupers, and to what extent? Whether they could be rendered useful by alterations at any reasonable expense? If there were no workhouses in the parish or district, we next directed their inquiries as to the practicability of hiring and adapting some convenient building, or of purchasing one, if none could be hired? In general, it is only in the absence of these several means of accommodation, that we entertain the question of building a new workhouse.

We found it necessary for the purposes of the Act, to obtain, with professional aid, plans for the construction of workhouses of different sizes, capable of holding from one to five hundred paupers. These plans were adapted to the attainment of the classification and the enforcement of the principles of management which we deemed essential: we have not, however, prescribed the general adoption of these plans, believing that deviations from them might be necessary to meet local circumstances, as to the extent of ground and description of materials available; and that, although they had been prepared with great care, we could not assume that in any point they were incapable of further improvement. We have therefore left to the Boards of Guardians the adoption of these, or the preference of any other plan which contains the requisite provisions for the classification of the workhouse inmates, and for the enforcement of what we deemed essential regulations.

We have given in the Appendix copies of the plans which differ in arrangement, together with a copy of a plan devised by Sir Francis Head, which has been adopted by several of the unions in Kent. Appendix A, No. 10.

We have great satisfaction in being able to report that in several extensive districts, we have been able to direct the change of system without incurring any considerable expense in the erection of new buildings. In the whole of West Sussex only one new workhouse has been found necessary. In the county of Berks three new workhouses have been found requisite. In Hampshire seven; in East Kent ten. In upwards of 2,000 parishes which we have formed into 112 unions, the total number of new workhouses at this time in preparation is 37.

Before we conclude this subject, we beg to advert to one addition to the Act which we consider it important should be asked of the Legislature during the present Session. In the course of our proceedings great inconvenience has been experienced from the terms of the 26th section of the Act, in which it is enacted, "that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, by order under their hands and seal, to declare so many parishes as they may think fit to be united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor; and such parishes shall thereupon be deemed a union for such purpose, and thereupon the workhouse or workhouses of such parishes shall be for their common use."

The parishes where expense has been incurred in the erection of a workhouse, not unreasonably consider that in the union arrangements they are entitled to an allowance proportioned to their greater contribution of the means of advancement. In unions where it is found necessary to build additional workhouses, the parishes whose workhouses have been appropriated to the use of the union have still stronger claims to be exempted from contributing to the expense of new workhouses. Legal doubts are entertained whether in such cases we have the means of adjusting those claims, or of allowing the parishes so situated any remuneration in consideration of the use of the workhouses.

We beg to state to your Lordship, that it would greatly facilitate our future proceedings in the existing unions, and the formation of new unions, if before the close of the present Session of Parliament an enactment were passed to remove the existing doubts, and enable us to settle equitably the terms of the union to the satisfaction of the parishes in question.

We must not, however, omit to observe, that the claims in question are not correctly admissible as claims for exemption from increased charges: they are more properly claims for increased proportions of benefit. We are aware of no case in which it would not have been of advantage to the parish possessing a workhouse to have given up its workhouse, without any compensation whatever, rather than that it should be excluded from the union. The principle of the proposed adjustment is, that those who, by the erection of workhouses, have made the greatest exertions to abate the evils of pauperism, are entitled to a proportionate share of the advantages of the change, as compared with those who had made less exertions, or no exertions whatever. At the time of the passing of the Act, the apparent difficulties of prescribing the terms and procedure for settling the claims in question, were supposed to more than counterbalance the claims themselves. We are assured, from our subsequent experience, that, with the additional powers sought for, the claims may be readily determined to the satisfaction of all parties without litigation.

Appendix A, No. 9.

In addition to the preparatory rules for the administration of the out-door relief in the new unions, we have found it necessary to prescribe for those unions possessing workhouses regulations comprehending what appeared to us to be the essentials of workhouse management and classification. We have not, however, in the present state of our proceedings thought it expedient to promulgate these regulations as general rules and regulations. We have only applied them in particular cases, with local modifications suggested by local inquiries.

One of the regulations which we have introduced, as an essential to good workhouse management, is the separation of the sexes in separate apartments, usually of the same house. The enforcement of this regulation having occupied in some degree the public attention, and it having been contended that an exemption from the general rule should be made in favour of the married paupers, we beg to state the grounds upon which we deem the strict enforcement of the rule to be essential.

The first point to which we claim your Lordship's notice on this subject, is the fact that in nearly all the workhouses in the larger metropolitan parishes, and in all the well-regulated and efficient workhouses throughout the country, the rule which we propose to continue has been acted upon for many years. In all those examples, which have illustrated and developed the success of an efficient workhouse system, whether those examples have existed previously or subsequently to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the rule has been enforced strictly, and without reservation, and in every instance with the best results.

Where all the labourers of a parish or of a district receive relief from the rates, and where large proportions of them are wholly dependent upon the parish

parish during long periods, to those who, not having become acquainted with all the operations of the allowance system, and who believe relief in aid of wages to be absolutely necessary, the practicability of enforcing a measure for abolishing out-door relief, which is presented to their minds as one for separating man and wife, and placing the whole or the greater part of the population in a workhouse, will be as strongly doubted as its justice and policy. An examination of the proceedings under the Commission would display the grounds of the error, to which we can here only advert. In the Report to us from Mr. Power, will be found a full and distinct statement of the circumstances under which he found, within the districts assigned to him, that the apparent surplus was unreal and factitious. In the same Report, and also in the Reports from Messrs. Hall, Gulson and Gilbert, will be found statements of the modes in which, under improved management, the apparent surplus is absorbed or dissipated.

All the past experience of well-managed workhouses proves that the continued residence in the workhouse of any considerable proportion of the usual out-door paupers would be but temporary.

In none of the new unions where the workhouse system has been applied have any considerable number of married couples, who were out-door paupers, accepted relief within the workhouse. The instances of the reception of married couples, even temporarily, into the workhouse, where the separation of the sexes is enforced, are extremely rare; we can only therefore contemplate the necessity of submitting to the rule as likely to occur in a small proportion of the cases of the out-door paupers, and in those cases only as occurring for a short time. Permanent domiciliation in a workhouse is the result we least of all contemplate as arising from the proposed arrangement. Should that result occur in any peculiar localities, we should consider that the cases called for the application of other remedies, and amongst them, of a migration to a field where the demand for labour is more extensive and certain. We therefore apprehend that it would be a most dangerous experiment were we to authorize such a new and extensive qualification of the recognized workhouse system, as might have the effect of domiciliating and reconciling to a habitation in a workhouse, a class which, experience clearly proves. would not otherwise be induced to accept of this mode of relief.

All the efficient existing workhouses throughout the country are built with large sleeping wards, which are separately appropriated to inmates of each sex. An alteration of this arrangement, and a relaxation of the rule, could not, therefore, be complied with, without permitting, and even compelling, on the parts of married couples, the violation of all decency, without making extensive alterations in the construction of the whole of the existing workhouses throughout the kingdom, and without subjecting the inmates to more severe restrictions, in order to secure the observance of common decency and order. The details of the facts which have come to our knowledge respecting those places in which the ordinary rule has been violated, and the indulgence contended for has been granted, are such as it would be impossible to allow to appear in any public document. The consequences which followed, even in those instances where separate apartments have been provided for each couple, are such as to prove that the rules could not be relaxed in the manner proposed without making each establishment an asylum for the encouragement of improper intercourse between the sexes. Under these circumstances, we cannot admit that the charge of undue severity attaches to the continued and more complete enforcement of the rule for the separation of the sexes during the temporary residence in the workhouse, as a condition of being relieved from the danger of perishing for want. The temporary separation of married persons, it must be recollected, is an inconvenience which many thousands of the married in every rank in society undergo, not as the condition of an escape from any imminent evil, but for the purpose of sustaining or advancing their condition in society. Neither can we admit that a separation which has ever been endured without complaint of peculiar hardship by all who have served in the army or in the navy, can be justly regarded as too great a sacrifice for those who, as paupers, are relieved from the pressure of destitution.

It will be seen from the foreign communications to the late Commissioners of Inquiry, that the rule is adopted in the most efficient workhouses in the United States, and generally in every civilized country in Europe where a system of relief analogous to relief in a workhouse prevails.

The observations we have submitted apply to the cases of able-bodied married couples. The grounds for the application of the rule to the aged and infirm are, that such separation is requisite for their comfort and appropriate treatment. The detailed grounds in favour of the rule are similar to the grounds for the practice which has ever prevailed in the hospitals, of placing the sexes in separate wards. Some of these grounds are set forth in the following examination of the master of the workhouse at Aylesbury, from Mr. Gilbert's Report:

Evidence of Benjamin Quartermain Simons.

"I am master of the workhouse at Aylesbury, and have been ever since the house was built, five years last November. The rule of the house is to classify the inmates, and we always keep men and wives separate. In the old house the men and their wives used to live together. Amongst these there were John Evitt and his wife, James Hearn and his wife, the only married couples who were removed into this new house. After being in the new house, living together as they had done in the old house, for about six months, (the other married couples who had newly come into the new house being separated) Evitt and his wife, and Hearn and his wife, requested that they might be permitted also to live separate; and Hearn's wife also requested that she and her husband might live separate. The reason they gave was, that being old and afflicted people they disturbed one another at night, and could not be so well attended upon as if they were separate. The vestry consented to let Evitt and his wife live separate, but having no nurse that could wait upon Hearn, we were obliged to refuse their request. Evitt and his wife lived separate all the time they were in the house, up to the time of the wife's death, and Hearn and his wife continued together till the husband died. The wife of Hearn made many and frequent applications to the parish to be permitted to live separate, but we had no one that could attend upon him. She stated that her husband's infirmities soured his temper, and made them quarrel and disagree. Neither Evitt nor his wife ever requested, after they were separated, to be allowed to live together again.

"Another case of the same sort is a man and his wife belonging to our parish, who had been living in St. Margaret's parish, the man in the infirmary and the woman in the workhouse; their names were Ironmonger; they are still in our workhouse. They requested to live separate, and still do so, with their own desire. The wife is bed-ridden, and requires nursing like a child. It is necessary to have a woman to nurse such a person. If her husband was with her, no woman could in his presence nurse, and she must either remain in a state of filth and neglect, or she must live separate from her husband.

"Do you conceive it possible, without separation of the sexes, to manage a workhouse consistently with the comfort of the aged and control of the able-bodied?—No, I am sure you cannot, Sir. If a man and his wife are together they must have a separate room to themselves, or there would be the gross indecency of many men and many women sleeping, undressing, and doing the necessary offices of a bed-room in the presence of each other. The effect of a joint-room too would be that the paupers, men and women together, being reduced to a state of total want of decency, would soon have common and promiscuous intercourse.

"If one room was had for each man and his wife, it would be impossible to find room for them in the large parishes. We always find that paupers in separate rooms are dirty in the extreme, and a set of servants would be necessary to keep the house clean. I am clearly of opinion that all who try to manage a large workhouse without the division of the sexes will fail in making the aged comfortable, the disorderly obedient, or keeping the house in a state of healthy cleanliness."

This evidence sets forth the common opinion of all other practical witnesses who have communicated upon the subject with the Board.

We cite the following passage from the Report of Mr. Hawley, as illustrative of the scenes not unfrequently presented to our Assistant-Commissioners. These scenes exhibit the cruelties and various evils which would be incurred and maintained by yielding to the opinions of those ill-informed persons, who, without inquiring, declaim against that separation of paupers in different houses or in different apartments, required in the workhouse regulations, which forms the only means of preventing such evils:

"My time during the week has been engaged in visiting the workhouses of the

the proposed union, and it would afford me a pleasurable feeling could I send even a partially satisfactory report of their condition and management. Every visit paid to workhouses, as they are now constituted, confirms the necessity of interference by the powerful arm of the new law, to work a reformation in systems and habits which are a disgrace to civilization and humanity; and I would adduce the workhouse at Ewhurst as a sad example of the evil and misery which flow from neglect, self-interestedness, and want of feeling in those to whose hands the control of parish affairs has hitherto been confided. In the day-room I found a group of children sitting in listless idleness, uninstructed in either moral or useful duties. One of the bed-rooms was appropriated to the reception of an aged man and woman and three girls; a third room was the sleeping place of a young woman affected with a certain loathsome disease, and in company with her were several boys and girls; in another, a violent female maniac, fastened with cords to a chair, was disturbing all the inmates of the house by loud and obscene exclamations. In a low dark garret, hot to suffocation, I discovered eight beds closely packed together, on one of which was sitting a lame pauper, inhaling as much air as an aperture intended for a window would admit; on another was stretched a poor wretched being in the last stage of consumption, emaciated and exhausted by disease, but having his sufferings aggravated tenfold by the hot and pestiferous atmosphere which filled the apartment in which he was immured. An instant order for his removal to a more airy apartment was complied with, with evident reluctance on the part of the governor, who seemed totally reckless as to the comparative state of comfort in which vice and misfortune should have been placed in this ill-conducted receptacle of paupers.

"A system founded on a more humane attention to the wants of the really distressed, and a stricter discipline towards the idle and dissolute, will forthwith be established in this union, and the conduct of the Guardians to-day gave every assurance of a ready co-operation in carrying it into effect."

In the course of the earlier proceedings for the enforcement of the measures preparatory to the discontinuance of the allowance system, our attention was directed to the expediency of facilitating the migration of families of labourers from the southern agricultural, to the northern manufacturing counties.

Shortly after our appointment, letters were submitted to us from some eminent manufacturers in Lancashire, representing that in that district there was an increasing demand for hands, and suggesting the expediency of our promoting a supply from the heavily burthened rural parishes of the southern counties. Appendix C, No. 5.

We need only advert to the fact, that in the rural districts, where the allowance system prevails, it is common to represent the whole of those who are for any considerable period thrown upon the rates as a surplus population. Until the system of making allowances in aid of wages, or of making the parish the labour mart, is completely eradicated; until relief is given only under circumstances rendering the acceptance of it conclusive evidence of entire destitution; until the acceptor is taken completely upon the parish, and this change of system has been made, not only in the single parish but throughout the district, and has been for some time in operation, we should, as at present advised, scarcely feel warranted in pronouncing on the reality of the strongest cases of an apparent surplus of population which have at any time been presented to us. We have had instances of parishes which appeared, *primâ facie*, to be burthened with a surplus population of more than one-third, which surplus has been absorbed almost entirely within the parish itself, by the operation of the workhouse system.

Admitting, however, that there are parishes containing a real surplus of able-bodied paupers, which could not be wholly absorbed within the parish as a consequence of the change of system of administering relief, our present information leads us to hope that the greater proportion, if not the whole, of this surplus will be absorbed when the district as well as the parish is dispauperized. Nevertheless, in most districts are found large families of children, widows with young families capable of labour, but for whom there appears to be no immediate employment within the rural districts.

In considering the communications made to us by the manufacturers, the fact was presented to us, as established by most extensive inquiries made under the late Commission of Poor Law Inquiry in the rural districts, and the

Factory Commission in the manufacturing districts, of the striking difference of the rates of wages received by the labouring population within the two districts. The rate of wages for families comprehending three or four working hands in the manufacturing districts is at least double the amount of the best wages obtained by families of the same description within the agricultural districts; and, moreover, the demand for labour at such wages is steadily increasing. So far as any proceedings for influencing the direction of the circulation of labour come within our province, which we conceive they do only under the very peculiar circumstances of the change of system which we are charged to conduct, we feel it our duty to the pauperized labourers themselves to direct them to the sources of the highest wages; and we believe that this course of proceeding will be conducive to the most enlarged public interests.

Appendix A, No. 7.

On these grounds we directed a circular letter, of the date of 2d of March, to be sent to certain of the manufacturers in Lancashire and other districts, where we were informed that there existed the greatest demand for labourers. In this letter we offered to those who had a demand for labourers, to make the circumstance known in rural parishes containing families willing to migrate, from whom such a selection could be made as might meet the wishes of the employer. We also offered, as the manufacturer might prefer, either to supply him with such information as would serve to direct his own inquiries, or direct inquiries to be made from the minister and the respectable inhabitants of the parish, on such points respecting the past conduct of the persons willing to migrate, as would serve to satisfy him as to their general character and trustworthiness as workpeople.

The first trial of the measure was made in the parish of Bledlow, Bucks, where it had been represented to us that numerous families were subsisting in extreme distress, and where it was threatened that the lands would be thrown out of cultivation in consequence of the increasing burthen of the rates.

We found greater reluctance on the parts of the labourers to accept offers of employment than we anticipated. It had been previously made known within the district that our proceedings were preparatory to the gradual abolition of all out-door relief to the able-bodied, and the introduction of the workhouse system; but we were desirous that the migration should be voluntary on the parts of the pauperized labourers. We had not sanctioned the withdrawal of their accustomed allowance, or countenanced any intimation of such a reduction as being likely to follow their refusal. That this might not be done, we directed the Assistant-Commissioner to communicate the offers personally to the families who were dependent on the rates. He went from house to house of the labourers' families of that parish who had stated that they were the most deeply distressed, who had in their public memorial addressed to the Board, declared that they were then living only on 7*s.* per week wages, obtained by families consisting of several individuals. To these he successively offered engagements for constant employment on terms ensuring about 24*s.* per week per family of four working hands, for the first year of their service, and 30*s.* for the second. But not one family could in the first instance be induced to accept the offer. The majority intimated that they would in preference, in the coming spring, renounce their "parish pay" rather than remove. After this general refusal, one family was persuaded to accept; before their departure another family accepted employment on the terms proposed. After these had departed and had tried their new situations, a number of others accepted the offers, making in all 83 individuals who migrated from that parish. Subsequently, a large migration took place from the parish of Princes Risborough, and the example was followed in other places without our intervention.

Appendix C, No. 5.

The results of this experimental measure are stated in detail in the letters of Henry Ashworth, esq., R. H. Greg, esq. (our first correspondents), in a letter from R. Beard, esq., and also in a Report from Dr. Kay, our Assistant-Commissioner, to which we would direct your Lordship's special attention for the information it contains relating to the Lancashire cotton district.

Appendix B, No. 11.

These results are in substance, that nearly the whole of the individuals who have migrated are now in constant employment in Lancashire, and earning collectively as families three times the amount of wages which they had at any time earned in the districts which they had quitted. They have been provided with superior cottages, which they have been enabled to furnish by means of advances of money from their employers, to be repaid

paid by instalments from their wages. They have abundant supplies of fuel, at such low rates as to be enabled to enjoy the luxury of a fire to an extent unknown to the labourers of the southern counties. The head of the first family who migrated declared that not all the horses in Buckinghamshire should draw himself and family back to his parish. Similar expressions of satisfaction at the change were made by others of the heads of families to Dr. Kay. The employers of the workpeople have expressed themselves well satisfied with the conduct of these southern families, and have declared their intention of seeking families from the same districts in the event of their requiring additional hands. On the other hand, the migrants have been cordially received by the established manufacturing operatives. This circumstance is accounted for partly by their natural preference for their own countrymen, and partly from the fact that the adult operatives participate in the advantages of a supply of young working hands, as the increase is requisite for the advancement of their own more skilled labour. It has been reported to us, that so sensible have been the adult operatives of those districts of the necessity of an increased supply of hands, that although they have sometimes been guilty of acts of riot to prevent the introduction of new machinery, scarcely any instances are on record where they have taken steps to resist with violence the influx of new hands.

The effect of the migration upon the parishes has been a proportionate reduction of the rates. It has been reported to us that in the parish of Bledlow, where the experiment was first tried, the rates were reduced one-half, mainly in consequence of the migration.

It appears from the inquiries of Dr. Kay, that new mills are in the course of erection; that old mills are about to be extended and completed during the next two years, requiring altogether 7,000 horse-powers of steam-engines to put them in action. For the service of these mills, many thousand additional hands will be required during that period. Some portion of this prospective demand for labour will no doubt be supplied from within the county; the hand-loom weavers it is hoped will be induced to avail themselves of the new markets for their labour; but from the best information which we can collect, it appears that this increased demand can be completely supplied only by migration from some other parts of the country. The success of the experiments which we have just related leads to the expectation that further supplies of labour will be sought by the manufacturers from the southern counties. In the instances stated, the channel of communication being opened, a further migration has taken place without our intervention. The manufacturer to whom the first families were sent states, for example, in a subsequent communication, "I can now, without any trouble, supply myself from Bledlow, by mentioning to my Bledlow hands that I am ready to take more."

Such a course of spontaneous migration, without the intervention of this Board, or of any public authority whatsoever, is the course which we are most desirous of seeing in action. But the pernicious habits engendered under the old law, which confined the labourers and their families to their parishes, will require in other districts some care and exertions to overcome. We do not perceive how, in the instances we have mentioned, the reluctance manifested by the labourers to quit their parishes could without our intervention have been overcome. The same beneficial course will probably be found requisite in other pauperized districts, where the advantages of migration are yet unknown.

To whatever extent it may be found expedient to promote further migration, we should in no case promote a removal of any labourers to the manufacturing districts where there was not a clear and specific demand for the labourers to be removed; and in all cases we deem the gradual absorption, family by family, preferable to the removal of considerable numbers. The expenses of these removals have, in the first instance, mostly been defrayed by the parishes from which the families have been removed. These expenses have been considered as relief. The expense of removal of 113 persons from Princes Risborough was 1 *l.* per head.

At the time of framing the regulations for the new unions, and of considering the subject of migration, we also considered the measures requisite for the diminishing any possible surplus of pauper labourers, by facilitating foreign or colonial emigration. To this end we prepared the instructions set forth in the Appendix, Appendix A No. 8.

Appendix, and we pointed out the mode in which parishes ought to proceed, under the authority of the 62d section of the Act, to procure loans either from the Commissioners of Exchequer Bills, or from private individuals.

The following Table displays the very small extent to which parishes have resorted to this provision.

NAME OF PARISH.	COUNTY.	Amount Raised or Borrowed, either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from Private Individuals.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.	To what part Emigrated.
Hambledon	Hants	£. 300	28	Upper Canada.
Ingoldesthorpe	Norfolk	32	4	- ditto.
Great Ringstead	- ditto	200	27	- ditto.
Pewsey	Wilts	130	21	- ditto.
Stalbridge	Dorset	100	23	United States.
Sandcroft Southelmham	Suffolk	35	9	Prince Edward's Island.
Wimbish	Essex	80	22	Upper Canada.
Great Hallingbury	- ditto	50	5	- ditto.
Stansted Mountfitchet	- ditto	30	4	- ditto.
Renwick	Cumberland	25	9	- ditto.
Aldington	Kent	65	9	- ditto.
Chawton	Southampton	100	6	- ditto.
Stanton St. John	Oxford	40	4	- ditto.
Yapton	Sussex	140	12	- ditto.
Wisborough Green	- ditto	85	9	- ditto.
Heene	- ditto	100	10	- ditto.
Shipley	- ditto	600	63	36 to Upper Canada. 27 to United States.
Felpham	- ditto	250	42	Upper Canada.
Bepton	- ditto	111	13	—
	TOTAL £.	2,473	320	

Number of applications from parishes, 80.

It is a remarkable fact, that hitherto no demands for the sanction to emigration have been made to us from any of the parishes which have been wholly or partially dispauperized; nor have we at present any reason to expect that this cautionary provision of the Legislature will be extensively used.

We have now to report, that at this period the total number of parishes which have been united by us since the 6th of December last, the date of the first union, and subjected to the progressive introduction of the new Act, is 2,066, constituting 112 unions. The population of the parishes united and placed under Boards of Guardians forms one-tenth of the population of England and Wales; but in consequence of the most heavily-burthened districts being selected for our earliest proceedings, the proportion of the rates affected by the change is one-sixth of the total amount of rates in England and Wales.

In the county of Kent eight old incorporations have been dissolved by consent; 211 parishes have been formed into 13 unions, which include the whole of East Kent.

In the county of Sussex five old incorporations have been dissolved, and 242 parishes, comprising nearly the whole of the county, have been formed into 16 unions.

Nearly the whole of Hants has been re-organized into 21 unions, comprising 275 parishes.

The whole of the county of Berks has now been united in 11 unions, comprising 176 parishes.

In the county of Oxford 185 parishes have been formed into five unions.

The greater proportion of the county of Bucks has been included in seven unions, comprising 162 parishes.

In the county of Suffolk three of the old incorporations have been dissolved, and 129 parishes have been united in four unions.

In the county of Northampton 153 parishes have been formed into seven unions.

In

 135

In the county of Cambridge 61 parishes have been united into three unions.

In the county of Essex 91 parishes have been united into three unions.

Nearly the whole of the parishes in the county of Bedford have been united in four unions

The whole of the parishes of the county of Hertford have been formed into 12 unions.

In the county of Norfolk, where proceedings have been recently commenced, 63 parishes have been included in two unions.

In Wilts two unions, comprising 45 parishes, have been formed.

In Middlesex one union has been formed.

In the county of Gloucester, 37 parishes have been formed into one union.

The following Return shows our progress in the number of parishes united during each month up to this period:—

MONTHS.	Number of Unions formed.	Number of Parishes united.
1834, December - -	1	14
1835, January - - -	2	44
February - -	17	268
March - -	24	443
April - - -	13	217
May - - -	18	319
June - -	19	423
July - - -	18	338
	112	2,066

Sutton Courtney placed under a Board of Guardians, 10 December 1834.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields - - ditto - - 29 April 1835.
Battersea - - - - - - ditto - - - 15 May 1835.

The complete statement of the pecuniary results fairly ascribable to the new Act, or to our proceedings under its authority, could scarcely be made within the time in which it is desirable to present our Report. A considerable number of the present parish officers being unlettered men, their Returns are, as might be expected, extensively defective. In requiring any Return from the 15,635 places at present managing their own poor, a considerable proportion of errors must be anticipated.

For the completion of the Return relative to the condition of the several parishes, which we first called for from the parish officers, several thousand letters were required to obtain more correct answers than were first sent. The time occupied, including the additional letters required to correct mistakes and remedy neglect, in obtaining the annual Return of Poors'-Rates printed by the House of Commons, has been seldom less than 12 months, and the extra expense of clerks has generally been about 450 *l.* for every Return. It will perhaps be deemed important by the Legislature that correct information of the condition of the country, as to this department of expenditure, should be more readily available.

To the statement of our reasons for the formation of unions, we might have added, that we consider that the difficulty, in point of time, in obtaining correct information relative to the progress of the system, constitutes of itself a strong reason for the formation of unions for the administration of relief. When 30 or 40 parishes are united, and the administration placed in the hands of an establishment of paid and responsible officers, acting upon a correct system of accounts, it will be much less difficult to obtain one correct Return for the whole union than Returns for the 30 or 40 separate parishes. In proportion as the country is formed into unions, it will therefore become less difficult to obtain for the Legislature information respecting the progress of the administration of relief, and also, for the use of this Commission, such accounts of the past occurrences as will serve for their future guidance.

The very recent formation of a large proportion of these unions, and the circumstance that in another large proportion the measures adopted are chiefly preparatory, preclude us from stating more than the results of those unions of earlier formation, and in which the machinery for conducting the change of system was the most advanced. We have given in the Appendix the General Reports made by the Assistant-Commissioners of their proceedings and of the operation of the Act within the field of their operations, up to the time of the consideration of this Report. We have also added a variety of communications received from magistrates and the officers of unions, containing statements of the operation of the Act within their respective localities.

The following is a tabular Abstract of the statements of the pecuniary results in the early-formed unions, which have been brought into partial operation: the periods compared are corresponding periods.

Name of the Union.	PERIODS COMPARED.	Number of Parishes from which Returns have been obtained.	EXPENDITURE. 1834. £. s. d.	EXPENDITURE. 1835. £. s. d.	DIFFERENCE. Increase. £. s. d.	DIFFERENCE. Decrease. £. s. d.
Abingdon	Six weeks in May and June 1834–35	14	502 14 4½	334 10 2	– – –	168 4 2½
Faringdon	Six weeks in May and June 1834–35	29	760 6 2½	367 2 8	– – –	393 3 6½
Bradfield	The years ending 25 March 1834–35	Township	3,079 17 5½	2,487 14 9½	– – –	592 2 7¾
Calne	Midsummer quarter 1834–35	11	1,623 3 8¼	1,030 – –	– – –	593 3 8¼
Eastbourne	The month of May and 1st week in June 1834–35	6	800 6 –	438 11 5	– – –	361 14 7
Westbourne	One week in May 1834–35	10	111 2 5	51 14 11	– – –	59 7 6
Milton	May 1834–35	5	347 13 2½	250 15 7½	– – –	96 17 7
Bradford	Seven weeks in May and June 1834–35	8	1,609 18 1½	1,096 16 8	– – –	513 1 5½
Romsey	Midsummer quarter 1834–35	2	793 3 11	567 19 –	– – –	225 4 11
Uckfield	One week in 1834–35	9	71 18 9	34 17 6	– – –	44 11 3
South Stoneham	Ten weeks from 25 March 1834–35	3	195 9 3	102 18 1	– – –	92 11 2
Droxford	Weekly expense in May and June 1834–35	11	119 1 10¼	67 15 6½	– – –	51 6 3¾
Alresford	One month in 1834–35	14	248 9 9	173 16 8	– – –	74 13 1
Alton	Four weeks of May 1834–35	15	475 1 9	186 14 9½	– – –	288 6 11½
Ditto, 2d Return	Six weeks before and after April 1835	3	181 4 10½	98 15 5½	– – –	82 9 5¼
Hartley Wintney	The first four weeks in May 1834–35	13	410 4 4½	185 2 10½	– – –	225 1 6
Hailsham	One quarter to 25 June 1834–35	5	1,506 18 7	1,450 14 10¾	– – –	56 3 8¼
Woburn	Two weeks in May and June 1834–35	6	179 7 6	108 17 3	– – –	70 10 3
Penshurst	May 1834–35	5	265 13 –	49 10 4	– – –	216 2 8
Ware	12 May to 24 June 1834–35	10	560 6 4½	407 11 –½	– – –	152 15 4
Hendon	Weekly expenditure	8	47 – –	20 – –	– – –	27 – –
		187	13,889 1 5¼	9,511 19 8	– – –	4,384 11 9¼

In the populous and well-managed parishes of St. George Hanover-square, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury, very considerable improvements in the administration of relief had been effected before the passing of the Act. These and several other parishes were in a progressive state of improvement at the time we sent out our first circulars. In the Returns from 172 parishes, the great majority state that they have to a considerable extent complied with the recommendations contained in the circular of the 8th of November. The results of the measures recommended, and chiefly of the substitution of relief in kind for relief in money: it appears that the poor rates have in the 172 parishes been reduced from the sum of 506,645 *l.* in 1834, to 431,253 *l.* in 1835. But the amount of weekly relief dispensed in these parishes in the last week of March 1834 was 8,280 *l.*, whilst in the last week in March 1835 it was 6,214 *l.*, showing an increasing ratio of reduction. It is observable that the greatest reductions have been made in the largest parishes. Whilst in 159 of the smallest parishes the reduction was only nine per cent. upon the previous amount of rates, the reduction in 13 of the largest parishes, comprehending a population of 787,000 persons, was 20 per cent. We believe that similar results will be found to have taken place in other districts.

So far as the change has proceeded in those districts which have workhouses, the reduction of the out-door relief has been accompanied not by an increase, but by a decided diminution, of the number of the in-door paupers.

We have directed our most anxious attention to the general effects produced by the change upon the condition of the able-bodied paupers, whose allowances in aid of wages have been discontinued. Careful inquiries have been

137

been made as to the subsequent condition of those who had refused to accept relief in a workhouse. In the Faringdon union, for example, all out-door relief was discontinued, and relief in the workhouse was offered to 240 able-bodied labourers. Of these, not more than about 20 entered the workhouse, and not one half remained there more than a few days; the diet in the workhouse being at the same time high as compared with the diet of large classes of independent labourers. Mr. Gulson found, at the time of his inquiry, that the whole of these labourers had got into independent employment. On inquiry of some of the farmers who had previously represented to him that they had then no means of employing any additional labourers, he received for answer, that the additional employment was now given in consequence of the improved character of the labourer.

In these, as in other instances, the general results have in practice, been presented to us generally in the following order:—

When the allowance in aid of wages has been discontinued, and reception in a workhouse has been offered to the able-bodied labourers, the employer who had acquiesced in the system, or who still conceived that it was conducive to his narrow interests, perceives that all efforts to maintain it must be attended with the inconvenience of parting with labourers, some of whom probably are valuable to him for their skill, and others the most eligible as understanding his business and habits. He is frequently placed in a condition of uncertainty whether the chief part of his establishment may not be broken up. The hiring of strangers is the alternative presented to him. For illustrations of this first consequence to the employer, we beg to refer your Lordship to the Report of Mr. Hall.

Appendix B, No. 4.

On the other hand, the pauperized labourer finds that parochial relief is no longer eligible to him, except in case of absolute destitution, He finds that the discontinuance of the allowance severs the tie which bound him to his parish; and that at the same time the alteration of the law of settlement has diminished the probability of his being excluded as a foreigner from the disposal of his labour in the adjacent parishes, or in any part of the kingdom. But the distant employment is uncertain, and he finds it to his interest to make it worth the while of the employer to retain him in employment; not by offering his labour for reduced wages, but usually by offering to earn, by increased diligence, an increase of wages proportionate to the discontinued allowance. We refer your Lordship, for illustrations of these effects, to the examinations of farmers and other employers of labour, given in Mr. Gilbert's Report, and also to the Reports of Mr. Gulson, Mr. Hall and Mr. Power. Some of the more liberal farmers have expressed, in their own way, their opinion of the change, by declaring that "it will make better masters as well as better men."

Appendix B, Nos. 6, 3, 4, 5
Mr. Stephen's let
Appendix C, No. 10.

The connexion of mutual interest between the employer and the labourer is thus restored and strengthened. The employer finds upon trial that the labourer considers him alone, and no longer the parish, as the superior employer. So soon as the labourer ceases to be dependent on the parish he labours more steadily and diligently, and this increased value of his labour enables his employer to use more labour profitably, and increase the return for it in wages. In all our more recent reports from the dispauperized parishes, it is stated that the wages are improved, and that the amount paid is greater than in the adjacent pauperized parishes. As an exemplification of the tenor of our information relating to the circumstances under which wages are affected by the change, we give the following portion of an examination of Mr. John Clark, a farmer of Bledlow, a parish in the Wycombe union, Bucks:—"If I have the free use on Saturday night of 5*l.* instead of paying it to the overseer, I shall be able to lay this out in labour on my land in the next week. Whilst the labourer was half pauper and half labourer, he was like a man with two masters, and could do justice to neither; but now he feels that he is only a labourer, he works hard and willingly. My 8*s.* wages will purchase for me labour sufficient to produce 10*s.* worth of crop; but with a pauper, my 5*s.* paid will be a loss; for all the labour such a man will do would not be worth half-a-crown. With independent labourers, the more I have in moderation the more I make; but for the paupers, the more I have the more I lose. I will employ as many of the former and as few of the latter as I can. Ten independent labourers would do me more good than five; whilst of paupers, five would be more desirable than ten."

Mr. Gilbert's Re
port; Appendix
No. 6.
Appendix C, No. 10,

When the indolence generated by the old system of parochial employment has been thus superseded by habits of industry, the train of vices generated by indolence are found to be gradually diminishing. The increase of sobriety is frequently denoted to us, in the progress of the change, by the complaints of the beer-shop keepers that the consumption of beer has diminished, and by their activity in opposing the progress of a further change. In the parish of Iver, it was found that the change of system was marked by the almost immediate discontinuance of the poaching and pilfering, which had before that time prevailed to an unusual extent. Now that an external appearance of misery will no longer avail in the dispauperized parishes as means of obtaining increased allowances, and that the bounties on filth and improvidence offered by the old system of out-door relief are removed, it is reported to us that an increased attention to cleanliness, neatness and comfort, is beginning to be observable in the cottages of the labourers.

See Mr. Gilbert's and Mr. Gulson's, and Mr. Adey's Reports; Appendix B, Nos. 6, 3 & 7.

A further moral result which is reported to us as being conspicuous in the dispauperized districts, is that the venal and improvident marriages, which were consequent upon the allowance system, have immediately been diminished.

We have reason to believe that the advantages of the change are becoming more extensively perceptible to the pauperized labourers. On the part of many of the smaller farmers, (excepting, too frequently, those who are tenants from year to year), who, as parish officers, commonly governed the fund applied in aid of wages, an opinion appears to be advancing that their supposed immediate interests in making others contribute to the payment of their wages, and also in making a portion of their own payments quarterly as rates instead of weekly as wages, are now more than counterbalanced by the comparative worthlessness of the labour which they obtain, and the harassing contests and the vexations to which they are subject.

Considering how largely the return for any investments of capital in agricultural labour is dependent on the steadiness and general character of the labour applied, we are not surprised at the extent of the absorption of the apparent surplus of a pauperized parish in profitable employment, and we trust that we may anticipate the general diffusion of the advantages of the change amongst all who are connected with the agriculture of the dispauperized districts.

We are informed that many of those tradesmen who profited largely by the old system of parochial management have found that by the change of system their interests have not been injured to the extent which they anticipated, inasmuch as the purchases of the independent labourers have, to a considerable extent, made up for the diminished consumption of goods by the parish.

By one of the regulations of the new unions, it was provided that all goods for the use of the union should be purchased by contract, or open tender. From the following Return from the Uckfield union, showing the difference in the amounts of the tenders when made for the whole union as compared with the supplies for the single parishes separately, an estimate may be made of the apparent amount of these interests affected by the change.

	Tender for a single Parish.		Tender for the whole Union.
Flat Dutch cheese, per cwt.	51/4	51/4	44/
Round ditto	51/4	51/4	45/
Best London yellow soap	46/	56/	42/
Brown country ditto	42/	-	41/
Good moist sugar	56/	56/	49/
Ditto	-	-	52/6
Rice	32/	21/	14/6
Best store candles, per doz. lbs.	5/3	5/6	4/10
Salt, per bushel	2/6	2/	1/4

Tenders

Tenders for FLOUR at per Bag of Four Bushels.

Small Millers and Tradesmen, Tenders from.		For a single Parish.	Millers and Cornfactors.		Tenders for the whole Union.
1st.	- - - -	25/4	1st.	- - -	23/
2d.	- - - -	25/4	2d.	- - -	23/11
3d.	- - - -	26/	3d.	- - -	23/11
4th.	- - - -	27/6	4th.	- - -	24/
5th.	- - - -	27/6	5th.	- - -	25/4

George Tattam, esq. the chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Wycombe union, in the course of an examination as to the operation of that union, states, in answer to an inquiry as to the effects of making contracts for provisions in the union,

"I learn that all the little tradesmen are violent in their opposition to the contract. It is clear that under the old system they had an advantage in the number of paupers which they have not now. The more money there was paid to the paupers, the more there was to be spent amongst the tradesmen, but the reverse is now the case. And under the old system paupers were often encouraged to get into debt, in order that an increased price may be charged upon the several articles they bought, and their custom ensured for the future. Mr. Gilbert's Report; Appendix B, No. 6.

"Is there a saving effected to the union by the system of contract?—Decidedly there is. We give one-half in kind, (subject of course to exception under particular circumstances). The price of bread by contract being 4*d.* for the loaf, and the charge of the little tradesmen being generally 6*d.*, there is a saving of one-third upon the quantity we give in kind; that is a saving of one-sixth upon the whole relief. The average cost of relief of all the parishes before the union was about 30,000*l.* a-year; therefore, by this contract alone 5,000*l.* a-year will be saved,—a sum more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of management of the whole union for 11 years to come, and a reduction alone of one-sixth of all the rates upon every parish in the union."

We cite another instance of the further effects of the change, as stated in the evidence of an overseer of a parish in the same union:

"Do you find any other result from the payment in kind?—Yes; I do find that the little tradesmen, who had formerly an interest in the increase of pauperism, now persuade the paupers to find work. Formerly, the more paupers, the more money the little tradesmen made; but now that a contractor supplies the bread, the less pauperism and the more independent labour, the more money to the shopkeeper. One of these shopkeepers called and remonstrated with me that all the men were not employed, and I know that he and others do all they can to prevent the men being paupers, and encourage their becoming independent labourers."

We trust that these advantages will be extended by an imitation of the example set by the Guardians of the unions in East Kent, who have under their consideration the supply of the whole of the unions already formed in that county with one article, for the use of the several union workhouses, by means of a single contract.

Amongst the evils we found ourselves called upon to remedy, were a large class connected with the administration of medical relief. In our present Report we deem it necessary only to advert to some of the chief evils of this class, and to the measures we have adopted with relation to them.

We found it a practice, in the great majority of instances, for a medical man to contract with the parish for the supply, to the settled paupers of the parish, of medical attendance for a small fixed sum, on the expressed or implied condition that he should be allowed to make whatever charges he pleased for his attendance and treatment of non-parishioners, under suspended orders of removal, or an order of medical relief by the overseer. When the patient has recovered, he is sent home to a parish with a bill for medical attendance, including charges for medicines at the highest rates. Against these charges the distant parish to which the pauper belonged had no adequate protection. The pauper was ex-

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posed to the danger of being supplied with medicines considerably beyond what was required for his proper treatment. Instances have come to our knowledge where in large populous parishes the profits of attendance upon paupers under such circumstances has been upwards of 300*l.* per annum. The inferior officers have been fee'd by the medical officer to search out and give him information of the cases of this description. As a further evil of this system, we may mention that paupers with their families have been removed from their parishes at a great expense, when each head of a family would otherwise have preferred remaining and seeking employment in the parish where his sickness occurred. By countenancing these practices parishes were in the habit of creating burthens for each other. As a check to this system and to the general expense of medical relief, we have generally required that medical services should be retained by contract and open tender, including as a condition, that the medical officers should attend at the same charge all patients on the order of the overseer, whether the patients were parishioners or non-parishioners.

In regulating the appointments of medical officers within the new unions, we have acted on the presumption that by the words of the Act (that the medical officer shall be "a person duly licensed to practise as a medical man,") it was intended to include equally physicians, surgeons or apothecaries duly licensed to practise as such. Applications have been made to us to prescribe, as the qualification of the medical officer of any union, that he should be a member of the College of Surgeons as well as of the Apothecaries' Company; but as at present informed, we do not think that the public interests would be advanced by confining the qualification within narrower limits than those traced by the words of the Act, and which conform to the general practice. With respect to the general professional qualifications of the medical men who come within the words of the Act, we have relied on the diplomas of those who are charged by the Legislature with the duty of examining the qualifications of the candidates for practice, being assured that the recent improvements in medical practice and education are such as in general to render the later diplomas certificates of a degree of competency, equivalent to much practice on the parts of those who have had an earlier education. Under these circumstances we have considered that the interests of the public and of the profession itself were the best served by keeping the situations of medical officers in the new unions open to the competition of the whole body of medical practitioners. Instead of attempting to fix the price of the services of the medical practitioners for the union, we deemed it the most advantageous that each practitioner should fix the price of his own services, under competition. Amongst the inducements to accept these appointments, are the credit of the appointment of medical officer to an union by a Board of Guardians, the wider fields these appointments offer for the display of care and skill, and for obtaining reputation leading to more profitable practice; inducements differing in degree, but similar in kind to those upon which men of the most eminent skill find it to their interest to give their services to the chief medical institutions of the country. We may be sure that the medical practitioner will, in fixing upon his terms, do nothing which he considers will not on the whole be advantageous to himself; and next, that he will consider the interests and advantage of his own profession. We have found it necessary, as a security against undue charges even under competition, to adopt as a rule that the aggregate charges for medical relief within the new unions shall not exceed the aggregate of the former expenditure for medical relief in the separate parishes now included in the unions. Instances have occurred where the local medical practitioners have combined to prevent a competition. The course taken in these instances for the protection of the rate-payers, and to secure the best treatment to the paupers, has been to suspend our sanction to the appointments, and to cause advertisements to be made to throw open the office to the competition of practitioners from a distance, or of the profession at large.

In some unions, as in the Wycombe union, it has been provided that the terms of the contract should be a remuneration at a given sum per head on the number who receive medical relief, but with the proviso that the gross charge should not exceed a given amount. It is stated to us in evidence that this mode of proceeding, though adopted reluctantly by the medical profession, has operated very beneficially. The surgeon of the Amersham union states, in the course of an examination,

"I approve

141

"I approve of the system; but the amount in the present contract is inadequate; I think I shall lose a guinea a week by it. In some of the parishes it is at present only one-third of what I have received in former years for the same time. But I approve of the system, for these reasons: it is a self-acting check upon the relieving officer in giving improper orders or withholding proper orders; upon the applicant for medical relief, in making him feel that in receiving it he is a pauper, and causing the parish a specific charge for him; and upon the medical man, by causing an inquiry into each case, so that none can escape attention; and by that means also secures proper attendance to the patient. Indeed the mode of contract forms a complete system of check and security in cases of pauper medical relief, the want of which was so much felt under the old system.

"Has it tended to curtail the evil of sending all parties to the parish doctor for medical relief, which was so prevalent under the cases of contract in gross? —Yes, it has; I have many cases now that I am attending as independent patients who used always before to come to me as paupers. One case is that of a woman of Penn; her son is a master bricklayer, with whom she resides, the cottage and garden their own. She has a daughter about thirty, a sempstress, who gets a very good living. This woman was, with her daughter, always attended by the parish. On my telling this woman that the parish paid a specific sum for her, she refused to be attended, and now pays for herself. There are many cases which evidence this effect of the system.

"Of course, the new independent patients pay you?—Yes, they do; they pay us at the time they have the medicine.

"Now, although you do not receive so much from the parish contract, will not the amount by these new independent patients more than make up the difference?—No, I think not; but it will go towards it."

We anticipate that the introduction of a better system will be beneficial for the destitute sick as well as beneficial to the labouring classes generally; and that it will be found conducive to all proper interests of the respectable portion of the medical profession.

It will, however, be observed that the change in the system has not in many instances been so long in operation as to develope the whole of the effects which may be anticipated from it, in promoting voluntary and independent associations to provide for the casualties of sickness and mortality.

But even now the reports made to us of the very satisfactory effects of the operation of the rule are becoming daily apparent. We cite the following passage from a recent Report made to us by our Assistant-Commissioner Mr. Hall, as illustrative of the tenor of other incidental communications on the subject:

"The good effects of your arrangements as respects medical relief are showing themselves in the shape of medical clubs among the labourers. One of the surgeons of the Wallingford union told me that several were in process of formation in his district; and I have heard that elsewhere the labouring class has evinced the same degree of foresight and providence; has given the same proof that when thrown upon his own resources, and taught to rely upon his own exertions, the independent labourer can and will adopt measures answering to the necessity of the case."

Mr. Gulson states, in a recent Report from Oxfordshire:

"Medical clubs are starting up in all directions. The proceedings of the Board as regards the medical department have already been productive of the best results. Highly respectable medical men are undertaking to attend all cases for an annual subscription of 2*s.* for a single person; and for 4*s.* 4*d.* they engage to attend a whole family, however large, so that it does not include children above 16 years of age. At Witney, Benson, and other places, the labourers are subscribing in considerable numbers to independent medical clubs."

Mr. Gilbert reports to us, that in several parts of Buckinghamshire the similar effects resulting directly from change of the medical relief, have been developed in a striking manner.

The increase of provident institutions, as arising from the general influence of the change of system, was confidently anticipated from the marked increase of deposits in the savings' banks, deposits by labourers who had previously been paupers, observed in several of the parishes which were the earliest dispauperized. The anticipation has been justified by the fact of the increase of

the prosperity of the existing provident institutions, and by the increase of new institutions coincidently with the change of the law. Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Barrister appointed to certify the rules of Savings' Banks and Benefit Societies, states to us "that the increase in the number of Friendly Societies since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, has been very considerable as compared with the year previous thereto. From the month of August 1833 to August 1834, the number certified by me was 360; but from August 1834 to the present time, I have certified nearly 750, being an increase of 390, or more than double the number certified in the previous year. Independently of which, I am happy to say that these Societies appear to be founded on calculations more likely to enable them to fulfil their engagements with the members than those which were heretofore in existence; and this I attribute in a great measure to the rules and tables which have been printed by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and gratuitously distributed.

"With respect to depositors in savings' banks, the increase during the last year has been very considerable. The accounts are made up annually to the 20th November; and although from November 1831 to November 1833, (being a period of two years), the number of depositors increased during that period 44,750, yet from November 1833 to November 1834, the increase in the number of depositors has been nearly 33,000, and in the money deposited, nearly a million: and in each of the following counties, viz. Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk and Sussex, a marked increase has taken place in the number of the small depositors."

It is stated to us, that the effect of the general practice of sending to the workhouse for 21 days paupers who require to be removed, has been greatly to diminish the number of cases of removal. The general testimony as to the operation of the provision requiring that previously to any removal being made, the grounds upon which the order is granted should be stated to the parish to which the pauper is removed, has been, that it has to a considerable extent diminished the amount of litigation, and we are informed that in some districts it has nearly extinguished that branch of business at the sessions.

From the Reports of our Assistant-Commissioners, as well as from the communications made to us from all parts of the country, we can state that the testimony as to the operation of the clauses of the Act which relate to cases of bastardy strongly preponderates in favour of the principles adopted on that subject by the Legislature. For some time after the passing of the Act a popular impression appeared to be extensively prevalent that the law had been changed in the mode proposed by the late Commissioners of Inquiry, and that the mother of a bastard child requiring relief was placed in the same condition as if no father of the child was in existence, but that she was entitled, nevertheless, to relief as for herself, in case of her inability from destitution to maintain the child. The evidence as to the effect of this impression leads us to believe that the enactment itself would have produced all the beneficial effects wished and intended by the promoters of the measure. The operation of the modified clauses of the Act as they now stand is reported to us to be proportionately beneficial.

Appendix B, No. 3.

The following extracts from the Report of Mr. Gulson, display the general tenor of the incidental information which we receive on this subject:—

"The assistant-overseer of St. Giles', Oxford, is sure that there are not so many unmarried women pregnant in the parish now, as was usual heretofore. He knows no other cause for this but the 'fear of the new law,' which makes the girls cautious.

"Mr. Clarke, master of the union workhouse, Oxford, states that previously to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the average number of the orders of affiliation made in the united parishes annually was fourteen, and there were usually eight or nine cases on the book for relief, without an order. Up to the present date, August 5, there have been three orders made, and five cases are relieved without order.

"Andrew Richardson, assistant-overseer of St. Clement's, Oxford, feels certain that there are not now so many unmarried women pregnant in that parish

as has been usual hitherto. He constantly hears the females of the lower order complaining of the new law, and proving that they understand its intention.

"The assistant-overseer of St. Mary's, Reading, says he is certain the new law has had considerable effect in that town in stopping the progress of bastardy. Fewer cases of pregnant single women have come under his notice than at any former period."

Information is constantly brought to us, that in the more populous parishes the number of new cases of claims for relief on account of bastardy are greatly diminishing; whilst from the rural districts we receive similar testimony, accompanied by statements showing that as incontinency is a less certain passport to marriage, and the virtuous females of the labouring classes are no longer placed at the same disadvantage as they were previously to the passing of the law, the improvement of morality amongst this class of females is daily becoming more perceptible.

The following is an instance of the testimony as to the operation of the Act, given in a letter from the overseer of Llanasa, in the county of Flint, in answer to an inquiry from the Board, "Why the bastards in the parish are now so few?"

"I can only observe, that in the first place, we never force the putative father to marry the mother, and we compel the mother as well as the father to pay her quota towards the maintenance of the child. This was our simple mode of treating the business.

"One thing I must observe, and it tells well for the new Poor Law Act: That in our parish we have from fifteen to twenty weddings in the year, and it seldom happened that at the ceremony the bride did not think it decent and requisite—I am now speaking of the lower order of persons—to conceal her shape under a cloak. But in the eighteen marriages which we have had since last August, all the ladies, except one, retained their virgin shape, and appeared without their mantle."

In several of the more populous parishes the reduction of the cases of bastardy has been to the extent of one order made now, where ten were made before the passing of the Act.

Serious objections, however, to which we feel it our duty to advert, have been made to the operation of this part of the Act.

It is to be presumed, that in sending the cases of bastardy from the petty to the quarter sessions, it was foreseen that the proceedings against the putative father would be expensive, and that they were intended to be so; that in giving full costs to the person charged, and none against him; in requiring evidence corroborative of the testimony of the mother; in providing that fourteen days notice of proceedings should be given to the putative father, who might during that time abscond; and in exempting the putative father from imprisonment, and confining the security for the repayment of the charges to the attachment of wages, or goods where he has any; it was foreseen that the process would be uncertain as well as expensive, and was intended that it should be so, in order to discourage as much as possible proceedings against the putative father, which could not otherwise be divested of the evils inherent to any such proceedings on the part of the parish.

It has been made matter of extensive complaint to us, that the remedy is expensive and uncertain. In numerous communications made to us by parish officers, they have declared, in complaining of the process, that as they were convinced the parish could only lose by it, they intended to abandon the pursuit of the father. Since the passing of the Act, a considerable number of cases have been brought before the quarter sessions; but we have not been able to ascertain in time for insertion in this Repot the progress of these cases, or the extent of the indications that the presumed intentions of the Legislature will be accomplished, and the remedy against the father fall into desuetude.

In the statement transmitted to us by your Lordship, with a request that we would report upon it, with a view to determining upon the propriety of calling upon the Legislature to interfere, a serious complaint was made against the provisions of the Act as they now stand, on the ground of the disgusting nature of the details of the cases developed before crowded courts of the quarter sessions, in consequence of that court being now the only tribunal of appeal. If this objection were urged with a view to the return to the provisions of the old law, in respect of the proof required, we should submit that, in

Appendix C, No. 6.

in considering the admitted evil of such an investigation, the evil must not be overlooked which was formerly so prevalent, of the perjury committed when the oath of the mother was conclusive evidence of the fact of paternity.

But whilst stating our impressions, as derived from the evidence presented to us, of the great improvement which the provisions of the existing Act have produced, we must state our apprehensions that they are in some respect open to objection, as not being entirely divested of the evils of the old law, in offering a means (though much diminished) of intimidation, by the threat of lengthened proceedings if compliance be not made. The process, we are apprehensive, is still in some degree available against the putative father who may have goods or wages liable to attachment.

As unions are extensively formed, and the administration of relief is gradually placed in the hands of paid and responsible officers; as the ignorance which prevails upon this subject is dispelled by the evidence which daily arises of the beneficial effects of the alteration of the old system, we consider it highly probable that the number of cases brought to the sessions will be diminished. But the pursuit of the father is still considered a matter of duty by the parish officers, and there are so many interests in support of the continual practice, (amongst which must be noticed the interests in encouraging litigation,) that we must expect that it will to a considerable extent be continued. As an illustration of the force of habit, we may mention that, although the law requires that the order upon the father should be made with relation to the actual cost of the necessaries for the maintenance of the child, we find that the magistrates at various quarter sessions still continue the old practice of making the order, not with reference to the proper and actual cost, which varies little, but with reference to the condition of the father; thus giving bounties for the maintenance of the abuses of the old system.

Whenever it shall be deemed requisite that application be made to the Legislature on this subject, we should venture to submit that the most effectual course of abating the remaining evils would be by an entire repeal of the statutory provisions under which proceedings can be taken by the parish against the putative father.

We would observe that, by the existing law, the whole of the money recovered from the father must be given to the parish, and the mother is entitled to no part of it. She cannot, therefore, by the proposed repeal, become a loser of anything but the power of causing the putative father to be proceeded against by the parish. It is acknowledged that, considered with reference to a class of cases, the remedy is of no value as a means of obtaining indemnification to the parish. The ground most strongly urged for the process against the father, is founded on the notion that it may serve as a means of punishing the seducer. We participate in the feelings of detestation of the crime of seduction; but the principle, that poor law administration should be the administration of relief alone, cannot be departed from by the introduction of anything having a view to punishment, without at the same time creating far greater evils than those which it is intended to repress. Neither can any existing authority for the dispensation of relief be safely considered as properly constituted as a judicatory for the award of private satisfaction for wrongs, or for the infliction of punishment. It appears to be commonly overlooked in the complaints on this subject, that for the injury of seduction the courts of law afford a remedy; and to any objection which might be made that this remedy is too costly, or is otherwise out of the reach of the poor, we submit that the proper remedial course of legislation would be to render justice, dispensed by proper judicial functionaries, accessible to the poorest classes of the community.

The evidence of the benefits now daily becoming manifest from the approximation to a sound principle in the administration of relief in this class of cases, has not been accompanied by any countervailing statements of evils or injuries traceable as consequences of the alteration of the law. Cases of hardship might have been expected to occur; cases of the desertion of children and of infanticide always formed a large class of cases in the returns of the statistics of crime during the existence of the old law; but we have seen no evidence of the increase of such cases subsequently to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, nor amidst all the complaints unreservedly made to us, with claims for our aid to provide remedies for any real

or

or supposed evil or inconvenience, have we received any authenticated cases of hardship. Some alleged cases of this description have been displayed before the public, but on investigation, in every instance which came to our knowledge, they were found to be fraudulent.

Amongst the preparatory regulations prescribed to the Boards of Guardians, was one ordering the discontinuance of relief to all able-bodied paupers between the ages of 16 and 60, who are not resident within their own parishes.

The reasons for the early adoption of this rule were, that, whilst the paupers remain in distant parishes, the grounds on which they found their claim to continued relief are generally out of the reach of adequate investigation, and of the constant revision which is necessary to stem the influx of fraudulent claims. In such cases, moreover, there always appears to be some weighty advantage to the pauper, either in the constancy of employment, or the local aid of relatives or friends, which constitutes the motive to non-residence.

A further inducement to the application of the rule to these cases, was created by the circumstance that the change would not affect considerable numbers living together, but would come into operation with separate individuals, with relation to whom separate arrangements might commonly be made.

The operation of this rule has fully justified our anticipations. In the cases where it has been carried into effect, the instances are extremely rare of a non-resident parishioner returning from any distant parish in consequence of the discontinuance of relief. By some employers of labour, indeed, the continuance of this mode of relief has been defended as an outpost of the allowance system, as it was perceived that if in these instances it was proved that the allowance might be safely discontinued, the success of the discontinuance would afford a strong presumption of the practicability of the immediate discontinuance of the out-door allowance in aid of wages to the resident able-bodied paupers. The rule has been promptly acquiesced in, in all parts except Sussex.

Urgent applications have been made to us from some parts of that county for the relaxation of the rule, and the applications have been supported by statements of the strong claims of the non-resident paupers, and of the hardships which would be inflicted upon them by the change. These statements have, on examination, been found to be greatly exaggerated. We, therefore, refused to relax the rule, and the hardships and inconveniences so confidently anticipated have not occurred.

The first operation of the rules and orders for the administration of relief in the new unions was met in several unions by riotous proceedings on the part of bodies of paupers.

An opinion of the character of these riots, and of the state of the paupers in the districts where the riots occurred, may be formed from the fact, that in nearly the whole of the cases the riots were occasioned by the rule which requires that one half of the relief should be in bread or other necessaries.

Money is applied for as a means of obtaining bread. Bread the families require as a primary article of necessity. The supplies of bread given in the new unions were always as good as those obtainable from the shopkeepers, and were frequently declared to be much better. There could not, therefore, be any reasonable pretext for objection on the part of the paupers, even on the ground of inconvenience, if inconvenience were admissible as a ground of objection.

It is to be observed, that the introduction of these changes, and especially of the regulations for the substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, were preceded by complaints, not from the labourers, whom alone the change could legitimately affect, but from the shopkeepers and others engaged in furnishing supplies of goods for the use of parishes. As instances of the character of the complaints which have come to our knowledge, we refer to the memorials from certain rate-payers in the town and parish of Sittingbourne, and also to the memorials of the parishes of Doddington and Newnham in the county of Kent, and from the town and parish of Potton in Bedfordshire. We have not the slightest reason to suppose that these particular memorialists were concerned in any of the breaches of the peace which subsequently occurred. We cite the documents as authentic expositions of the feelings prevalent amongst the classes who consider their interests affected by the change. In the course of the subsequent

Appendix C. Nos. 7, 8, 9.

sequent inquiries into the causes of these disturbances, the connexion with them of persons of these classes has been manifest, although it is difficult to establish the fact by technical proof. In most instances, the means of incitement have been violent expressions of hostility to the measure, denunciations of its principles, always incorrectly stated, and expressions, couched in the form of predictions, suggesting the probable occurrence of riotous proceedings, and how the acts of violence might or would happen.

In East Kent the riots were promptly suppressed by the civil authorities, with the aid of two serjeants of police, and the presence of a party of military. Some disturbances were threatened at Eastbourne, but were prevented by the energy and vigilance of the magistrates. A riot occurred in the Ampthill union, but was quelled by the active aid of a party of 20 of the Metropolitan police, the yeomanry being ready to act, if required. One riot which occurred at Chesham, Bucks, was suppressed by the energy of the local authorities, who were afterwards aided in apprehending some of the ringleaders, and in maintaining the peace, by a body of the same number of the Metropolitan police and a party of yeomanry. In a few other instances the relieving officers have been assaulted in the execution of their duty.

When we recollect the extent of erroneous impressions respecting the principles and provisions of the Act which have prevailed, even amongst the educated and better-informed classes, and the persevering misrepresentations with which the public mind has to the last been assailed on this subject, we cannot but consider that the obstructions which have been attempted to be created on the part of the labouring classes are, on the whole, much less than might have been expected.

We have great satisfaction in being able to state that we have received information that a considerable proportion of the labouring classes in some of the agricultural districts are not adverse to the change. We have learned that a few weeks since several persons, in the character of delegates from some trades' unions in the manufacturing districts, went amongst the agricultural labourers of Sussex, using violent language, and representing to them that the Act was intended to depress their condition, urged them to join the other unions, and take measures for resisting the law. In consequence of these proceedings, conferences were held amongst the agricultural labourers, who ultimately declined connecting themselves in any way with the alleged delegates, and stated "that although they were apprehensive that they should have to endure much suffering in making the change, yet that they were satisfied it would be the best for them at last to be freed from the parish."

Appendix B, No. 9.

Mr. Pilkington also states, with reference to another district of the same county, that "at the time of the formation of the Thakeham union, which is situated in one of the worst regulated parts of West Sussex, the greatest efforts were made by interested persons to get up disturbances, without effect. A gentleman, resident in a parish in Sussex, who was a great sufferer in the riots of 1830, stated to me that the same men, four of whom he knew and had marked, who were the ringleaders in the disturbances at that time, had again been attempting to excite the labourers to acts of insubordination, but without effect. They even," the gentleman further stated, "passed through his parish, well known as one of the worst parishes in the union, with a few deluded persons whom they had collected together, and actually hissed the labourers as cowards and slaves because they would not join them. In the Rogate and Harting districts, well known as amongst the most pauperized in Sussex, delegates from the Eastbourne rioters have been doing their utmost to excite the labourers to acts of violence, but hitherto, except in the instance of a few women and children, without effect."

The persons engaged in the riots have been generally found to be the worst characters within the district, and commonly distinguishable from the general body of the labouring population by their conduct.

We feel bound to bear testimony to the excellent conduct and discipline of the Metropolitan police, on every occasion where their services have been required for the suppression of the riots to which we have adverted. Having no local interests or connexions, their intervention excited the least possible degree of hostility. They invariably acted with perfect coolness, and under the best discipline, and left impressions highly favourable to them.

Before

Before we close our Report, we feel it our duty to represent to your Lordship that from the magistrates of the several counties with which we have hitherto been chiefly engaged we have received highly valuable assistance in carrying the Act into operation. As *ex-officio* Guardians, they have attended sedulously to their new and highly important duties, and have given cordial and efficient assistance in carrying the Act into execution. As conservators of the peace, they have in every instance where resistance has been attempted enforced the law with vigour, and brought the offenders to justice.

Out of the 2,000 parishes united we have had a very small number of instances of parishes omitting to make due elections of Guardians. In most of these cases the parish officers, who had incurred the suspicion of negligence or contumacy, anticipated any proceedings against them, by pleading ignorance, and requesting to be permitted, under a new order of election, to supply the omission; and the permission has generally been granted. These irregularities could not have interrupted the proceedings for the execution of the Act.

At the Boards of Guardians there has been a constant attendance of the members, who have generally been exceedingly laborious in the performance of their duties. In many of the new unions, the Guardians, after having travelled several miles to the place of meeting, have frequently been engaged from 10 or 11 in the morning until eight or nine in the evening, in the performance of their gratuitous services. As the business of the unions becomes more systematised, and further advances are made in the execution of the Act, we trust that less frequent attendances and less severe exertions will be found necessary; and as the paid officers are tried and found competent, a greater proportion of the labour and responsibility of the executive duties may devolve upon them, and the Guardians be relieved from the labour of the performance of more severe duties than those of superintendence and control.

From many of the magistrates and members of the Boards of Guardians we have received valuable communications.

It also gives us great pleasure to be enabled to state, that by a considerable number of overseers and parish officers great exertions have been made to carry into execution whatever regulations we have suggested. In cases where formal orders might have been required, they have acted promptly upon our recommendations. To this circumstance the extensive substitution of relief in kind for relief in money, which has taken place in conformity to our circular of the 8th of November, is to be attributed.

We see nothing in the present situation of the unvisited counties which will be likely to induce us to deviate materially from the course of proceeding we have hitherto adopted. The system which it has been found advantageous to apply to the best managed parishes included in the new unions, will, for similar reasons, and under certain modifications, be found equally advantageous in its application to the least burthened of the counties that are yet unvisited. We shall from time to time revise our past orders and arrangements, with a view to a closer, and ultimately to a complete adoption of the workhouse system, and the extinction of all out-door relief to the able-bodied.

We cannot, under the varied circumstances of the different districts, and the certainty that in many of the new unions a considerable expenditure of the time of our Assistant-Commissioners will be required in superintending their initiatory proceedings, form an accurate estimate of the future rate of progress in our labours; but we trust that with the advantages of increased experience and improved arrangements, together with the aid derivable in each district from an increasing perception on the part of the inhabitants, of the real character of the measure, we shall be enabled to proceed in the formation of unions at least as rapidly as hitherto.

We have prepared for the new unions, and the parishes comprehended within them, one uniform system of accounts, with instructions for keeping and auditing them. We propose also to prescribe a general form of accounts for the ununited parishes, together with such general rules for the administration of relief within them, as have on trial proved successful, or as may prove applicable, until the time shall arrive for including each parish in a union. Appendix A, No. 11.

In concluding this our First Annual Report, we beg to assure your Lordship that our labours are sustained by an entire conviction that the Act in every main provision will fulfil the beneficent intentions of the Legislature, and will conduce to elevate the moral and social condition of the labouring classes, and promote the welfare of all.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servants,

T. FRANKLAND LEWIS.

(L. S.) JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

GEORGE NICHOLLS.

149

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD.

No. Page.

1.—Circular Letter to Parish Officers, dated 4 September 1834 - - - - - - - 41
2.—Queries sent with the above Circular - - - - - - - - - 42
3.—Circular to Magistrates, &c. dated 6 October 1834 - - - - - - - - 43
4.—Circular to Parish Officers, dated 8 November 1834 - - - - - - - - 44
5.—Form of Order for the Declaration of a Union and Election of Guardians - - - 45
6.—Orders and Regulations for the Government of a Board of Guardians - - - - 47
7.—Circular Letter to Manufacturers relative to the Migration of Labourers - - - 55
8.—Circular of Instructions for facilitating Emigration - - - - - - - - 55
9.—Workhouse Rules - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 59
10.—Workhouse Plans.
11.—Order for the Keeping, Examining and Auditing of Accounts - - - - - - 66

Appendix (B.)

GENERAL REPORTS MADE TO THE BOARD BY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

No.

1.—Sir Francis Bond Head - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 104
2.—Charles Mott, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 105
3.—Edward Gulson, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 113
4.—Richard Hall, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 127
5.—Alfred Power, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 135
6.—William John Gilbert, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 146
7.—Daniell Goodson Adey, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 167
8.—Colonel Charles Ashe à Court - - - - - - - - - - - - 174
9.—Henry Pilkington, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 176
10.—Richard Earle, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 181
11.—James Phillips Kay, Esq., M. D. - - - - - - - - - - - - 183

Appendix (C.)

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE BOARD.

No.

1.—Letter from Hatfield Broad Oak, dated 12 September 1834 - - - - - - 205
2.—Letter from Hatfield Broad Oak, dated 26 December 1834 - - - - - - - - 206
3.—Report from William Henry Toovey Hawley, Esq. upon the Parishes proposed to form a Union - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 207
4.—Union Table therein referred to - - - - - - - - - - - - - 210
5.—Correspondence on the subject of the Migration of Labourers:
5 (*a.*) Letter from Edmund Ashworth, Esq., dated 9 June 1834 - - - 212
5 (*b.*) Extracts of Letter from Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., 17 September 1834 - 213
5 (*c.*) Communication from George Stephen, Esq., 4 December 1834 - - 214
5 (*d.*) Letter from Henry Ashworth, Esq., 13 Feb. 1835 - - - - 215
5 (*e.*) Letter from Henry & Edmund Ashworth, Esqs., 27 June 1835 - - 217
5 (*f.*) Communication from R. Greg, Esq., received 16 July 1835 - - - 220
5 (*g.*) Letter from James Beard, Esq., 7 July 1835 - - - - - 220
6.—Communication from Lord John Russell, inclosing Copy of a Letter from Magistrates of the County of Nottingham; and Answer thereto - - - - - - - - 221
7.—Memorial from Sittingbourne; and Answer - - - - - - - - - 224
8.—Memorials from Doddington and Newnham; and Answer - - - - - - - 226
9.—Petition from Potton; and Answer - - - - - - - - - - - 226
10.—Letter from Thomas Stevens, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Bradfield Union - - - 228
11.—Case submitted to the Attorney-General in reference to the 22 Geo. III. c. 83, s. 32, (Gilbert's Act), and his Opinion thereon - - - - - - - - - 230

Appendix (D.)

No.

1.—List of the Unions formed, and of the Parishes included therein, together with a Statement of the Population, the First Three Years' Average of Poor's-rates upon which each Parish will contribute to the expense of the Management of the Union, and the Number of Guardians appointed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 232
2.—Number of the Unions formed, with the Agency of each Assistant Commissioner; the Number of the Parishes united, and the Average Amount of Poor's Rates - - - - - 252

Appendix (A.)

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Appendix (A.) No. 1.

Circular to Parish Officers, 4 September 1834.

— No. 1. —

CIRCULAR LETTER sent to the Parish Officers of every Parish or Place separately maintaining its own Poor in England and Wales.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers and the other Officers charged with the Relief of the Poor.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners,

GENTLEMEN, 4 September 1834.

I AM directed by the Board of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales to transmit to you a copy of the Act of the 4th & 5th William 4, c. 76, for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales; and His Majesty's Commissioners request your immediate and careful attention to its provisions.

The attention of the Board having been particularly directed to the operation of the 52d and 54th clauses of the Act, the Commissioners feel themselves called upon to point out that the boards of guardians, select vestries, and other district or parochial officers acting in the administration of parochial affairs under any general or local Act, and also the churchwardens and overseers charged with the relief of the poor in any place where there is no board of guardians, select vestry, or other similar body, constituted under any general or local Act, are to continue to administer the existing laws for the relief of the poor of the parish or place for which they act; and that, subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the general transaction of parochial business should (with strict attention to economy, and as far as the same is authorized by law,) be continued in the accustomed course until the rules, orders and regulations which the Commissioners are authorized to make, shall have been duly prepared and promulgated.

In reference to the change in the law which is effected by the 54th clause, the Commissioners are desirous that the boards of guardians, select vestries, and other similar bodies, should take into their immediate consideration the expediency of adopting such measures (either by establishing rotas or otherwise), as may appear to them best adapted for securing frequent and regular attendances for the ordering and directing of the necessary relief to the poor.

I am further directed to recommend to your especial notice, the enactments with relation to contracts for supplies of goods for the use of the poor, and to suggest to you, for the avoidance of future inconvenience and pecuniary loss to which you might otherwise become liable, that in the case of the renewal of any contract on behalf of your parish now about to cease, you should cause to be inserted a clause to the following effect: "That the said contract or agreement shall be liable to be altered or amended in case any alteration or amendment be rendered necessary by any rule, order, or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, which may come into effect, during the period that such contract or agreement would otherwise remain in force."

I am directed also to request your attention to the clause respecting the appointment of paid officers; and to inform you that, although any appointments which are now about to cease may be renewed, and any new appointments may be made by the usual authorities, and, for the present, in the customary manner, still that the officers when appointed must consider themselves as liable to be placed under such regulations as the Central Board may hereafter provide for the more uniform, correct, and efficient performance of the public service.

The Board consider it to be desirable that you should submit this letter to a vestry meeting, or a meeting of the board of guardians, or such body as may be charged with the administration of relief in your parish, and state to them,—

That the Commissioners are desirous of receiving from them, or from yourselves, full information of the existence in your parish of any evils, for the removal of which it is considered that the powers entrusted to the Board may be rendered available; and likewise of any improvement which may have been adopted in the mode of administering relief in your parish.

And as it is highly important that the Commissioners should be immediately made acquainted with the present state of your parish, in common with that of other parishes throughout the country, you are requested to prepare, as speedily as possible, answers to the questions herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.

Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

Appendix (A.) No. 2.

Queries sent with Circular, 4 September 1834.

— No. 2. —

QUERIES sent with the foregoing Circular, dated 4 September 1834.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,
4 September 1834.

You are requested to forward, with the least possible delay, to the Board of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, answers to the following preliminary queries.

QUESTIONS.

1. HAVE you any local Act for the management of the poor in your parish? If so, transmit a copy of it to the Board.

2. Is your parish united or incorporated with others for the management of its poor? If so, name the others.

3. Have you a board of guardians or an elected vestry established under Mr. Sturges Bourne's or any other Act, and how often are their meetings held for the transaction of business relating to the poor?

4. Have you a poorhouse, or workhouse, or any other houses belonging to or held by the parish, for the reception of paupers?

5. State for what number of persons there is room in such poorhouse, or workhouse, or other houses, and also the greatest number which have been in the workhouse, poorhouse or other houses at any one time?

6. Have you any rules or regulations for the management of your poorhouse or workhouse? If so, transmit a copy of them to the Board.

7. State whether your in-door paupers are farmed by contract, or how otherwise supplied.

8. What is the gross cost per head weekly of the paupers in your poorhouse or workhouse, including clothes, fuel, and medicine; and what is the total amount of the monies expended for the relief of your in-door paupers, for the year ended Lady-day 1834?

9. Do you give any relief or allowance to the able-bodied poor; in employment; in money, without employment; in payment of rent, or how otherwise?

If in employment, state the kind of work provided for the able-bodied as accurately as you can, whether on the roads, or as roundsmen, or otherwise?

If in money, state the rate of relief or allowance per head weekly given to the individual and his family?

10. State in the annexed columns the number of persons relieved in your parish during the year ended Lady-day 1834.

MALES above 16.			FEMALES above 16.			CHILDREN Under 9.	CHILDREN Under 16 and above 9.	
Able-bodied.	Infirm being partially disabled.	Totally disabled.	Able-bodied.	Infirm being partially disabled.	Totally disabled.		Able to work.	Unable to work.

11. Have you any paid officer employed in the management of the poor in your parish? If you have, specify whether

NAME.	How long in Office.
Vestry clerk - -	
Permanent or Assistant overseer - -	
Schoolmaster or mistress - - - -	
Master or matron - -	
Or what others - - -	

153

Appendix (A.) No. 2.

Queries sent with Circular, 4 September 1834.

12. Name the unpaid overseers and churchwardens now in office in your parish.	NAMES.	Trades or Occupations.	Years during which each has served Office.

Name, Residence, and Office of the Person signing this Return.

County of
Riding, Lathe, Rape, or Division of
Hundred, Wapentake, Soke, or Liberty of
City, Borough, Town, or County Corporate of
Parish, Township, &c. of

— No. 3. —

No. 3.

Circular, 6 October 1834.

CIRCULAR issued to Magistrates, &c., dated 6 October 1834.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,
6 October 1834.

The Commissioners of Poor Laws for England and Wales, on the 4th of September last, directed a letter to be addressed to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor throughout England and Wales, in which letter the Commissioners pointed out to the parish officers that it was their duty "to continue to administer the existing laws for the relief of the poor of the parish or place for which they act; and that, subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the general transaction of parochial business should (with strict attention to economy, and as far as the same is authorized by law,) be continued in the accustomed course until the rules, orders and regulations which the Commissioners are authorized to make shall have been duly prepared and promulgated."

The Commissioners have been informed, that in many parts of the country erroneous opinions prevail with respect to the actual state of the existing laws, particularly in relation to the powers which magistrates may still exercise in ordering parochial relief.

The Commissioners think it expedient therefore to point out, that the Acts of 3 William & Mary, c. 11, and 9 Geo. 1, c. 7, are not repealed, and that these Acts still authorize justices of the peace to exercise a control over the overseers in the administration of relief to the poor. But this control can now be exercised only in parishes in which there is no board of guardians, no select vestry, or other similar body, constituted under any local or general Act.

By the 3d and 4th William & Mary, c. 11, one magistrate has the power of ordering a pauper's name to be placed on the book which contains the list of those who are to be relieved by the parish, as directed by the statute 43 Eliz. c. 2. It is to be observed, however, that the power thus granted to the magistrate is modified by the 1st section of the 9th Geo. 1, c. 7, in which it is enacted,

> "That no justice of the peace shall order relief to any poor person dwelling in any parish—
>
> 1.—"until oath be made before such justice of the peace of some matter which he shall judge to be reasonable cause or ground for having such relief;
>
> 2. ————"and that the same person had by himself, herself, or some other, applied for relief to the parishioners, or to two of the overseers of the poor of such parish;
>
> 3. ————"and was by them refused to be relieved;
>
> 4.—"And until such justice hath summoned two of the overseers of the poor to show cause why such relief should not be given;
>
> 5. ————"and the person so summoned hath been heard or made default to appear before such justice;"

And it is further provided, in the 2d section of the same Act, "that the person whom any such justice shall think fit to order to be relieved, shall receive relief as long as the cause for such relief continues, and no longer."

By the 4th section of the same Act, it is enacted, that in any parish in which a workhouse shall have been provided, if any poor person of such parish shall refuse to be lodged, maintained and employed in such house, such person so refusing shall be put out of the Collection Book, "and shall not be entitled to ask or receive any collection or relief from the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the same parish, township or place."

Appendix (A.) No. 3.

Circular, 6 October 1834.

By the 36th Geo. 3, c. 23, the enactments of which were extended and modified by the 55th Geo. 3, c. 137, s. 3, and the 59th Geo. 3, c. 12, s. 5, magistrates were empowered to order relief to poor persons at their homes, notwithstanding a workhouse had been provided and contracts entered into for lodging, keeping, maintaining and employing the poor. But this statute (36 Geo. 3, c. 23), as well as the above-mentioned sections, by which it was so extended and modified, have been repealed by the Poor Law Amendment Act, and consequently the powers which the justices derived therefrom have terminated.

With reference to the parishes in which there is no board of guardians, select vestry, or other similar body constituted under any local or general Act, the parish officers may, until the Commissioners shall issue their rules or orders, adopt all those modes of relieving the poor which they might lawfully have adopted before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With respect, however, to those parishes or unions in which a board of guardians, select vestry, or other similar body, constituted under any local or general Act, does exist, it is sufficient to refer to the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which, for the sake of convenience, is hereto annexed.

By order of the Board,

Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

The 54th section of 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76.

"And be it further Enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the ordering, giving and directing of all relief to the poor of any parish which, according to the provisions of any of the said recited Acts, or of an Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating of Vestries, and for the appointment of Auditors of Accounts in certain Parishes in England and Wales," or of this Act, or of any local Acts, shall be under the government and control of any guardians of the poor, or of any select vestry, and whether forming any part of any union or incorporation or not, (but subject in all cases to, and saving and excepting the powers of, the said Commissioners appointed under this Act,) shall appertain and belong exclusively to such guardians of the poor or select vestry, according to the respective provisions of the Acts under which such guardians or select vestry may have been or shall be appointed.

"And it shall not be lawful for any overseer of the poor to give any further or other relief or allowance from the poor-rate than such as shall be ordered by such guardians or select vestry, except in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, in which cases he is hereby required to give such temporary relief as each case shall require, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, and whether the applicant for relief be settled in the parish where he shall apply for relief or not.

"Provided always, That in case such overseer shall refuse or neglect to give such necessary relief in any such case of necessity to poor persons not settled nor usually residing in the parish to which such overseer belongs, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to order the said overseer, by writing under his hand and seal, to give such temporary relief, in articles of absolute necessity, as the case shall require, but not in money; and in case such overseer shall disobey such order, he shall, on conviction before two justices, forfeit any sum not exceeding 5*l.* which such justices shall order.

"Provided always, That any justice of the peace shall be empowered to give a similar order for medical relief (only) to any parishioner as well as out-parishioner, where any case of sudden and dangerous illness may require it; and any overseer shall be liable to the same penalties as aforesaid for disobeying such order; but it shall not be lawful for any justice or justices to order relief to any person or persons from the poor-rates of any such parish, except as hereinbefore provided."

No. 4.

Circular to Parish Officers, 8 November 1834.

— No. 4. —

CIRCULAR sent to Parish Officers in some Counties, dated 8 November 1834.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,
8 November 1834.

To the Overseers of the Poor.

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received information which leads them to believe that, notwithstanding the directions conveyed to the overseers in the circular letter of the 4th September, the Poor Law Amendment Act is still imperfectly understood; and that the overseers in many parishes, which have no select vestries or boards of guardians, are under misapprehension as to the duties which they are by the existing laws required to perform.

The Commissioners, therefore, think it necessary to inform you, that as overseers you still remain responsible for the due relief of the poor; and that you may furnish such relief in any of the different ways in which, by law, you might have furnished it, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act: bearing in mind always, the necessity of vigilance and strict economy in its distribution.

The

155

Appendix (A.) No. 4.

Circular to Parish Officers, 8 November 1834.

The Poor Law Amendment Act was passed, not for the purpose of abolishing the necessary relief to the indigent, but for preventing various illegal and injurious practices, which had by degrees grown up in the administration of such relief. The Commissioners will gradually introduce proper regulations for preventing these practices, which, although highly objectionable, cannot altogether and immediately be stopped. In the mean time, the Commissioners wish to draw your attention to the following suggestions; many parishes having derived great advantage from adopting the measures which are here pointed out:—

1. With regard to able-bodied paupers who are unable to procure employment, you should, if possible, set them to work: and, in all cases where circumstances permit its adoption, task-work should be preferred.

2. The allowance to be given to the pauper in return for parish work, whether the same be day-work or task-work, should be considerably less than the ordinary wages paid for similar work to an independent labourer.

3. If it be found impracticable to set the able-bodied paupers to work, one-half at least of the relief given to them should be in food, or in the other necessaries of life: and, if this rule be applicable to your parish, the Commissioners recommend you to consider, whether arrangements cannot be made for carrying it into effect without delay.

4. If it is the practice in your parish to make an allowance to labourers in respect of the number of their children, you should not suddenly or altogether discontinue these allowances, but you should make them in kind, rather than in money.

5. With respect to the paupers (if any) belonging to your parish but resident elsewhere, who have been accustomed to receive from your parish weekly or other payments, such payments, especially as regards aged and infirm persons, should not be hastily withdrawn: but the list of cases of this nature should be carefully revised, with the view to detect frauds and impositions.

6. If your parish possesses a workhouse, which is already in such a state as to admit of able-bodied paupers being lodged, maintained, and set to work therein, you may make the offer of relief within the house to any such pauper who shall apply for parochial aid; and such offer will exonerate you from the necessity of offering other relief.

The Commissioners wish you to observe, that the foregoing suggestions are for your information and assistance only, and are not to be mistaken for rules or orders issued by them, under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

By Order of the Board,

Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

— No. 5. —

FORM of ORDER for the Declaration of a UNION and the Election of a Board of Guardians.

(*The words printed in Italics vary for each Union.*)

No. 5.

Form of Order for Declaration of Union.

Windsor UNION.

KNOW all men, by these presents, that We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," do hereby order and declare, that the parishes and places which are named in the margin of these presents, together with all hamlets, tythings, liberties, or other subdivisions, situate within or belonging and adjacent to any of the said parishes or places, the same being situate in the counties of *Berks* and *Surrey*, shall on the *seventh day of September next*, be and thenceforth remain united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor.

1. *New Windsor with Dedworth.*
2. *Old Windsor.*
3. *Clewer.*
4. *Sunninghill.*

In the County of Berks.

5. *Egham.*
6. *Thorpe.*

In the County of Surrey.

And we do hereby order and declare, that (subject to the proviso contained in the 38th section of the said Poor Law Amendment Act, enabling the same person to be elected for more than one parish), *five* guardians of the said Union, hereby declared, shall be elected for the *parish of New Windsor with Dedworth*; *four guardians for the parish of Egham*; *three guardians for the parish of Clewer*; *and two guardians for each of the parishes of Old Windsor, Sunninghill and Thorpe.*

And we do hereby further order and declare, that any person not disqualified as hereinafter is mentioned, shall be eligible as guardian of any of the said parishes or places, who shall be rated to the poor-rate in some parish or place in the said Union, if the hereditaments for which he is so rated be of the annual value or rental of not less than *twenty-five pounds.*

And we do hereby further order and declare, that no person shall at any time be eligible as a guardian for the said Union, who within two years next previous to the day of election shall have been dismissed from any parochial office by order of the Board of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

And we do hereby further order and declare, that the election of guardians for the several parishes or places herein directed to be united, shall be made in the manner and according to the rules hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

Appendix (A.) No. 5.

Form of Order for Declaration of Union.

1. Any rate-payer, or owner of property in any parish, being entitled to vote, may propose, as a guardian or guardians for such parish, any person or persons having the qualification hereinbefore prescribed for that office.

2. Any person having such qualification may propose himself for that office.

3. In any of the above-mentioned cases, the proposer shall, at least six whole days before the day of election, deliver or cause to be delivered to one of the churchwardens or overseers, a notice in writing, according to the annexed Form (A.)

4. The following shall be the days for the election of guardians:—

For the first election of guardians of the said Union, the day of election shall be the *eighth day of September next.*

For the annual election of guardians, the day of election shall be the first *Thursday* after the 25th day of March in each year.

5. The day hereinbefore fixed for the first election shall be publicly declared by the churchwardens and overseers; and such declaration shall be made by means of a notice in writing, affixed on or before the *twenty-ninth day of this instant August*, on the principal door of each church and chapel within the parish, or on such other place as is ordinarily made use of for affixing notices of parochial business, and such notice shall state the day of election, the place of election, the last day upon which the names of persons proposed as candidates can be delivered in, and likewise the qualification hereinbefore prescribed for the office of guardian.

6. The churchwardens and overseers shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a sufficient number of voting papers, according to the annexed Form (B.)

7. Two days at least before the day of election, the churchwardens and overseers shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such voting papers at the houses of those persons and proxies who are entitled to vote and are resident within the parish, and the churchwardens and overseers, on the day of election, shall call for and collect, or cause to be called for and collected, the said voting papers, which have been so delivered.

8. All persons and proxies who are entitled to vote, but are not resident within the parish, and all persons who entitle themselves to vote within four days previous to the day of election, either by giving such notice to the overseers as is required by the 40th section of the said Poor Law Amendment Act, or by paying up arrears of rate or otherwise, shall on the day of election apply personally for voting papers to one of the churchwardens or overseers (who are hereby required to furnish the same), and having filled up such voting papers, shall deliver them to such churchwarden or overseer, before noon on that day.

9. The votes shall be added up by the churchwardens and overseers, who are hereby required not to include amongst such votes any which are not given in the manner pointed out and required in the annexed Form (B.), and the candidate or candidates (as the case may be) having the majority of votes shall be declared duly elected.

10. The election shall be notified to the candidate or candidates thus elected, by the churchwardens and overseers, by a notice in the annexed Form (C.); and they shall affix a notice in the annexed Form (D.), on the door of every church or chapel within the parish, or on such other place as hereinbefore is mentioned.

11. Provided always, that in case at any election of guardians, the number of candidates so proposed as aforesaid for any parish, shall not exceed the number to be then elected, the churchwardens and overseers in such case shall not prepare, deliver or collect such voting papers as aforesaid, but the candidates so proposed shall be declared duly elected; and the same shall be notified as is directed in the preceding 10th rule.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of , in the year 183 .

Form (A.)

NOMINATION PAPER for the Parish of

NAME of the Person proposed as a Guardian.	Quality and Calling of the Person proposed.	Qualification of Person proposed.		Name of Proposer.
		Description of qualifying Premises.	Amount of Assessment.	

157

Appendix (A.) No. 5.

Form of Order for Declaration of Union.

Form (B.)

VOTING PAPER for the Parish of

NAMES of Persons proposed as Guardians.	Quality and Calling of the Persons proposed.	Qualifications of Persons proposed.		Names of Proposers.
		Description of qualifying Premises.	Amount of Assessment.	

[Hereunder the Voter must insert in his own handwriting * the Name or Names of such of the above Candidates as he votes for.]

I vote for _____

_____

_____

Signature of Voter or Proxy,

entitled to votes.

* If the voter cannot write, his mark must be attested by a witness, and the name or names of the parties for whom he votes must be inserted in his presence by the attesting witness.

If the proxy votes, he should sign his name, and add for whom he is proxy, thus:—*M. N.* proxy for *P. Q.*

Form (C.)

——— Union.

Sir, day of 183 .

WE, the undersigned, being churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of , do hereby give you notice and declare that on the day of you were duly elected a guardian of the poor of the said parish of

To

(signed) } Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

Form (D.)

——— Union.

day of 183 .

WE, the undersigned, being churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of , do hereby give notice and declare that resident at was on the day of duly elected a guardian of the poor of the said parish of for the ensuing year.

(signed) } Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

Orders and Regulations for Boards of Guardians.

ORDERS and REGULATIONS issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*, for the Guidance and Government of the Boards of Guardians of Unions.

WINDSOR UNION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, send Greeting.

Preamble recites order.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the powers given to us in and by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the said Act, did, by an order under our hands and seal, bearing date the day of this instant *August*, order and declare that the parishes and places named in the margin of the said order, which are situated in the counties of *Berks* and *Surrey*, being the same which

Appendix (A.) No. 6.

Orders and Regulations for Boards of Guardians.

are now named in the margin at the foot of this page*, should, on the *seventh day of September next*, be, and thenceforth should remain united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor; and further, that on the *eighth day of September next*, and in the manner therein mentioned, the said parishes and places should respectively elect a guardian or guardians for the said Union.

Recites the clauses in the Act authorizing the Board of Poor Law Commissioners to direct the appointment of paid officers.

And whereas by the said Act it is provided, that the Poor Law Commissioners shall prescribe the duties of guardians, and shall also, as and when they shall see fit, direct the guardians of any Union to appoint such paid officers, with such qualifications as the said Commissioners shall think necessary, for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief and employment of the poor, either within or out of a workhouse, and for the examining and auditing, allowing or disallowing of accounts in such Union, and otherwise carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution. And the said Commissioners are thereby empowered to define and specify and direct the execution of the respective duties, and determine the continuance in office or dismissal of such paid officers, and the amount and nature of the security to be given by, and regulate the amount of salaries payable to, such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof.

Now know ye that, in pursuance of the said provisions of the said Act, We, the said Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby order, direct and declare, that—

Guardians; powers of Board.

1. Orders that as soon as the board of guardians shall have been elected, the relief of the poor shall be under their control, &c.

1. Upon and from and after the said *seventh day of September*, the ordering and directing of all relief to the poor of the several parishes and places comprised in the Union constituted by the order hereinbefore recited, and the building, hiring, and providing of any workhouse, poorhouse, or other premises for the reception and maintenance of paupers therein, and the altering, improving or enlarging the same, or any other existing workhouse or poorhouse within the said Union, and the regulation and management thereof, and the hiring or purchasing of land for such workhouse or workhouses, or for the employment of paupers therein, shall appertain and belong exclusively to the guardians of the said Union; subject however in all cases to the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners for the time being, and such orders, regulations, rules and directions as are herein contained, or as may hereafter be issued by the said Commissioners, and saving and excepting such powers and authorities as in the aforesaid Act are given or reserved to justices of the peace and overseers of the poor.

2. No guardian to act except at a meeting of the board, and except, &c.

2. No guardian shall have power to act in virtue of such office, except as a member and at a meeting of the said board of guardians, and except as hereinafter is provided with reference to summoning extraordinary meetings of the guardians, and except also as in the aforesaid Act is excepted.

3. Three guardians concurring to be a quorum.

3. All the powers and authorities hereby or by the said Act granted to or vested in such guardians, shall and may from time to time be exercised by the major part of the guardians who shall attend at any meeting to be holden as is herein directed. But no act of any such meeting, except for the purpose of adjourning the same, shall be valid, unless three guardians at least shall be present and concur therein.

4. Chairman and vice-chairman to be elected.

4. The guardians shall, at their first meeting, elect out of the whole number of guardians a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall continue to act as such until the next annual election of guardians shall take place; and at every meeting during the year the chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall preside; and if at any meeting the chairman and vice-chairman shall be absent, the guardians present shall elect a chairman of that meeting; and when there shall be an equal number of votes upon any question, including the vote of the presiding chairman, he shall have a casting vote.

Meetings of Board.

Meetings of the Board of Guardians.

5. The first meeting to be on the 9th Sept. next.

5. The first meeting of the guardians shall be held at *the Poorhouse at New Windsor*, on the *ninth day of September* 1835, and shall commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which meeting every guardian is hereby required to attend: but if three guardians be present at such first meeting, the non-attendance of the remainder shall not invalidate the proceedings of such meeting.

6. At the first meeting the fixed day of weekly meeting to be settled.

6. The guardians shall meet once at the least in every week for the execution of their duties, and shall, at their first meeting, determine upon some fixed day of the week, and some fixed hour beween eight o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, for holding such weekly meetings, and also on some convenient place for holding the same.

7. As to notice.

7. Notice of the first of the said weekly meetings, and of the place, day and hour fixed for holding the same, shall be given in manner hereinafter directed; but it shall not be necessary to give notice of any other than the first of such weekly meetings.

8. As to adjournment.

Non-attendance.

8. If three guardians be not present at any weekly or other meeting, the guardian or guardians who shall be present shall adjourn the same to the next day of weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting as he or they shall think fit; and thereupon the clerk shall make an entry in the minute-book of the adjournment, and of the cause thereof; and in case no guardian shall attend, the clerk shall make an entry of such failure of attendance; provided that, in either case, one hour and no more shall be allowed to

* New Windsor with Dedworth, Old Windsor, Clewer, Sunninghill, all in the county of Berks; Egham, Thorpe, both in the county of Surrey.

to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting before any such entry be made as is above directed.

9. The majority of the guardians present at any weekly meeting may, if necessary, adjourn the same to the day of the next weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting, as they may think fit. 9. Power to adjourn.

10. Any two guardians, by a notice in writing, according to the Form (A.) hereto annexed, may direct the clerk to the board of guardians to summon an extraordinary meeting of the board at any time by such notice as hereinafter is mentioned. 10. Extraordinary meetings.

11. Notice of the first weekly meeting of the guardians, and notice of adjournment of a weekly or other meeting, and notice of an extraordinary meeting, shall be given in writing according to the Forms (B.), (C.) and (D.) hereto annexed, and signed by the clerk to the board of guardians; and two days at least before the day upon which the meeting to which such notice relates is to take place, the clerk to the board of guardians shall give or cause to be given to each guardian resident within the Union, or cause to be left at his place of abode, a copy of such notice. 11. As to notices.

12. If any case of emergency shall arise, requiring that a meeting of the guardians should immediately take place, they or any three of them may meet, and act as if a regular notice had been given; and may take such case into consideration, and give order therein, provided always that such order shall only be valid and have effect until the next weekly meeting of the board of guardians. 12. Meetings in case of emergency.

Proceedings of the Board. Proceedings of Board.

13. At each weekly meeting of the board of guardians the business shall be conducted in the following order:— 13. Order of proceeding:

Firstly. They shall read over the minutes of the preceding weekly meeting, and of any extraordinary meeting which shall have been held during the preceding week, and cause an entry of the same having been so read to be made in the minutes. Minutes of former meetings to be read.

Secondly. They shall dispose of such business as may have arisen out of the minutes so read, and give the necessary directions thereon. Business arising out of the same to be first transacted.

Thirdly. They shall consider and decide upon, and give the necessary directions respecting all applications which shall have been made since the last meeting, and also respecting the amount and nature of relief to be given or continued to the paupers upon the books of the parishes or places in the said Union, or within any of the workhouses thereof, until the next weekly meeting, or during such other time as such relief may be deemed to be necessary. To consider applications as to relief.

Fourthly. They shall hear and consider applications of any paupers which may be made at the existing meeting; but no such application shall be heard unless such paupers shall have previously applied to the relieving officer for the parish from which such paupers claim relief. To consider applications of paupers.

Fifthly. They shall determine the kind of work to be performed by the paupers, either in or out of the workhouse. Employment of paupers to be fixed.

Sixthly. They shall examine the books and accounts of the several relieving officers, receive reports on the state of the workhouse or workhouses of the Union, and give all needful directions thereon. To inspect books and accounts.

Seventhly. They shall give the necessary directions to the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes in the Union, for providing such sums as may be requisite for the relief of the poor of such parishes, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union as shall be lawfully chargeable on such parishes respectively. Directions to churchwardens, &c. respecting relief to be given.

Eighthly. The guardians present, or the presiding chairman in their behalf, shall sign the minutes of the proceedings. To sign the minutes.

Appointment of Clerk, Treasurer, and Relieving Officers.

14. At the first meeting of the guardians, or within one month after the same, the guardians shall appoint a fit and proper person to be clerk to the board of guardians, and a fit and proper person to be treasurer to the said Union, and shall take such security for the proper discharge of the said office of treasurer as shall seem to them necessary and fitting; and shall also appoint such and so many competent person or persons as the said board of guardians shall think fit, to be a relieving officer or relieving officers of the said Union, and shall likewise determine the parishes or places for which each such relieving officer shall act; and in case and so often as any person so appointed shall die, or resign, or be removed, the said board of guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation or removal, proceed in like manner to a new appointment; and the salaries of such clerk, treasurer, or relieving officers, shall be such as the said Poor Law Commissioners shall from time to time direct*. 14. Appointment of clerk, &c.

15. If any such clerk or relieving officer shall be at any time prevented by sickness or accident 15. In case of sickness.

* This clause is in the cases of some Unions varied, so as to *fix* the number of officers to be appointed, and the salaries to be respectively paid to them.

Appendix (A.) No. 6.

accident from the performance of his duties, the board of guardians may appoint a competent person to act as his temporary substitute.

16. When no fresh appointment made; by whom duties to be performed.

16. If the board of guardians shall, in the event of any vacancy in the office of relieving officer or clerk, delay to make a new appointment, or to appoint a substitute in case of sickness or accident as aforesaid, the duties hereby required to be performed by such relieving officer shall, in the cases aforesaid, and also in the mean time, and until the first relieving officer shall be appointed as herein directed, be performed by the overseers of the poor of the several parishes and places in the Union respectively; and the duties of clerk to the board of guardians shall in the like cases be performed by the vice-chairman, or in his absence by some guardian to be appointed by the chairman.

17. Relieving officer to reside in one of the parishes for which he acts.

17. No person shall be chosen as such relieving officer, unless he will undertake to reside in one of the parishes for which he may be appointed to act, and to devote his whole time to the employment, not following any other trade or profession whatsoever, nor unless he can read and write and keep accounts.

Duties of the Clerk.

18. Duties of clerk.

18. The following shall be the duties of the clerk:—

To attend meetings, &c.

Firstly. To attend all meetings of the guardians, and to enter punctually into a book at every meeting the minutes of all the proceedings thereat; which minutes shall be submitted to the presiding chairman of the same for his signature.

To keep accounts, &c.

Secondly. To keep all such accounts, books of account, minute-books, and other memoranda, as the board of guardians may think necessary, and as the Poor Law Commissioners may require.

To conduct correspondence, &c.

Thirdly. To conduct the correspondence of the board of guardians according to their directions; and to make all necessary copies thereof, and preserve the same, and all letters and documents belonging to the Union.

To give notices.

Fourthly. To give such notices of adjourned and other meetings of the guardians as hereinbefore are mentioned.

To observe all orders, &c.

Fifthly. Generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the board of guardians; and likewise the rules, orders and regulations already, or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Duties of the Relieving Officers.

19. Duties of relieving officers.

19. The following shall be the duties of each relieving officer:—

To attend meetings.

Firstly. To attend all weekly meetings of the guardians, and all other meetings when summoned for that purpose.

To receive applications for relief, &c.

Secondly. To receive all applications for relief, and to examine into the merits and circumstances of each case, and report the same to the board at their next weekly meeting.

To give temporary relief.

Thirdly. In cases of sudden and urgent necessity, to give such temporary relief as each case shall require, either by placing the pauper in the workhouse, or affording relief out of the house, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money; whether the applicant for relief be settled in any parish or place comprised in the Union or not.

To notify sickness of paupers.

Fourthly. As soon as he shall have had notice of the sickness of, or of any injury received by, any pauper in any of the parishes or places for which he may be appointed to act, he shall notify the fact to the medical officer, and in the mean time furnish such relief as the emergency of the case may call for; and shall also furnish such further relief in or out of the workhouse as the case, upon the certificate of the medical officer, may appear to require.

To keep account of monies disbursed by him for poor.

Fifthly. To keep a separate, full and true account of all monies received and disbursed by him, for or on account of the relief of the poor of each parish for which he shall be appointed to act, and also of all articles received and given out by him for the relief of the out-door poor, and to balance such account weekly, and present the same for inspection and approval at the meeting of the guardians.

To report cases of relief given by churchwardens.

Sixthly. To report to the board of guardians, at their weekly meeting, all cases in which relief shall have been given by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of any parish or place for which he shall be appointed to act.

To enter names of paupers, &c. in a book.

Seventhly. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name of, and other particulars relating to, the paupers relieved out of the workhouse, and the amount of relief afforded to them respectively; and to produce such book for the inspection of the guardians at every weekly meeting of the board.

To make out quarterly list.

Eighthly. Once in every quarter of a year, as soon as conveniently may be after the respective days following; namely, Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day, he shall make out a list, according to Form (E.), for each of the parishes or

161

or places for which he may be appointed to act, of the paupers who have received relief during the previous quarter, and of the relief afforded them in or out of the workhouse, and shall affix copies of such lists respectively upon the principal doors of the parish churches of the parishes or places for which such lists are made; which copies shall remain so affixed for three successive Sundays.

Ninthly. Generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the board of guardians, and likewise the rules, orders and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

To observe orders, &c.

20. *Duties of Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor.*

20. Duties of churchwardens and overseers; to make and collect all rates, &c.

Firstly. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of every parish or place in the Union, shall make, assess, and collect all rates which shall be necessary for the relief of the poor, and for defraying all other charges and expenses which by law now are, or hereafter may be, chargeable on the same; and shall duly and properly satisfy all such charges and expenses; and shall, at the end of each quarter, submit to the auditor of the Union a distinct account and balance-sheet, exhibiting the amount so collected and the amount so disbursed.

To pay over the same, &c.

Secondly. They shall, from time to time, pay over from the rates so collected all such sums as by the authority of the board of guardians, expressed to them in writing, according to the Form (F.) hereunto annexed, signed by the presiding chairman of any meeting and two other guardians present at the same, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be directed to be provided from the poor-rates of their respective parishes for the necessary relief of the poor thereof, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union as shall be lawfully chargeable on such parishes respectively; and shall pay over such sums to such person or persons, at such times and places, as by the same authority shall be directed, and shall take such person's receipt for the same; and shall produce such authority and such receipt as their vouchers for those payments before the auditor of the Union in passing their quarterly accounts.

To provide a rate book.

Thirdly. They shall provide, at the expense of the parish or place, a rate-book, according to the Form (G.) hereunto annexed; and shall duly and punctually make the entries therein of the several matters mentioned in the headings of the several columns of the said form; and every rate for the relief of the poor in such parish or place, and the allowance of such rate by the justices, shall be recorded in the said rate-book.

To cause the relieving officer to give temporary relief in case of urgent necessity; if given by himself, to report same.

Fourthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this Union shall, in any case of sudden and urgent necessity, deem it right that temporary relief to any pauper in articles of necessity should be given out of the workhouse, such churchwarden or overseer shall, if possible, cause the same to be given by the relieving officer for such parish or place; but if such churchwarden or overseer shall give such relief himself, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to such relieving officer.

Fifthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this Union shall be ordered, under the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, to give temporary relief in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, to any poor person not settled nor usually residing in the parish, and shall give such temporary relief accordingly, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to the relieving officer for such parish or place.

To transmit orders from justices to the relieving officer.

Sixthly. If any churchwarden or overseer of the poor of any parish or place in this Union shall receive an order directing relief to be given to any person (duly certified under the hand and seal of one of the signing justices, to be of his own knowledge wholly unable to work), without requiring that such person shall reside in any workhouse, he shall forthwith transmit the same to the relieving officer for his parish, to be laid before the board of guardians at their next meeting, that the board of guardians may be enabled without delay to give to the relieving officer the necessary directions as to the amount and nature of the relief to be given.

To assist in carrying into effect orders of guardians.

Seventhly. The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes or places in this Union are hereby enjoined in all things, where their aid may be necessary or required by the said guardians, or by any relieving officer acting under the directions of the said guardians, to give their aid in carrying the orders of the said guardians into effect, and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the board of guardians, and likewise the rules, orders and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Relief.

Relief.

21. Relief to be given according to following rules.

21. Immediately from and after the first meeting of the board of guardians above directed, the guardians of the Union, and the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes and places comprised therein, and the relieving officers for the said Union, immediately from and after the time of their appointment shall, to such extent as in the convenient and proper discharge of their several duties they may be enabled, observe and conform to, and carry into effect the following Rules and Regulations, relating to the relief of the poor in the said Union; and from and after the *third day of October* 1835, the said rules and

Appendix (A.) No. 6.

regulations shall become peremptory and binding upon the parties above mentioned, and shall not be departed from in any case, nor shall any relief be thereafter given from the poor-rates of any parish or place in the said Union contrary thereto :—

No money to be given to able bodied, &c.

Firstly. No relief shall be given in money (except in cases of sickness or accident) to any able-bodied male pauper who is in employment (the same not being parish work), and in the receipt of earnings ; nor to any part of his family who shall be dependent on him, or for whose relief and maintenance he shall be liable.

If employed by parish, one-half of relief to be in kind.

Secondly. If any able-bodied male pauper shall apply to be set to work by the parish, one-half at least of the relief which may be afforded to him or to his family shall be in kind.

One-half of relief to widows, &c. to be in kind.

Thirdly. One-half at least of the relief which may be afforded to widows or single women, not being aged or infirm, shall be in kind.

No relief to be given on account of rent.

Fourthly. No relief shall be given to any able-bodied male pauper by payment or payments of, for or on account of the rent for his house or lodging, or for the house or lodging of any part of his family who shall be dependent upon him, and for whose relief and maintenance he shall be liable, or by allowance towards such rent.

No relief to be given to non-resident paupers, except, &c.

Fifthly. Except in case of accident, sickness, or other urgent necessity, no relief shall be afforded from the poor-rates of any parish or place comprised in the said Union, to any pauper between the ages of 16 and 60, belonging to any such parish or place comprised in the said Union, who shall not be resident therein : provided always, that this regulation shall not extend to any person, not being an able-bodied male pauper, between the ages of 16 and 60, who shall, on the day herein appointed for the first meeting of the guardians, be in the receipt of relief from any parish or place comprised in the said Union, although not resident in such parish or place, and although such person shall continue a non-resident ; but in every such case due inquiry shall be made as to the propriety of such relief being continued.

Medical Relief.

Medical Relief.

22. To contract for medical officer.

22. The guardians shall, from such period as they may think proper, contract with some competent person or persons duly licensed to practise as a medical man or medical men, to be the medical officer or officers of the said Union, and to attend duly and punctually upon all paupers falling sick within the limits of the Union, either in the workhouse or otherwise, and to supply such sick paupers with all necessary medicines and appliances whatsoever ; but such contract may, if the guardians think proper, contain a clause, by which the said medical officer shall engage to attend, at a fair and reasonable charge per head, to be named in such contract, on all persons not belonging to any parish or place comprised in the said Union, whom by law any such parish or place may be bound to relieve, under suspended orders of removal.

23. Medical officer to give certificates when required.

23. The medical officer shall in every case, when required by the guardians, or the relieving officer, or by the pauper on whom he is attending, give a certificate under his hand of the sickness of such pauper, or other cause of the attendance of such medical officer, the extent and nature of such sickness at the time of giving such certificate, and its probable duration, and such other particulars as may show how far the applicant is prevented from attending to his usual calling.

24. To make weekly returns.

24. The medical officer shall make a weekly return to the board of guardians, according to the Form (H.) hereunto annexed, and shall also attend the board of guardians when summoned by them.

Relief by way of Loan.

25 Relief by way of loan.

25. Any relief, or the cost price thereof, which the board of guardians shall, after due consideration of the circumstances of the case, think fit to give by way of loan, to or on account of any able-bodied male pauper, between the ages of 21 and 60, or to or on account of his wife, or any part of his family under the age of 16, shall be considered as a loan to such pauper, and shall be recoverable as such under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Purchase of Provisions and other Articles.

26. Purchase of provisions, &c.

26. The board of guardians shall order and direct the purchasing of the supplies of bread, flour and meat, and other articles required for use in the workhouse, or for the relief of the paupers out of the workhouse, in such manner as may appear to such guardians best calculated to prevent imposition, and to promote economical management ; and that, with such view, such purchases shall, so far as circumstances will allow, be made upon tenders after public advertisement in one county newspaper at least.

Accounts.

Accounts.

27. Guardians to appoint an auditor, who shall audit the accounts quarterly ;

27. The guardians shall at their first weekly meeting, or within one month of the same, appoint a competent person to be auditor of the accounts, and immediately report such appointment to the Poor Law Commissioners ; and such auditor shall, four times in every year, that is to say, within 30 days of each of the following days, namely, Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day and Christmas-day, examine and audit, allow or disallow, the accounts of the said Union

1613

Union and of the several parishes comprised therein, according to the laws in force for the time being for the administration of the relief of the poor; and the said auditor, having audited the quarterly account, shall with his own hand write a certificate of such audit at the foot of such account, according to the Form (I.) hereunto annexed; and such accounts so audited, allowed and certified, shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the rate-payers of the parish or place to which such accounts relate. Appendix (A.) No. 6. And write certificate of such audit.

28. That such auditor shall receive for the performance of such duty, such sum as the board of guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall determine; and the auditor so appointed shall remain in office (unless he shall previously die or resign) until he be removed therefrom by the said Commissioners, or by the said board of guardians, with the consent in writing of the said Commissioners; and in either of such cases another auditor shall be in like manner appointed. 28. As to salary.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of in the year 183 .

To the Overseers of the Poor and Churchwardens of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the *Windsor* Union, and to the Board of Guardians of the said Union, when constituted.

Form (A.)

Requisition for an Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the Union.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, being two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, do hereby require and direct you to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Guardians of the said Union, to be holden at on the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [*set out the motion.*]

} *Guardians.*

Form (B.)

Notice of First Weekly Meeting of Guardians.

To *A. B.*

Guardian of the Poor of the Union.

Sir,

You are hereby informed that the First Weekly Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Union, will take place at on the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of business; and that meetings of the said board will henceforth be held at the same place on in every week, at the same hour of in the forenoon.

———, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Form (C.)

Notice of an Adjourned Meeting of Guardians.

Sir,

This is to give you notice that an Adjourned Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union will be held at on the day of 183 , to take into consideration [*set out the motion*]; which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

———, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Form (D.)

Notice of Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

To *A. B.*

Sir,

I am directed by *C. D.* and *E. F.*, two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Guardians of the said Union at on the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [*set out the motion*]; which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

———, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Appendix (A.) No. 6.

Orders and Regulations for Boards of Guardians.

Form (E.)

——— UNION.

LIST of PAUPERS relieved during the Quarter ending by Order of the Board of Guardians, and in conformity to 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76.

NAME.	Age.	Calling.	Residence.	Cause of requiring Relief.	Amount of Relief out of the Workhouse given during the last Quarter.			If in the Workhouse.
					In Money.	In Kind.	Total.	Number of Days.

Form (F.)

——— UNION.

To *A. B.* and *C. D.*, Churchwardens and Overseers [*or* Overseers, *as the case may be,*] of the Parish [*or* Township, *as the case may be*].

You are hereby authorized and directed to pay *F. G.* of on the day of at the sum of pounds shillings and pence, from the poor-rates of the said parish [*or* township, *as the case may be*], towards the relief of the poor thereof, and towards defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union as is lawfully chargeable on the said parish [*or* township, *as the case may be*], and you shall take the receipt of the said *F. G.* for the said sum of

Given under our hands, at a meeting of the guardians of the said Union, held on the day of 183 .

(signed) *X. Y.*, Presiding Chairman.
W. Z., *U. V.* } Guardians.

(Countersigned)
R. S., Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

Form (G.)

Rate Book.

Name of Occupier.	Number of Votes.	Name of Owner.	Number of Votes.	Description of Property for which rated.	Name of the House, Lands, or Premises, or situation thereof.	Rental or Annual Value of Property.	Amount at which the Property is Assessed.	Amount of Poor-Rate to be collected at in the £.	Amount of Arrears of former Rate, if any.	Total Amount to be collected.	Amount actually collected.	Date when so collected.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	

165

Appendix (A.) No. 6.

Orders and Regulations for Boards of Guardians.

Form (H.)

NAME.	Age.	Occupation.	Nature of Disease.	Days when attended.							Observations.
				S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	

Form (I.)

Certificate of Auditor.

I HAVE have examined all the items in this account, and compared them with the vouchers, and I do hereby certify and declare that every entry allowed by me is correct, and in strict conformity with the rules, orders and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the provisions of 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 76.

———, *Auditor of the Accounts of* ——— *Union.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.

Circular relative to the Migration of Labourers.

CIRCULAR LETTER to Manufacturers relative to the MIGRATION of LABOURERS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset-house,
2 March 1835.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received information that there are frequent demands for the labour of whole families, comprehending children of the legal age and strength for employment in the district in which you reside.

The Commissioners are also informed, that in several of the southern counties the demand for the labour of such families, is at the present time comparatively inadequate; and that many families of industrious habits, and of good character and dispositions, are there in danger of becoming permanently burthensome to their parishes, and that they are therefore willing to remove to any places where regular employment may be obtained, for adequate wages.

In the belief that such removal will be highly beneficial to the community, the Poor Law Commissioners are desirous of facilitating it by every means in their power, and they therefore wish to acquaint you, that in case of your wanting the labour of even a single family, the Commissioners proffer the use of the means at their disposal, for facilitating the supply of your wants in this respect.

For this purpose, in pursuance of the course already adopted by the Commissioners, it is requisite that they should be furnished with a description of the persons whom you may be willing to employ; a proximate statement of the wages you are prepared to give; and of the probable duration of the employment, whether permanent or temporary, or whether you would prefer making an engagement by contract, for any, and what period.

The Commissioners would thereupon cause the circumstance to be made known in rural parishes, containing families willing to migrate; from whom such a selection might be made, as would probably meet your wishes; and they would, as you might prefer, either supply you with such information as might serve to direct your own inquiries, or the inquiries of your agent; or they would direct inquiries to be made from the minister and respectable inhabitants of the parish, as to such points of the present and past conduct of the persons willing to migrate, as may serve to satisfy you as to their general character, and of their trustworthiness, as workpeople.

By direction of the Board,

Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.

Circular for facilitating Emigration.

CIRCULAR of INSTRUCTIONS for facilitating Emigration.

Office of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,
Somerset-house, London, 10 May 1835.

THE following memorandum has been prepared under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for the information of rate-payers and owners of property in parishes, who are desirous of raising money to assist the emigration of poor persons from such parishes.

Appendix (A.) No. 8.

Circular for facilitating Emigration.

Under the 62d section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it is provided as follows:—

"That it shall and may be lawful for the rate-payers in any parish, and such of the owners of propery therein, as shall, in manner hereinbefore mentioned,* have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of such parishes respectively, as entitled to vote as owners, assembled at a meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be held, shall have been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given, to direct that such sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly rate for the three preceding years, as the said owners and rate-payers so assembled at such meeting may think proper, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund, or in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and willing to emigrate, to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in such parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders and regulations as the said Commissioners shall in that behalf direct: Provided always, that no such direction for raising money for such purpose as aforesaid shall have any force or effect unless and until confirmed by the said Commissioners; and that the time to be limited for the re-payment of any sum so charged on such rates as aforesaid, shall in no case exceed the period of five years from the time of borrowing the same: Provided also, that all sums of money so raised, as last hereinbefore mentioned, and advanced by way of loan, for the purposes of emigration, or such proportion thereof as the said Commissioners shall by any rule, order or regulation from time to time direct, shall be recoverable against any such person, being above the age of 21 years, who or whose family, or any part thereof, having consented to emigrate, shall refuse to emigrate after such expenses shall have been so incurred, or having emigrated shall return, in such and the like manner as is herein-before provided with respect to relief, or the cost price of relief, given or considered to be given by way of loan to any person, his wife or family."

In conformity with the above-mentioned enactment, the Board recommend the following form of notice of a meeting for the above purpose, and of a resolution directing the raising of sums of money for emigration purposes:—

Form of Notice.

County of
Parish of

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the rate-payers of this parish and of such of the owners of property therein as shall have required their names to be entered in the rate books of this parish as entitled to vote as owners, pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," will be held at the in the said parish, on the day of next, at in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering whether any and what sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly poor-rate for three years now last past, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund for defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, and of giving directions for raising or borrowing such sum or sums to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders and regulations as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct.

Form of Resolution.

County of
Parish of

AT a meeting of rate-payers and owners of property whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at in the said parish, pursuant to notice duly published and given, on the day of 183 .

Chairman,

It was resolved, that the sum of *l.* be forthwith raised [*or borrowed*] by the churchwardens and overseers, as a fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, to be paid out of [*or charged upon*] the rates raised, or to be raised, for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied, under such rules, orders, and regulations, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct. And the said churchwardens and overseers were directed by the said meeting to raise [*or borrow*] such sum of *l.* accordingly, [*to be repaid by equal annual instalments of l. each, with interest not exceeding 5 l. per cent. per annum.*]†

The notice and resolution must be duly entered in the vestry-book, and transcripts of such

* *See* section 40.

† If the money is to be immediately paid out of the rates, take the form as it stands: if borrowed, or to be charged on future rates, take the form as altered by the words in italics.

such notice and resolution, in the forms marked (A.) and (B.) with a certificate in the form marked (C.), signed by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the same having been passed at such meeting as above described, should be forwarded to the Board; and with such transcripts and certificate should be transmitted a list and description of the parties desirous of emigrating, stating what relief they have received from the parish during the last year, and also the place to which it is proposed that they should emigrate. The Board will then take into consideration the propriety of confirming the same, and, in case they feel themselves enabled to do so, they will send such further forms as may be necessary, and prescribe the regulations under which the money shall be applied.

These regulations will be to the following effect:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2d. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, or the Agent General for Emigration,* shall approve.

3d. Such contract shall be sanctioned by the Agent General for Emigration, or by one of the Government Emigration Agents at the out-ports, and shall include the maintenance and medical attendance of the emigrants during the passage, and also a provision that on arrival at the place to which the parties are contracted to be conveyed, the sum of 2*l.* at least be paid to each head of a family emigrating, and 1*l.* at least to each single man or single woman, not being part of a family.

In case the money is to be borrowed, it may be borrowed of individuals, or of the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners appointed under the statute 57 Geo. 3, c. 34. Should the churchwardens and overseers determine on applying to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, a letter in the Form marked (D.) must be sent by them to the Poor Law Commissioners, who will forward it to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, with the requisite consent subjoined, and with a certificate of the provisions of the Act having been complied with, under the hands and seal of the Commissioners. This last-mentioned certificate, with office copies of the papers submitted to the Poor Law Commissioners, will be the evidence of a compliance with the Poor Law Amendment Act, on which the lender will be expected to rely, if the money be borrowed of an individual.

(A.)

Copy of Notice of Meeting.

County of
Parish of

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the rate-payers of this parish, and of such of the owners of property therein as shall have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of this parish, as entitled to vote as owners, pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," will be held at the in the said parish, on the day of next, at in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering whether any and what sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly poor-rate for three years now last past, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund for defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate; and of giving directions for raising or borrowing such sum or sums to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders and regulations, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct.

The above is a true copy of the notice referred to in the annexed certificate †.

Minister.
} Churchwardens.
} Overseer.

Witness,

Vestry Clerk.

(B.)

Copy of Resolution for raising [*or borrowing*] Money.

County of
Parish of

At a meeting of Rate-payers and Owners of Property, whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held pursuant to notice duly

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* J. D. Pinnock, Esq., who is to be addressed, (under cover) "To the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London."

† Form (C.)

Appendix (A.) No. 8.

duly published and given, at in the said parish, on the day of 183

Chairman.

Circular for facilitating Emigration.

It was Resolved,

That the sum of be forthwith raised [*or borrowed*] by the Churchwardens and Overseers, as a fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, to be paid out of [*or charged upon*] the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied, under such rules, orders and regulations, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct. And the said Churchwardens and Overseers were directed by the said meeting to raise [*or borrow*] such sum of accordingly [*to be repaid by equal annual instalments of each, with interest not exceeding 5 l. per cent. per annum.*]*

The above is a true extract from the Vestry-book of the parish, referred to in the annexed certificate †.

Minister.
Churchwardens.
Overseers.

Witness,

Vestry Clerk.

(C.)

Copy of Certificate to Poor Law Commissioners.

County of
Parish of

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

We, the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parish, do hereby certify and declare, that at a meeting of the rate-payers and owners of property, whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at in the said parish, on the day of the resolution, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, was duly passed. And we do further certify and declare, that such meeting was duly convened and held for the purpose expressed in such resolution, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same was intended to be held, had been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given in the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the paper marked (A.) hereunto annexed, and signed by us, is a true copy of the notice of such meeting, and that such notice was published or given in the church of the said parish, on the day of last; and that the paper hereto annexed, marked (B.) and signed by us, is a true extract from the vestry-books of the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the aggregate amount of rates raised for the relief of the poor, for the three years last past, is

Given under our hands this day of 183

Minister.
Churchwardens.
Overseers.

Witness,

Vestry Clerk.

(D.)

Application to Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners.

To the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, under the 57th Geo. 3, c. 34, and other subsequent Acts.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It having been resolved, at a meeting of the rate-payers and owners of property of the parish of in the county of duly convened and held on the day of 183 , under the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the

* If the money is to be immediately paid out of the rates, take the form as it stands; if borrowed, or a charge on future rates, take the form as altered by the words in italics.

† Form (C.)

169

Appendix (A.) No. 8.

Circular for facilitating Emigration.

the Poor in England and Wales," that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parish should borrow the sum of to be charged on the poor-rates of the parish, as a fund for defraying the expenses of emigration of several poor persons having settlements in such parish and being willing to emigrate, to be repaid by equal annual instalments, with interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, within years from the time of borrowing the same.

We, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish of do hereby, in pursuance of such direction, and of the provisions of the said Act in that behalf enabling us thereto, make application for the advance in Exchequer Bills of such sum of for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Emigration, according to the tenor of such resolution.

And we do certify that such sum of does not exceed half the average yearly rate for the three years preceding the date of such resolution, and that the same will be applied under and according to such rules, orders and regulations, as the said Poor Law Commissioners shall in that behalf direct.

And we propose to secure the re-payment of such advance by annual instalments of each, with the interest which may from time to time accrue thereon, by a charge on the poor-rates of the said parish.

(signed) } Churchwardens.

Dated at
in the county of
this day of 183 } Overseers.

We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, do confirm the resolution above referred to, and do hereby testify our consent to the above application, and to the above-named Churchwardens and Overseers executing a charge upon the poor-rates of the said parish for repayment of the said sum of and interest, by the instalments, and in manner above mentioned; and to their signing an order for the delivery of the Exchequer Bill Certificate to such person or persons as they may in such order direct.

Given under our hand and seal this day of 183
(L. S.)

— No. 9. —

No. 9.

Workhouse Rules.

ORDERS and REGULATIONS to be observed in the Workhouse of the ——— Union.

Admission of Paupers.

I. PAUPERS may be received into the workhouse in any one of the following modes, and in no other; viz.

By an order of the board of guardians, signified in writing by their clerk.

By a provisional order in writing, signed by an overseer, churchwarden or relieving officer.

By the master of the workhouse, without any such order, in case of any sudden or urgent necessity.

II. No pauper shall be admitted under any written order as above-mentioned, if the same bear date more than six days before the pauper presents it, and claims to be admitted.

III. If a pauper be admitted by the provisional order of an overseer, churchwarden or relieving officer, or by the master of the workhouse, in a case of sudden and urgent necessity, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the board of guardians at their next weekly meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse or otherwise, and order accordingly.

IV. As soon as a pauper is admitted, he or she shall be placed in the probationary ward, and shall there remain until examined by the medical officer of the workhouse.

V. If the medical officer, upon such examination, pronounces the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed either in the sick ward, or the ward for lunatics and idiots not dangerous, as the medical officer shall direct.

VI. If the medical officer pronounces the pauper to be free from disease, the pauper shall be placed in that part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he or she may belong, and shall thereafter be treated according to the regulations hereinafter contained.

VII. Before removal from the probationary ward, the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in the workhouse dress; and the clothes which he or she wore upon admission shall be purified, and deposited in a place to be appropriated for that purpose, to be restored to the pauper on leaving the workhouse.

VIII. The clothing of the paupers shall be made of such materials as the board of guardians shall determine, and shall, so far as possible, be made by the paupers in the workhouse.

Appendix (A.) No. 9.

Workhouse Rules.

Classification of Paupers.

IX. The in-door paupers shall be classed as follows:—

1. Aged or infirm men.
2. Able-bodied men, and youths above 13.
3. Youths and boys above seven years old and under 13.
4. Aged or infirm women.
5. Able-bodied women, and girls above 16.
6. Girls above seven years of age and under 16.
7. Children under seven years of age.

To each class shall be assigned by the board of guardians that apartment or separate building which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and in which they shall respectively remain, unless as is hereinafter provided.

X. Provided that, if for any special reason it shall at any time appear to the majority of the board of guardians, to be desirable to suspend the above rule, on behalf of any married couple, being paupers of the first and fourth classes, the guardians shall be at liberty to agree to a resolution to that effect. Such resolution, and the special reasons for which they deem the suspension of the order to be desirable, shall be duly entered in the minute book, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consent and approval; without which, the said resolution shall be of no effect.

Any paupers of the fifth or sixth class may be taken out of their respective classes, and employed as assistants to the nurses in any of the sick wards, or in the care of infants, or as assistants in the household-work for any of the classes, except the second and third classes, and may be so employed, either constantly or occasionally.

Any pauper of the fourth class, whom the master may deem fit to perform any of the duties of nurse or of assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the wards of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh classes; and any pauper of the first class, who may by the master be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the third class to aid in their management, and superintend their behaviour.

XI. The children of the seventh class shall be placed either in a ward by themselves, or in such of the wards appropriated to the female paupers as the board of guardians shall direct. The mothers of such children to be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times. With the foregoing exceptions, no pauper of one class shall be allowed to enter the wards or yards appropriated to any other class.

XII. The paupers of the several establishments comprised in the Union shall be employed in any work which may be needed, and of which they may be capable, for the use of any or all of the establishments within the Union, or in any other way the board of guardians may direct.

Discipline and Diet.

XIII. All the paupers in the workhouse, except the sick, the aged and infirm, and the young children, shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed, at the times mentioned in the accompanying table, Form (A.), and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals as therein are stated; and these several times shall be notified by ringing a bell; and during the time of meals, silence, order and decorum shall be maintained.

XIV. Half an hour after the bell shall have been rung for rising, the names shall be called over in the several wards provided for the second, third, fifth and sixth classes, when every pauper belonging to the ward must be present, to answer to his or her name, and to be inspected by the master or matron.

XV. No pauper of the second, third, fifth or sixth classes shall be allowed to go or to remain in his or her sleeping-room, either in the time hereby allotted for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master.

XVI. As regards aged and infirm persons and children, the master and matron of the workhouse shall (subject to the directions of the board of guardians) fix such hours of rising and going to bed, and such occupation and employment, as may be suitable to their respective ages and conditions.

XVII. The meals for the aged and infirm, the sick, and children, shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the board of guardians may direct.

XVIII. The boys and girls who are inmates of the workhouse shall, for three of the working hours at least, every day, be respectively instructed in reading, writing, and in the principles of the Christian religion; and such other instructions shall be imparted to them as are calculated to train them to habits of usefulness, industry and virtue.

XIX. The diet of the paupers shall be so regulated as in no case to exceed, in quantity and quality of food, the ordinary diet of any class of able-bodied labourers living within the same district.

XX. No pauper shall be allowed to have or use any wine, beer, or other spirituous or fermented liquors, unless by the direction in writing of the medical officer, who may also order for any individual pauper such change of diet as he shall deem necessary; and the master shall report such allowance or changes of diet so made to the next meeting of guardians, who may sanction, alter or disallow the same at their discretion.

XXI. No pauper shall be allowed to work on his own account whilst an inmate of the workhouse; the Union which supports him being entitled to the full produce of his labour.

XXII. Any pauper may quit the workhouse, giving the master three hours' previous notice of his wish to do so; but no able-bodied pauper, having a family, shall so quit the house without taking the whole of such family with him or her, unless the board of guardians shall otherwise

otherwise direct; nor shall any pauper, after so quitting the house, be again received into the house, unless in one of the modes prescribed in Rule I, for the admission of paupers.

XXIII. No person shall be allowed to visit any pauper in the workhouse, except by permission of the master, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the board of guardians may direct; provided that the interview shall always take place in the presence of the master or matron, and in a room separate from the other inmates of the workhouse, unless in case of sickness; provided also, that any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, may visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of their religion; such religious assistance, and such instruction, being strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such licensed minister, and to the children of such inmates.

XXIV. No work, except the household work and cooking, shall be performed by the paupers on Sunday.

XXV. Divine service shall be performed every Sunday in the workhouse, at which all the paupers shall attend, except the sick and the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so, and except also those paupers who may object so to attend, on account of their professing religious principles differing from those of the Church of England.

XXVI. Any pauper, who shall neglect to observe such of the foregoing rules as are applicable to him or her,

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered;
Or use obscene or profane language;
Or by word or deed insult or revile any other pauper in the workhouse;
Or who shall not duly cleanse his or her person;
Or neglect or refuse to work;
Or pretend sickness;
Or who shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, or stock, or tools, or materials for work;
Or wilfully damage any property whatsoever belonging to the Union;
Or disobey any of the legal orders of the master or matron, or other superintendent;

shall be deemed disorderly, and shall be placed in apartments provided for such offenders, or shall otherwise be distinguished in dress, and placed upon such diet as the board of guardians shall prescribe.

XXVII. Any pauper who shall, within seven days, repeat one of the offences specified in Rule XXVI;

Or commit a second of the offences specified in Rule XXVI;
Or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any officer of the Union;
Or who shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness or indecency;

shall be deemed to be refractory, and shall be punished by such confinement and alteration of diet as the board of guardians shall direct, by any regulation for that purpose; but no pauper shall be confined under this rule for any misbehaviour or offence, for a longer period than 24 hours, or for such further space of time as may be necessary, in order to have such pauper carried before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Visiting Committee.

XXVIII. The guardians shall appoint a visiting committee from their own body, whose duty it shall be to examine the workhouse or workhouses of the Union once every week at the least, and, after a careful inspection, to write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the "Visitor's Book," to be kept for that purpose, and submitted regularly to the board of guardians at their weekly meeting:—

1. Is the house clean and well ventilated in every part?—if not, state particulars of every defect or omission.
2. Are the inmates generally healthy, or is there any sickness prevalent among them?—if so, state particulars, and especially if any dangerous or highly infectious case of illness exists in the house.
3. Are the able-bodied male inmates kept at work as directed by the board of guardians?—if not, and if any improvement in the mode of description of their employment can be suggested, state the same.
4. Are the able-bodied females properly employed in household work, and in such other manner as is fitting, and as the board of guardians have directed?—if not, and if any improvement can be suggested, state the same.
5. Are the aged and infirm of both sexes kept in employment, as far as they are severally able? are they all properly attended to, according to their respective conditions?—if anything objectionable is noticed, or any useful suggestion occurs, record the same.
6. Are the schools regularly attended to by the master and mistress? are the youths, boys and girls, properly instructed and set to work, and is due care taken to fit them for becoming useful and respectable members of the community?

   Are the children kept clean in their persons, and does their general conduct and behaviour appear to be properly attended to and regulated?
8. Do the inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their language and demeanour?—if not, state the exceptions, and the names of the parties failing in this respect.

9. Is the separation of all the various classes within the house strictly enforced at all times?—state particulars of every instance of deviation from the rules in this respect, if such shall have occurred; and the particular attention of the visitors is directed to this very important point of discipline.

10. Is the established dietary duly observed? and are the hours of meals regularly adhered to?

11. Is Divine service regularly performed in the house? are prayers regularly read?—inspect the chaplain's last report.

12. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?—inspect his last report.

XXIX. For the performance of the duties and ensuring the observance of the rules herein set forth, the board of guardians shall appoint any or all of the following officers and servants, with such assistants as may be deemed necessary; all such appointments to be subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, and in case the guardians shall deem it necessary to appoint a chaplain, such chaplain must be licensed and approved by the diocesan:—

The Master of the Workhouse,	The Chaplain,
The Matron of the Workhouse,	The Medical Officer,
The Schoolmaster,	The Porter,
The Schoolmistress,	The Nurses,

who shall severally perform such duties as are herein set forth, together with all such other duties as the said board of guardians shall lawfully require them to execute.

XXX. The board of guardians shall allow to the several officers and servants of the workhouse, so to be appointed, such amounts of salary or remuneration as the board may think fit, and as the Poor Law Commissioners shall sanction.

XXXI. The board of guardians shall, at their discretion, and when they think necessary, suspend from the discharge of their duties the master, matron, schoolmaster, chaplain or medical officer of the workhouse, and forthwith report the same, together with the cause of such suspension, to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for their decision thereon.

XXXII. The board of guardians shall, from time to time as they shall think necessary, dismiss any of the other officers or servants of the workhouses not enumerated in the preceding Rule XXXI, and appoint others in their room, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the powers given to the Commissioners by the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Master.

XXXIII. The following shall be the duties of the master of the workhouse:—

1. To admit paupers into the workhouse, and to cause them to be examined by the medical officer, and to cleanse, clothe and place them in the proper wards, according to the regulations herein established.

2. To enforce industry, order, punctuality and cleanliness, and the observance of the several rules herein contained, by the paupers in the workhouse, and by the several officers, servants and other persons therein employed.

3. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast and after supper every day, or cause them to be read, at which all the inmates must attend; but if any of the paupers shall profess religious principles indisposing them to unite in such service, they are to be permitted to sit apart, and not to be compelled to join in the same.

4. To inspect and call over the names of all the paupers immediately after morning prayers every day, and see that each individual is clean, and in a proper state.

5. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied adult paupers during the whole of the hours of labour; to train the youth in such employment as will best fit them for service; to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability; and to leave none who are capable of employment idle at any time.

6. To visit the sleeping wards of the first, second and third classes at 11 o'clock every day, to see that they have been all duly cleaned and properly ventilated.

7. To see that the meals of the paupers are properly dressed and served, and to superintend the distribution thereof.

8. To say or cause to be said grace before and after meals.

9. To see that the dining halls, tables and seats are cleaned after each meal.

10. To visit all the wards of the male paupers at nine o'clock every night, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights are extinguished.

11. To receive from the gatekeeper the keys of the workhouse at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at seven o'clock every morning.

12. To send for the medical officer in case any pauper is taken ill, and to take care that all sick and lunatic paupers be provided with such medicines and attendance, diet, and other necessaries, as the medical officer shall in writing direct.

13. In case any pauper shall die in the workhouse, the master shall inform the medical officer, in order that he may examine into and certify the cause thereof in writing, for the information of the board of guardians; and the master of the workhouse shall also, so far as may be practicable, forthwith inform the friends of the pauper of his or her decease, in order that they may remove the body for interment; and in case the body is not so removed within a reasonable time, the same shall be interred at the expense of the parish to which the pauper belonged.

14. The

173

Appendix (A.) No. 9.

Workhouse Rules.

14. The master shall take charge of the clothes, and other articles, if any, of such deceased pauper, and shall deliver an inventory thereof to the next meeting of the board of guardians, who shall give the necessary directions respecting the same.

15. The master shall keep the following books, which shall be constantly open to the inspection of any of the guardians of the Union, and be submitted to the board at their weekly meetings:—

An Admission and Discharge Book, according to the annexed Form (B.)

A Store Account Book, according to the annexed Form (C.)

A Work Book showing daily the several kinds of work on which the paupers are employed, and stating the numbers occupied on each description of labour; together with such explanations as shall be necessary for a clear understanding of the state of the labour department in all its details.

A Register of Births and Deaths of paupers which may take place in the workhouse.

16. At each weekly meeting of the board of guardians, to submit to the board an estimate of such provisions and other articles as will be required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the directions of the board thereupon.

17. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store, to weigh, examine and compare the same with the bills of parcels severally relating thereto; and after having proved the accuracy of such bills in all respects, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the board of guardians at their next meeting.

18. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the board of guardians of the said Union.

19. Not to purchase or procure any articles for the use of the workhouse, nor to order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture, or other articles belonging thereto, nor to pay any monies on account of the workhouse, or of the Union, without the order, in writing, of the board of guardians, being first duly entered in the Order Book provided for that purpose.

20. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order, and that all the rooms and wards in the workhouse be lime-washed twice in each year.

21. To read over to the paupers the regulations herein contained, at such times as the board of guardians shall direct.

22. To report to the board of guardians, from time to time, the names of such children, or boys and girls as it may be desirable to put out to service, or as apprentices, and take the necessary steps for effecting the same under the direction of the board of guardians.

23. To report all matters of interest or importance, as the same shall occur, to the guardians, and to keep them informed of the state of the workhouse in every department, as well as of the condition of the Union generally, as far as he may be able to learn the same; and to offer suggestions to the guardians for the correction of abuses, and the introduction of improvements in the management of the workhouse; and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the board of guardians, and likewise the rules, orders and regulations already, or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Matron.

XXXIV. The following shall be the duties of the matron of the workhouse:—

1. To see that the in-door work of the establishment is, as far as possible, performed by the female paupers maintained therein.

2. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the whole of the hours of labour; and to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability.

3. To visit all the wards of the females and children every night, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and the fires and lights duly extinguished.

4. To pay particular attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the female paupers and children; to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons, and to train them up in such employments as will best fit them for service.

5. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the clothing supplied to the female paupers and pauper children; and also the linen supplied to the male paupers of the Union; and to take care that all such clothing or linen be marked with the name of the Union.

6. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen and stockings once a week, and that all the beds be supplied with clean sheets once a month.

7. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and any other linen in use in the house, and to superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up the same, and not to permit any to be dried in the sleeping wards, or in the sick or lunatic wards.

8. To take care, with the assistance of the nurses, of the sick paupers and young children in the workhouse; to see that they are clean in their persons, and to provide such diet for the sick paupers and the young children as the medical officer shall direct, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.

Appendix (A.) No. 9.

Workhouse Rules.

9. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in

Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers.

The cleansing and clothing of female paupers on their admission.

The cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining halls, and all parts of the premises.

The placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing and linen belonging to the Union.

10. And generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the board of guardians, and the rules, orders and regulations issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Chaplain.

XXXV. In any case in which it shall have been deemed necessary to appoint a chaplain, the following shall be his duties :—

1. To read prayers, and preach a sermon to the paupers, every Sunday.

2. To administer the Sacrament to such of the paupers as may be desirous of receiving the same, at least once every three months.

3. To examine and catechise the children, at least once every month, and after each of such examinations, to record the same, and state the general progress and condition of the children, and the moral and religious state of the inmates generally, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be laid before the board of guardians at their next meeting. In which book also the chaplain shall insert the date of each of his attendances at the workhouse.

4. To visit the sick paupers in the workhouse, when especially applied to for that purpose by the master or matron, and generally to watch over the moral and religious conduct of all the individuals of the establishment.

Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

XXXVI. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the workhouse :—

To instruct the boys and girls in the house, as directed in Rule XVIII, and to assist the master and the matron in the performance of their several duties, and in the maintenance of order and due subordination in the workhouse.

Medical Officer.

XXXVII. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer :—

1. To attend at the workhouse at such stated times as may be directed by the board of guardians, and also when sent for by the master or matron of the workhouse, in cases of sudden illness, accident or other emergency ; and at all such other times as the state of the sick or lunatic patients within the workhouse may render necessary.

2. To examine into the state of the patients in the sick and lunatic wards ; and also into the state of those sick paupers who have not yet been removed there, and also to examine into the state of the paupers on their admission into the workhouse.

3. To ascertain and report to the board of guardians, the cause and circumstances of every death which may take place in the workhouse.

4. To give all necessary directions as to the diet, classification and treatment of sick and lunatic paupers, and to provide the requisite medicines, and to make up in writing, in the form and according to the instructions in schedule (D.), a register of the sickness and mortality which may have obtained amongst the paupers in the workhouse, together with such remarks on their general health and state as he may deem fitting, to be laid before the guardians at each weekly meeting of the board. In which book also the medical officer shall insert the date of every attendance at the workhouse.

Porter.

XXXVIII. The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse :—

1. To keep the gate, and not to suffer any person, except the officers of the workhouse, or of the Union, or such person or persons as may be duly authorized by the Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, to enter into, or go out of the house, without the leave of the master or matron.

2. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the premises, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors or other articles contrary to law or to the regulations herein provided.

3. To search any pauper or other person whom he may suspect to have possession of any spirits or prohibited articles.

4. To examine all parcels taken out of the house, and prevent the undue removal of any goods from the premises.

5. To lock all outer-doors, and take the keys to the master at nine o'clock every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at seven, or at such hours as shall be directed.

6. The

175

Appendix (A.) No. 9.

Workhouse Rules.

6. To assist in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse.

7. To keep the master informed of all things affecting the security, order and interests of the establishment, and to obey all legal directions of the board of guardians, and the master, and such orders and regulations as shall from time to time be issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of in the year 183 .

(A.)

—	Hour of Rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for setting to work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for leaving off Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to Bed.
From 25 March to 29 September -	5 o'clock.	From 6 to 7.	7 o'clock.	From 12 to 1.	6 o'clock.	6 to 7.	8.
From 29 September to 25 March -	7 o'clock.	From ½ past 7 to 8.	8 o'clock.	From 12 to 1.	6 o'clock.	6 to 7.	8.

(B.)

ADMITTED.													DISCHARGED.										
When admitted.	Name.	Age.	Number.	Description, Occupation, Trade, or Profession.	Of what Religious Persuasion.	By whose Order.	Settlement.	Circumstances which occasioned the necessity for Relief, and general observations.	Numbers admitted.					When discharged.	Name.	Time in the House.		Under what circumstances discharged.	By whose Order.	Observations on Character and Behaviour in the Workhouse.	Numbers Discharged.				
									Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Weeks.	Days.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.

(C.)

ACCOUNT OF THE DAILY EXPENDITURE OF STORES AND PROVISIONS IN THE WORKHOUSE OF

Date.		Folio in Weekly Check Book.	Day of the Week.	Numbers in the House.		Daily weights and quantities of Food, as per Diet Table, to each Person.	Bread.	Meat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Candles.	Soap.	Caols.	Flour.
				Male.	Female		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	qts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.

(D.)

REGISTER OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

Folio.	Name of the Patient.	Age.	Occupation.	To what Parish belonging.	Name of Disease.	Day of Commencement.	Treatment.	Day of Termination of Disease.	Event.	Wine and Necessaries ordered for the Patient.

Appendix (A.) No. 10.

No. 10.—WORKHOUSE PLANS—(*placed at the end of the Appendix.*)

No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

— No. 11. —

——— Union.

Order for the Keeping, Examining and Auditing of the Accounts of the above Union, and of the several Parishes of which it is composed.

In pursuance of the powers given to us in and by an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, do hereby order, as follows:—

I. In reference to the separate Parochial Accounts of the several Parishes in the above-mentioned Union:—

1. From and after the churchwardens and overseers, and the assistant overseer (all of whom we shall hereinafter designate and include under the name of parish officers) of every parish and place comprised in the above-mentioned Union, or some or one of them, shall, at the expense of such parish or place, provide, and shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the Schedule marked (A.) hereunto annexed, punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books of account, namely,— Schedule (A.)

Form 1. The Rate Book, wherein shall be inserted particulars of the assessment, amount, payment or non-payment of the poor-rate of such parish or place; the form of which book we have also given at the foot of the rules and regulations made by us on the formation of the Union.

Form 2. The Rate Receipt Check-book, the leaves of which shall respectively contain receipts for rates, and counterparts of such receipts, to be filled up and signed by two of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of such parish or place, such receipts to be detached from the said book, and issued to the respective rate-payers of such parish or place, as and when they shall pay such rates, and such counterparts to be retained by such parish officers in the said book.

Form 3. The General Receipt Check-book, the leaves of which shall respectively contain receipts and counterparts of receipts, to be filled up and signed in like manner, for any payments made for the use of such parish or place other than rates; such receipts to be detached and issued to the persons who shall make such payments, and such counterparts to be retained as above mentioned.

A Book of Receipts and Payments, on the pages of one side of which shall be entered, in separate items, in order of time, and under the true dates, an account of all monies received by such parish officers in respect of the poor-rate; or in respect of the rents or profits of any lands or tenements belonging to such parish or place, and applicable to the use of the poor; or from the natural relations of paupers under the provisions of the law in that behalf; or from the fathers or mothers of bastard children; or in repayment or recovery of money lent to poor persons; or in respect of fines or payments made under the orders of magistrates; or in respect of payments made by claimants to vote, or purchasers of lists of voters; or of any other matter whatever having reference to the rates for the relief of the poor of such parish or place. And on the opposite pages of such book shall be entered, in like manner, an account of all monies paid, under the written authority of the board of guardians as directed in our rules and regulations above referred to; or in respect of the county or hundred rate; or in respect of relief in kind, administered by such parish officers, in cases of necessity; or in respect of costs of any proceedings at law, or before magistrates, or in equity, on account of such parish or place; or in respect of the voters or jury lists; or any charges required or authorized by any statute or local Act, to be paid out of the poor-rates; or in respect of the repairs or outgoings affecting the lands or tenements belonging to such parish or place; or in respect of other expenses which may lawfully be defrayed out of the poor-rates by such parish officers.

Form 4. 2. And we do further order, that the officers of every such parish or place shall duly make out a Quarterly Balance Sheet, according to the Form numbered 4, in the said Schedule (A.), exhibiting the sums collected and received, and the sums disbursed and paid by them, as is required by the 20th section of our rules and regulations above referred to.

Form 5. 3. And shall, at the end of the Michaelmas quarter of every year, accurately and truly make out a terrier and inventory of the lands, tenements, stock, monies, goods and effects belonging to such parish or place, or given or applicable to the use of the poor thereof, according to the Form numbered 5, in the said Schedule (A.)

II. And, in reference to the General Accounts of the Union above mentioned, we do hereby order, as follows:—

1. From the day aforesaid, the clerk to the board of guardians shall, at the common charge of the parishes comprised therein, provide, and shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the Schedule marked (B.) hereunto annexed, punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books of account; namely,— Schedule (B.)

The Minute Book, which, by our rules and regulations above referred to, we have ordered to be kept, and in which shall be entered minutes of all monies received and paid, all orders and

and cheques given, all accounts examined and allowed, all salaries ordered to be paid, as well as all other business, proceedings and transactions of the board of guardians at any of their meetings.

Order for keeping Accounts.

A Ledger, in which shall be entered and posted up, under proper heads of account, duly arranged, the various items of money transactions contained in the Minute Book.

The Order Check-book, on one part or margin of the leaves of which shall be written all orders given by the board of guardians for provisions, stores, repairs, and on other accounts; and on the other part or margin of such leaves shall be written counterparts or minutes of such orders, such orders to be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesmen or other persons dealt with or employed, and such counterparts or minutes to be retained in the same. Form 6.

The Provisions' Check-book, which shall contain an account of provisions, stores, and fuel, to be debited for every article received, and credited from the accounts in the Provision and Clothing Expenditure Books of every master of a workhouse, and every relieving officer in the said Union, for every article expended, and shall from those accounts be balanced weekly. Form 7.

The Clothing Check-book, in which shall be inserted an account of the quantity and description of clothing which shall be received into every workhouse of the Union, and when and in what manner such clothing shall be disposed of, and which book shall be balanced weekly from the Clothing Expenditure Book to be kept by every master of a workhouse in such Union. Form 8.

The Inventory Book, in which shall be inserted the particulars of all the furniture, fixtures, and utensils of the workhouses in such Union, and the stock and other like property belonging to such Union, not included in the Provisions' and Clothing Expenditure Books, and every particular as to the use, sale, working up, or disposal thereof. Form 9.

The Estimate Book, in which shall be entered from time to time the estimates to be made quarterly, according to the Form numbered 10 in the said Schedule (B.), of the amount of money which may be deemed necessary for the relief of the poor and the general purposes of the Union, and the proportions in which such amount is to be divided among the several parishes comprised in the Union, and to be submitted to the board of guardians, at the meeting next before the quarter for which supplies of money shall be required, and to be by them examined, and the proportion ascertained and determined. Form 10.

2. And we do further order, that the clerk to the board of guardians in every such Union shall make up and balance the accounts of such Union at the end of every quarter, and shall, under the direction of the board of guardians, prepare therefrom, and from the Pauper Description and Relief Books hereinafter mentioned, a quarterly abstract of the Union accounts, according to the form and instructions in the said Schedule (B.), numbered 11, showing the then present number of paupers of all classes actually receiving relief, and the account of receipt and expenditure for the last quarter, and which abstract shall be signed by the chairman at the last meeting of the board of guardians in such quarter, and shall be submitted to the auditor appointed for such Union. Form 11.

3. And we do further order, that the clerk shall, as soon as he shall receive notice of the day appointed for the auditing of the quarterly accounts of such Union, cause a notice of such audit, in the Form numbered 12, in the said Schedule (B.), to be affixed on the external gate or door of every workhouse in such Union, and continue the same so affixed, until such audit shall take place. And the said clerk shall, three clear days before the day appointed for auditing the accounts of such Union, deposit the said quarterly abstract, together with the vouchers with which the same is to be verified, in the board-room of the guardians of such Union, and shall permit the same abstract and vouchers, and any and every of them, to be inspected, examined and copied by any rate-payer in such Union at any reasonable hour of any day, between that on which they shall be so deposited, and the day appointed for the auditing thereof. Form 12.

4. And we do further order, that the clerk shall, within 14 days after each quarterly audit, furnish to the officers of every parish or place comprised in such Union, a statement showing the contribution and expenditure for each parish in such Union for the preceding quarter, according to the Form in the said Schedule (B.), numbered 13. Form 13.

5. And we do further order, that the clerk shall, under the direction of the auditor appointed for the Union, make up from the quarterly balance sheets of the several parishes and places in the said Union, such balance sheets to be furnished to the clerk by the auditor, an abstract of the parochial accounts, according to the Form in the said Schedule (B.), numbered 14, and shall submit the same, when made, to the auditor; and when such accounts are allowed by the auditor, the clerk shall transmit a copy to us the Poor Law Commissioners. Form 14.

III. And, in reference to the Workhouse Accounts in such Union, we do hereby order, as follows:—

From the time aforesaid, the master of every workhouse or poor-house (both of which we shall hereinafter include and designate under the name of workhouse), situate in or belonging to the said Union, shall, according to the forms and directions given in this our order, and in the Schedule marked (C.), hereunto annexed, punctually enter up, and accurately keep the following books of account, to be provided at the common charge of the parishes in such Union, namely,— Schedule (C.)

The Admission and Discharge Book, in which an account of all persons admitted into and discharged from such workhouse shall be kept. Form 15.

Form 16. The Provisions' Expenditure Book, in which an account of all provisions and fuel actually consumed from the stores of such workhouse, either in or out of the house, shall be kept.

Form 17. The Clothing Expenditure Book, in which a similar account shall be kept of the disposal of every article of clothing or bedding furnished to such workhouse.

Form 18. The Register of Births, in which a minute of every birth which shall from time to time take place in such workhouse shall be inserted.

Form 19. The Register of Deaths, in which a minute of every death which shall from time to time take place in such workhouse shall be inserted.

Form 20. The In-door Labour Book, in which shall be inserted the quantity and description of work, if any, performed by each pauper daily, and in what manner the proceeds are accounted for, with such other particulars as may exhibit the state and mode of employment in such workhouse.

IV. And, in reference to the Out-door Relief Accounts of such Union, we do hereby order, as follows:—

1. From the time aforesaid every relieving officer of every district in such Union shall punctually enter up and accurately keep, according to the forms and directions given in this Schedule (D.) our order, and in the Schedule marked (D.), hereunto annexed, the following books of account, to be provided for that purpose at the common charge of the parishes in such Union, namely,—

Form 21. The Out-Relief Book, in which such relieving officer shall enter the applications from time to time made for relief, and the particulars which, on making the examination into the merits of the case, required by our former orders and regulations, he shall collect, as well as the relief actually given.

Form 22. The Pauper Description Book, which shall contain the names and description of all the out-door paupers in the district of such officer, and which said book shall be indexed alphabetically.

Form 23. The General Weekly Abstract of Out-door Relief, in which shall be inserted the total amount of out-door relief distributed by such relieving officer, on account of each pauper of the several parishes of his district.

Form 24. The Out-door Receipt and Expenditure Book, in which an account shall be inserted of all the monies, provisions, and other articles received by such relieving officer, and the parishes to the paupers of which the same were distributed.

Form 25. The Out-door Labour Book, in which shall be inserted the particulars of the work performed by out-door paupers, and the earnings received on account of such work, and the parishes to which such paupers belong.

2. And to the end that, whenever application may be made for relief to the board of of guardians of any such Union, the circumstances of the party applying may be fully known, we do further order that such relieving officer shall regularly attend the meetings of the board of guardians, and shall lay before them the several books hereinbefore required to be kept by him.

V. And, in reference to the Settlement and Examination of Accounts, Bills and Demands, in the said Union, we do hereby order, as follows:—

1. No bill or demand, exceeding 1*l.*, brought against the said Union, shall be payable out of the poor-rates, unless and until it shall have been allowed either by the board of guardians, or by some committee or person specially authorized by them for that purpose.

2. Every payment exceeding 3*l.* shall be made through a cheque drawn upon the treasurer of the Union, and signed by the chairman and two guardians present at a meeting of the board.

3. Cheques which shall not be presented to the treasurer of the Union previous to the termination of the quarter in which they were given, shall become void, without prejudice, however, to the right of the creditor to demand from the board of guardians a new cheque, upon satisfactorily explaining the reason why the former cheque was not presented.

4. All bills and demands shall be brought in before the expiration of the quarter in which they were incurred, and shall be examined and paid within that quarter.

5. If among the bills and demands against the said Union there shall be any which, from some unavoidable circumstance, could not be sent in, examined, ordered for payment, or paid within the quarter in which they were incurred, the same shall only be paid afterwards, in virtue of a special resolution of the board of guardians, to be signified to the treasurer of the Union.

6. The clerk to the board of guardians shall procure every week, from the treasurer of the Union, a statement of the sums of money and cheques which the treasurer shall have received and paid during the past week, and shall lay the same statement before the board at their weekly meeting.

7. Every person whose bill or demand shall be paid or settled by cheque or otherwise, shall give a written receipt on a proper stamp (if the amount should require a stamp) for the money or cheque received by him; and if any cheque should not be paid when duly presented, the demand of the creditor to whom it was given shall remain in full force, notwithstanding any receipt given by him.

8. The board of guardians, in the examination and passing of bills, shall refer to the counterparts

counterparts in the Order Check-book of the orders sanctioning the expenditure, and shall, if they think fit, require the party to whom the order was issued to produce it.

9. And we do further order, that no bill or demand exceeding in amount 40*s.*, brought against any parish or place in the above-mentioned Union, for any charge payable out of the poor-rate, shall be paid, unless and until it has been allowed by two overseers, or one churchwarden and one overseer, of such parish or place.

10. And we do further order, that all bills and demands against any parish or place shall be brought in, examined, and paid within the parochial year, and, as far as possible, within the quarter in which they were incurred.

11. And we do further order, that the officers of every parish and place within the said Union shall attend at the time and place appointed for the audit of the quarterly accounts, and shall produce all books and vouchers containing or relating to their accounts for the inspection of the auditor, the board of guardians, the clerk to the board of guardians, and any rate-payer and owner of property in their parish.

12. And we do further order, that the officers of every parish and place comprised in the said Union shall, when they shall have received the quarterly statement of contribution and expenditure, hereinbefore ordered to be furnished to them by the clerk to the board of guardians, submit the same to the next vestry or parochial meeting in such parish or place, and permit such statement to be inspected, copied or examined by any rate-payer of such parish or place at any reasonable hour of the day-time for 14 days after the receipt of such statement.

13. And we do further order, that the quarterly abstracts of Union and parish accounts, hereinbefore required to be made out by the clerk to the board of guardians, shall be presented to the said board at their last meeting in the quarter, or when they shall appoint, and shall be examined by them, with the books of account of the said Union and parishes, and, if approved, shall be signed by the chairman of such meeting.

VI. And in reference to the Auditing of Accounts, Bills and Demands in the said Union and Parishes, we do hereby order, as follows:—

1. The auditor appointed for the said Union shall give to the clerk to the board of guardians, and to the officers of the several parishes and places in the said Union, six clear days' notice in writing of the day, hour and place, on and at which he intends to audit the said accounts; and that he shall for that purpose fix some day, within the time mentioned in our rules and regulations above referred to, namely, within 30 days of Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day and Christmas-day respectively.

2. In auditing the said accounts the said auditor shall see that they are presented in proper form, and that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in detail, and are supported by adequate vouchers and authority, and shall ascertain that all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into the account, and shall examine whether the expenditure in all cases is such as might be lawfully made, and shall strike out such payments and charges as are not authorized by some provision of the law, or by virtue of our orders, rules or regulations, or under legal process.

3. The said auditor shall cast up and compute the said accounts, so as to ascertain the accuracy thereof, and shall strike a general balance, in order to show the sum due to or from the officer rendering the same at the time of audit.

4. That the said auditor shall receive the objections in writing of any rate-payer in the said Union to the said accounts, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objections, and make a decision respecting the same.

5. If the said auditor should doubt the correctness of any account, or any charge in an account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other officer of the said Union or parishes, or (if the doubt shall have arisen respecting any goods stated to have been supplied for the use of the said Union) the persons represented to have supplied the goods, and any other person who, in the judgment of the said auditor, shall be able to give information thereof, to appear before him, and to produce any accounts, books or papers in their possession relating thereto, which he may require, and shall examine such officers or other persons respecting such account, item or charge, and shall require them to subscribe a declaration in writing as to the correctness thereof, first forewarning them of the penalties incurred under the Poor Law Amendment Act, by persons subscribing a false declaration. And any paid officer who shall fail to comply with the requisition of the said auditor to appear before him, and to produce documents of which he may be in the possession, shall, on report thereof to us made, be liable to be dismissed from his office.

6. If the said auditor should be of opinion that any money, goods or chattels belonging to such Union, or any parish therein, have been purloined, embezzled, or wilfully wasted or misapplied by any officer or person accounting, he shall collect such evidence as he may think necessary to ascertain the amount or value of such money, goods or chattels, and shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account, and shall

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

direct and require the board of guardians to proceed against any paid officer so offending, under the provision in that behalf contained in the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Order for keeping Accounts.

7. And the said auditor shall examine and correct and sign the quarterly abstracts of the Union and parish accounts, hereinbefore required to be made by the clerk to the board of guardians, and shall transmit the same, when so corrected, to us, the said Poor Law Commissioners.

Given under our hands and seal this day of in the year 183 .

SCHEDULE (A.)

Containing the Forms of the Parish Accounts to be kept by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several Parishes in the Union.

Form 1.—The Rate Book.

No. of Assessment.	Name of Occupier.	No. of Votes.	Name of Owner.	No. of Votes.	Description of Property for which Rated.	Name of the House, Lands, or Premises, or Situation thereof.	Rental or Annual Value of Property.	Amount at which the Property is Assessed.	Amount of Poor-rate to be Collected at in the £.	Amount of Arrear of former Rate, if any.	Total Amount to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Date when so Collected.

Form 2.—The Rate Receipt Check-Book.

183 . No.

Poor's Rate for Parish, made the day of 183 , at pence in the pound.

Mr.

Assessment

£.

Note.—This part is to be retained by the Parish Officer.

No.

Parish of

Received the day of 183 , of Mr. pound shilling and pence, of the Poor's Rate for Parish, made the day of 183 , at pence in the pound.

£.

A. B. } Overseers or
C. D. } Churchwardens.

Form 3.—The General Receipt Check-Book.

Parish of

Estate or Charity.

No.

Received of Mr. the day of pound shilling pence, on behalf of said Estate.

£.

} Churchwarden.
} Overseer.

Parish of

Estate or Charity.

No.

Received the day of 183 , of Mr. pound shilling and pence, being One Quarter's Rent to due to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parish, as Trustees of the said Estate.

£.

} Churchwarden.
} Overseer.

Parish of

No.

Received the day of 183 , of Mr. pound shilling and pence One Week's Maintenance of bastard Child.

£.

Overseer.

Parish of

No.

Received the day of 183 , of Mr. pound shilling and pence, on account of One Week's Maintenance of bastard Child of

£.

} Churchwarden.
} Overseer.

Form 4.—Parish of Union of
of the Churchwardens and Overseers, from QUARTERLY BALANCE SHEET
to .

RECEIVED.	£. s. d.	DISBURSED.	£. s. d.
From Rate, allowed by Magistrates on -		To the Treasurer of the Union, by Order of the Board of Guardians - - - - -	
From Rate, allowed by Magistrates on -		To Cost of Relief in kind, administered out of the Workhouse to cases of necessity, as per annexed List.	
From Fathers and Mothers of Bastard Children		To Mothers of Children born Bastards - -	
From the natural Relations of Paupers - -		Expenses before Magistrates - - -	
In Repayment of Loans under Magistrates' Orders - - - - - - - -		County Rate - - - - - - -	
In Repayment under Orders of Removal -		For printing List of Voters - - - -	
From Rents or Profits of Parish Estates - -		Ditto List of Objections to Voters -	
From Fines paid over by Orders of Magistrates		Ditto Jury List - - - - -	
Shillings paid by Claimants to vote - -		For Poundage to H. J., Collector - - -	
Proceeds of Sale of Lists of Voters - -		For Rates and Repairs of Parish Tenement at M.	
		To Balance - - -	

CLAIMS OF THE PARISH.	£. s. d.	LIABILITIES OF THE PARISH.	£. s. d.
Amount of First Rate uncollected - - -		Bill delivered by Mr. , Attorney, for Expenses at Sessions - - - - -	
Ditto of Second ditto - - - -		Bill delivered by J. H., Carpenter, for Repairs of Parish Tenement at N. - - -	

Note.—Other sources of Income and Outlets of Expenditure, Claims and Liabilities, must in like manner be specified.

Form 5.—TERRIER OF LANDS.

	Names of the Estates.	Tenure of Estates.	Names of the Parishes or Places where Situate.	Names of the Tenants or Occupiers.	Yearly Amount of Rent or Profits received.	Present Application of Rents.	Date of Original Gift or Conveyance, and Trusts thereof.	Names of the present Trustees.	Incumbrances on the Estate.	Remarks.
1.										

INVENTORY OF FUNDS, SECURITIES AND MONEY.

	Amount of Principal Fund.	Nature of Security in which invested.	Amount of Yearly Income.	Present Application of Income.	Date of Original Gift or Conveyance, and Trusts thereof.	Trustees in whose Names standing.	Remarks.
1.							
2.							

INVENTORY OF GOODS.

The usual Form.

183

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Containing the Forms of the General Accounts of the Union to be kept by the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Form 6 *a*.—The Order Check-Book.

Folio in Minute Book.		
	No. 183 Mr. Goods ordered, with the price Work ordered Signature of the Officer who signs the Order *N. B.* This Check is to be retained.	No. 183 Mr. Please to supply for the use of Workhouse [or please to do Work, and find Materials for the Union of .] Signature of the Officer who signs the Order *N. B.* This Order must be preserved by the party to whom it is issued, as no account will be passed unless it be produced.

Form 6 *b*.—Check-Book of Admissions and Discharges into and from the Workhouse.

——— Union.

No.
To admit
Age
Parish
Date
A. B., Chairman.

No.
To Master of the Workhouse at
Admit aged wife and children, belonging to the Parish of in this Union [*here state cause of admission*].
By the Board of Guardians, this day of 183
(signed) Chairman.

——— Union.

No.
Discharge
Parish
Date
A. B., Chairman.

No.
To Master of the Workhouse at
Discharge aged wife and children, belonging to the parish of in this Union [*here state cause of discharge*].
By the Board of Guardians, this day of 183
(signed) Chairman.

The Minute Book and Ledger.

The forms and modes of keeping these books are exhibited in detail and example in the circular letter of the Board accompanying this order.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 7.—The Provisions' Check-Book.

When Received.	Of whom Received.	No. of Invoice.	Folio in Ledger.	Provisions received.														Other Provisions.	When Consumed.	How consumed.	Folio in Expenditure Book.	Provisions consumed.														Other Provisions.
				Bread.	Meat. lbs.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Potatoes. lbs.	Peas. qrts.	Oatmeal. lbs.	Candles. lbs.	Soap. lbs.	Coals.	Flour. lbs.								Bread.	Meat. lbs.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Potatoes. lbs.	Peas. qrts.	Oatmeal. lbs.	Candles. lbs.	Soap. lbs.	Coals.	Flour. lbs.		

The Receipt side of this Book is to be filled up from the Invoices of Provisions supplied to the Workhouse, and the opposite side from the Master's Provision Expenditure Book. It is to be balanced weekly.

185

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 8.—The Clothing Check-Book.

When Received.	Of whom Received.	Number of Invoice.	Folio in Ledger.	Clothing or Materials Received.																		When Consumed.	How Consumed.	Folio in Weekly Expenditure Book.	Clothing Consumed.																	
				Blankets.	Sheeting.	yds.	Rugs.	Linen Shirting.	yds.	Cotton Shirting.	yds.	Woollen Cloth.	yds.	Fustian.	yds.	Flannel.	yds.	Canvass.	yds.	Stockings.	Leather.	lbs.				Blankets.	Sheeting.	yds.	Rugs.	Linen Shirting.	yds.	Cotton Shirting.	yds.	Woollen Cloth.	yds.	Fustian.	yds.	Flannel.	yds.	Canvass.	yds.	Stockings.	Leather.	lbs.

The Receipt side of this Book is to be made up from the Invoices of Cloth, &c. supplied to the Workhouse, and the opposite side from the Master's Expenditure Books. It is to be balanced weekly.

Bonnets.	Hats.	Other Articles.

Bonnets.	Hats.	Other Articles.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 9.—The Inventory Book.

Page 1.

House.	Fixtures.	Furniture.	Utensils.	Other Effects.
Board Room - -				
Day Rooms - -				
Sleeping Rooms -				
Kitchen - - -				
Brewhouse, &c. - -				

Page 2.

Laundry - - -	Linen, &c.

Page 3.

Work Rooms - -	Stock, Implements, &c.

Page 4.

Yard - - -	

Page 5.

Garden - - -	

Form 10.—ESTIMATE of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Maintenance and Relief of the Poor and the Support of the Establishment in the Union, for the Quarter ending day of 183 .

ESTIMATED ASSESSMENT.

	Average Amount of Rates.	Proportion of Charge for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Proportion of the Charges for supporting the Union Establishment.	Total Assessment for the Quarter.	£. s. d.
To Parish of	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
—					
—					
—					
—					
—					
—					
—					
			£.		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PROVISIONS FOR WORKHOUSE:			
Bread			
Meat			
Cheese, &c.			
Meal, Peas, &c.			
Potatoes			
Coals			
Candles, Soap, Starch			
Clothes			
Out Relief			
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES:			
Salaries. Master	£. per ann.		
Matron	–		
Schoolmaster	–		
Schoolmistress	–		
Porter	–		
Clerk of Union	–		
Relieving Officer	–		
Chaplain	–		
Auditor	–		
Medical Attendance	–		
Furniture, Repairs and Alterations			
Insurance			
Stationery, Stamps			
Balance	£.		
	£.		

We, the undersigned Guardians of the Poor of the Union, having ascertained that the sum of *l.* will be required, agreeably to the above Estimate, for the maintenance of the Poor in the Workhouse [*or* Workhouses], the Relief of the Out-door Poor, and the support of the Establishment of the said Union, for the Quarter ending do hereby order and direct that the Parishes composing the Union be severally assessed in the proportions herein stated, and that warrants be forthwith issued to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Parishes, authorizing and requiring them to pay over to the Treasurer of the Union, or to such other person as we may appoint, the sums hereby assessed upon them, within days from the receipt thereof. As witness our hands, this day of 183 .

A. B. Presiding Chairman,
C. D., *E. F.* Guardians.

187

Form

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS, OF ALL CLASSES,

during the Quarter ending the day of 183

PARISHES.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED.																																					TOTAL.
	Aged and Infirm of both Sexes.			Orphan and Foundling Children.		Illegitimate Children.		Insane Persons and Lunatics.			Idiots.		Able-bodied.																										
		Out-door.											Alleged insufficiency of Earnings.		Who had lost work or Place.		On account of Temporary Sickness.		Whose Families were Relieved on account of Sickness.		Families Relieved on account of the Number.		Families Destitute on account of Misconduct of Parent.		Names of the other Classes not included in the Preceding.			Total Number of Poor receiving Relief.								
	In-door.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In Lunatic Asylums, or elsewhere.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.				In-door.	Out-door.									
Total - -																																						
Increase* -																																						
Diminution*																																						

* The Increase and Diminution to be stated on a comparison of the corresponding Quarter of last Year.

Average Weekly Cost per Head of the In-door Paupers.				Workhouses now in Use.							
——	Adults.	Children.	Insane Persons.	Houses, where situate.	Classes of Paupers.	Number in each.	Number of In-door Paupers of all Classes at Commencement of the Quarter.	Total Number of all Classes admitted during the Quarter.	Total Number Discharged.	Number of Deaths in the Quarter.	Present Number of In-door Paupers.
Food - - -											
Clothing - -											
General Charges -											
Total - - -											

Officers on Service in the Union.

Name.	Office.	Salary.

189

11.

ACTUALLY RELIEVED, AND THE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED,
in the Union.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Amount contributed by each Parish during the Quarter.	Earnings of Paupers in the House.	Received from other Sources.	Total Amount of Receipts.	In-maintenance Charges against each Parish.	Out-door Relief Charge against each Parish.	Establishment Charges for each Parish.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

AVERAGE CONTRACT PRICES, during the Quarter, of PROVISIONS and other Articles used in the Union.

——	Bread.	Meat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Candles.	Soap.	Coals.	Flour.			
Quantity - -		stone	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	qts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	ton				
Description* -	of Brown	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of			
Price - - -	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at			

* As set forth in the Contracts.

A true Abstract from the Pauper Description and Relief Books, and the Ledger, of the Union, on this the day of 183 .

(signed) *D. C.*,
Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

This Abstract has been submitted to me, together with the Union Accounts, with which I have compared it; and I hereby certify, that the Items it contains are correctly abstracted therefrom.

(signed) *A. B.*, Auditor.

(Dated) Union,
the day of 183 .

Form 12.—FORM OF NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order made by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, the Quarterly Abstract of the Accounts of the Union , together with the Vouchers thereof, is deposited at the Board Room in Workhouse, and will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any Owner or Rate-payer in the said Union, at any reasonable hour of any day, until the day of . And that on the last-mentioned day the said Accounts will be audited by at ; when and where any Owner or Rate-payer, who may object to any matter contained in the said Accounts, may attend, and his objection will be heard.

Dated the day of , 183 .

D. C., Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Appendix (A.) No. 10.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 13.

STATEMENT showing the CONTRIBUTIONS and EXPENDITURE for each Parish in the Union, for the Quarter ending 183 .

PARISHES.	In-maintenance and Out-relief of Paupers.				Total of particular Expenses.	Proportion of Establishment Charges, calculated on the Averages of each Parish.	Total Charge for each Parish for Maintenance, Out-relief, and towards Establishment.	Amount of Assessment on each Parish, as per Quarterly Estimate Book.	Amount of Surplus Payments in Treasurer's Hands.	Amount of Deficient Payments due to the Treasurer.
	No. of In-door Paupers.	Cost.	No. of Out-door Paupers.	Cost.						
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TOTALS - -										

This Statement has been made under the direction of the Board of Guardians, the day of 183 .

(signed) *A. B.*, Chairman.
D. C., Board of Guardians.

A Statement in this Form, filled up, should be furnished to each Parish of the Union by the Clerk, and under the direction of the Board of Guardians.

Form 14.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT of the Separate Accounts of each Parish of Union.

Parishes.	RECEIPTS IN EACH PARISH.										SEPARATE EXPENDITURE OF EACH PARISH.								
	From Rate.	From the Parents of Bastards.	From the Relations of Paupers.	Repayments under Orders of Removal.	Repayments of Loans.	From Parish Estates.	Fines by Order of Magistrates.	Registration Receipts.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Relief in Kind in Cases of Necessity.	County Rate.	Expenses before Magistrates.	Printing.	Salaries.	Repairs of Parish Houses.	Contribution to Union.	Other Expenses.	Total Disbursed.

A true Abstract from the Quarterly Balance Sheets of the several Parishes in the Union, made this day of 183 .

(signed) *A. B.*, Chairman.
D. C., Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

This Abstract has been made under my direction; I have compared it with the Quarterly Balance Sheets of the several Parishes in the Union, and I hereby certify that it is correct. Dated day of 183 .

(signed) *B. A.*, Auditor.

L 3

Appendix (A.) No. 11. Order for keeping Accounts.

191

SCHEDULE (C.)

Containing the FORMS of the ACCOUNTS of the WORKHOUSE to be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.

Form 15.—The ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.

ADMITTED.																DISCHARGED.										
When Admitted.	Name.	Age.	Number.	Folio in Pauper Description Book.	Description, Occupation, Trade, or Profession.	Of what Religious Persuasion.	By whose Order Admitted.	Settlement.	General Observations.	Numbers Admitted.					When Discharged.	Name.	Time in the House.		Under what Circumstances Discharged.	By whose Order.	Observations on Condition at the Time of Admission, or on general Character and Behaviour in Workhouse.	Numbers Discharged.				
										Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Weeks.	Days.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.

This is a Transcript of the Form set forth in the Workhouse Regulations (B).

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 16.—The Provision Expenditure Book.

Account of the Daily Expenditure of Provisions in the Workhouse of

Date.	Folio in Weekly Check Book.	Day of the Week.	Numbers in the House.		Bread.	Meat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Candles.	Soap.	Coals.	Flour.	Other Provisions.
			Males.	Females.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	qts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 17.—Clothing Expenditure Book.

Daily Consumption of Clothing in the Workhouse of

Date.	Folio in Weekly Check Book.	Day of the Week.	Names of Paupers to whom Clothing is furnished.	Men's Clothing.										Women's Clothing.										Boys' Clothing.										Girls' Clothing.									
				Coats.	Waistcoats.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Hats.	Handkerchiefs.	Gowns.	Under Petticoats.	Upper Petticoats.	Shifts.	Aprons.	Handkerchiefs.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Stays.	Bonnets.	Coats.	Waistcoats.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Hats.	Handkerchiefs.	Frocks.	Under Petticoats.	Upper Petticoats.	Shifts.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Handkerchiefs.	Bonnets.	Other Articles.						

Form 18.—Register of Births in Workhouse.

Date of Birth.	Whether Male or Female.	Names of Parents.	To what Parish belonging.	Whether Legitimate or Illegitimate.	When Baptized.	In what Name Baptized.	Remarks.

Form 19.—Register of Deaths in Workhouse.

Date of Death.	Name.	Age.	To what Parish belonging.	Reference to Surgeon's Book.	BURIED.		
					When.	Where.	By whom, or at whose Expense.

Form 20.—In-Door Labour Book.

Names.	Upon what Work, or how Employed.	To what Parish belonging.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Quantity of Work per Week.	Price of Work.	Value of Work per Week.	———	Remarks.
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	

Appendix (A) No 11

Order for keeping Accounts.

SCHEDULE (D.)

CONTAINING the FORMS of the ACCOUNTS of OUT-DOOR RELIEF and OUT-DOOR PAUPERS, to be kept by the Relieving Officer.

Form 21.—The OUT-RELIEF BOOK.

Number.	Name of Pauper or Applicant for Relief.	Particulars required to fill up Pauper Description Book.									If receiving Medical Relief.	If receiving any, and what Temporary Relief.	Initials of Presiding Guardian allowing or refusing Relief.	Date when allowed or refused; if allowed, for what Time.	RELIEF ALLOWED.						RELIEF GIVEN.		Remarks.
		Parish to which belonging.	Cause of seeking Relief.	Residence.	When Born.	If Able or Disabled.	Family.	Calling.	Relations.						Money.	Bread.		Other Articles.			Amount or Value.	Days when given, and Signatures or Marks of Paupers receiving.	
															s. d.	Quantity.	s. d.	Quantity.	s. d.		s. d.		

Form 22.—The Pauper Description Book.

No.	Names of Paupers, and of each Child belonging to each Pauper.	Present Residence.	When Born.	Parish to which belonging.	Calling.	If Able-bodied.	If partially or wholly Disabled, Description of Disablement.	If Adult, whether Single, Married, Widow or Widower; if Child, whether Orphan, Deserted Child, or Bastard.	Date when first Chargeable.	Present cause of requiring Relief	Observations, including Names of Relations liable under the 43d of Elizabeth, and able to support the Applicant, and his Earnings or other Means, if any.	Death, Removal, or Change of Condition.

This Book is to be Indexed Alphabetically.

Instructions for the Relieving Officer to fill up the Pauper Description List.

1. No name of any applicant for relief, or of any member of the family dependent on the applicant, must be inserted, unless he or she is seen by the Relieving Officer.

2. The names of individuals comprised in families claiming relief, must be inserted in the list as nearly as possible in succession, as thus :—

Jacob Smith, Grandfather.	John, Anne, and Jane Smith,—their Children.
Janet Smith, his Wife.	William Smith, second Son of Jacob.
John Smith, Father.	——————his Wife.
Rachael Smith, his Wife.	——————Children;

with the requisite particulars of each member of each family, describing, as in the case of an adult, any personal defects of a child, in case it is crippled or rendered more burthensome.

3. If the date of birth be not exactly known, it must be given as correctly as may be.

4. In setting down the calling of the claimant for relief, the name of the particular branch of labour which the claimant has exercised must be inserted thus :—instead of "Agricultural labourer," you will insert as his calling, "Ploughman," "Thatcher," &c., as the case may be. In the case of Artisans, you will name the particular employment which he has exercised, as "Wheelwright," "Millwright," &c. You will, in like manner, state the callings of the natural relations of the claimants who may be able to contribute to his relief. In the cases of Children you will insert the Parents' calling.

5. You will take especial care to inquire closely into the causes of the claims for relief, and to insert correct descriptions of them.

6. In specifying the alleged causes of the claims to relief by Able-bodied Adult Labourers, where the claim is founded on the loss of work, name the particular sort of work : as, in the case of an Agricultural Labourer, "Farm given up;" "Conversion of arable into pasture :" if an Artisan, "Failure," or "Shutting up of manufactory." Where you can ascertain from parties well acquainted with the claimants, you will add your conclusion as to the real cause, whenever it differs from the alleged cause, as "Indolence, habitual vagrant," "Indolence, habitual pauper;" so in the cases of Discharged Domestic Servants, you will state the cause of discharge, as "Discharged for misconduct, or indolence, or negligence, or on disagreement simply."

7. In specifying the causes of the claims for relief of Children who become burthensome from the unwillingness or inability of their parents to provide for themselves, or for more than themselves, you will specify the nature of the inability or other cause : as, "Father's insanity ;" "Father's inability to obtain work ;" "Father absent as militiaman, as soldier, or sailor, or marine ;" "Father absent from home "—"alleged in search of work ;" "Father fled from debt ;" "Father fled for delinquency—imprisoned for stealing—imprisoned for smuggling."

8. In cases arising from Infirmity of Mind, you will designate the extent of the infirmity ; as in the case of Lunatics, "Lunatic, slightly ;" "Lunatic, maliciously mischievous ;" "Lunatic, raving ;" Lunatic, melancholy :" so in the case of Idiots, insert, "Weak in Mind ;" "Absolute idiot."

9. In describing the causes arising from Infirmity of Body, you will specify them in the manner following : as, "Deaf and dumb ;" "Deaf, totally." In the case of Cripples, the loss, or the loss of the use of "one hand," of "both hands," of "one leg." In cases of Helplessness or Feebleness, you will designate the description of the helplessness or feebleness ; as, "Helpless, old age ;" "Helpless, epilepsy."

10. Amongst the Observations in the last column should be inserted a description of any Pensions for past services, Superannuation Allowances, &c. ; any allowances from clubs or other similar bodies ; any contributions, whether permanent or occasional, from Charitable Institutions, and the amount of each.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Form 23.

GENERAL WEEKLY ABSTRACT of Out-Door Relief in the Union.

Number.	Paupers' Names.	Parish to which belonging.	1st Week, ending 7 March.		2d Week, ending 14 March.		3d Week, ending 21 March.		4th Week, ending 28 March.		5th Week, ending 4 April.		6th Week, ending 11 April.		7th Week, ending 18 April.		8th Week, ending 25 April.		9th Week, ending 2 May.		10th Week ending 9 May.		11th Week ending 16 May.		12th Week ending 23 May.		13th Week ending 30 May.		Total of Amount of Money and Value of Relief in Kind, given during the Quarter to the several Paupers named in the first Column, inserted under the Names of the several Parishes to which they belong.							
			Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Amount in Money.	Amount in Kind.	Parish A.	Parish B.	Parish C.	Parish D.	Parish E.	Parish F.	Parish G.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

This Book is intended to show the amount of Relief given each week to the several Paupers, and at the end of the Quarter the adding up of the last columns, headed with the names of the Parishes, will show the total amount of Out-door Relief distributed on account of each Parish.

199

Form 24.—The Receipt and Expenditure Book.

Union District.

Date.	——	RECEIPTS. Money.	Bread. No. of Loaves.	Bread. Value.	Coals. Cwt.	Coals. Value.	Other Articles.	Other Articles. Value.	Total Amount and Value Received.	Date.	Parish on whose Account.	EXPENDITURE. Bread. No. of Loaves.	Bread. Value.	Coals. Cwt.	Coals. Value.	Other Articles.	Other Articles. Value.	Total Amount and Value. Expended.
		£. s. d.							£. s. d.									£. s. d.
	To Balance in hand - -										A.							
	Cash of Treasurer - -										B.							
	From Workhouse Store										C.							
	Tickets on A. B. Contractor -						Shoes, 5 pair, at per pair				D.							
											E.							
											F.							
											G.							
											H.							
											By Balance							

The other Articles received and expended must be mentioned. If space be wanting, or if the Board of Guardians require a more detailed account than is here exhibited, a Statement must be hereto annexed. This Book is to be made up and balanced weekly.

Form 25.—Out-door Labour Book.

NAMES.	Upon what Work, or for whom and how Employed.	To what Parish belonging.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Quantity of Work per Week.	Price of Work.	Value of Work per Week.	——	REMARKS.
											£. s. d.	£. s. d.	

All the Books to be kept by the Relieving Officer, must be laid before the Board of Guardians at their weekly or other Meetings.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

COPY of LETTER sent with the foregoing ORDER.

To the BOARD of GUARDIANS for the —— UNION.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

Gentlemen, September 1835.

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales having issued an Order for the keeping of the accounts of your Union, and of the several parishes comprised in it, request your attention to the following explanatory statement, which they trust will render more easy the duty of carrying that order into effect. They deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantage which the parishes, the Union, and the public, will derive from the establishment of a correct and uniform system of accounts; and they feel confident that, to secure this advantage, you will use your utmost endeavours to overcome the difficulties which the introduction of such a system may present.

You will observe, by the order, that the Forms of Account are divided into four classes, and placed in four schedules. This division corresponds with the number of officers by whom, respectively, the accounts are to be kept or made. Thus Schedule A contains the parish accounts to be kept by the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes in the Union. Schedule B contains the Union cash accounts to be kept by the clerk to the board of guardians. Schedule C, the accounts of the workhouse to be kept by the master of the workhouse; and Schedule D, the accounts of out-door relief and out-paupers, to be kept by the relieving officer.

In conformity with the arrangement of the order, the present communication will also be divided into,—I. Instructions to the Officers of Parishes in the Union; II. Instructions to the Clerk to the Board of Guardians; III. Instructions to the Master of the Workhouse; and IV. Instructions to the Relieving Officer. In order to enable you to furnish each officer with a copy of his instructions, they are extracted, printed separately, and inclosed herewith.

The penalties for neglect of orders attach to the several officers by whom the accounts are directed to be kept; but as it forms a part of your duties to superintend the execution of such orders, the instructions to the several officers for carrying them into effect are now placed before you, in order that you may be fully informed of the intentions of the Board.

The increase of the number of books and forms may appear to increase proportionately the labour of the several officers charged with the duty of keeping them, and to render the business of administering relief more complex. But you will find that by the more distinct division of labour effected amongst the officers by means of these books and forms, the business will be simplified and facilitated, and the labour of the officers will be ultimately diminished. The quantity of matter to be entered or recorded being given, no addition is made to the labour of entering by any addition made to the number of books. It will be found, with relation to the greater part of the matter to be inserted, that the multiplication of the books is but a simplification of the contents, by reducing them to more simple classes.

The Commissioners have made an arrangement by which the Union and the separate parishes may be supplied with books of accounts, prepared in the authorized forms, and also with the other documents, through Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, Ludgate-street, London, at a considerably cheaper rate than they have been hitherto furnished to the public. But if any of the books or forms of the same, or of a better quality, can be obtained from any other sources, at as low or at lower rates than those stated in the lists of prices which will be transmitted to you, they may be procured elsewhere.

I. *Instructions to the Officers of each of the several Parishes in the Union.*

The parish officers, that is, the churchwardens and overseers, assistant overseer, and collector of rates will observe,—

1. On referring to the former rules and regulations of the Commissioners, that they are required to keep a "Rate Book," of which the use is there explained and the form appended. The chief object of this book is to enable them to equalize the assessments charged upon individual occupiers in the parish. On the occasion of a new valuation for the purpose of rating in the parish, this book may be filled up by the surveyor or other person appointed to value; and if no such occasion offer, it is desirable that a committee should be appointed at a parish meeting, to fill up, and from time to time to correct or amend it, so as always to preserve the assessment on the several rate-payers as fair and equal as possible.

2. "The Rate Receipt Check-Book" is designed to prevent error or malversation on the part of the person employed to collect the rates. It should be in the form of a common bank check-book, each leaf containing, on the outer or righthand side of the check-mark, a printed or engraved blank form of receipt for poor-rate, and on the other side of the check-mark, in the inner margin, a counterpart or minute in blank corresponding to such receipt. When a rate is allowed by the magistrates, a set of these blank receipts and their counterparts (one for each rate-payer) should be filled up and signed by two of the overseers and churchwardens. The object of obtaining their signatures is to guarantee to the rate-payer that the sums charged are correct. The book should, after it has been duly signed, be delivered to the person who is to collect the rate, and his account in the book next mentioned should be debited or charged with the number of receipts so given him. On receiving the payments from the respective rate-payers, the person collecting is to tear off through the check-mark, and give to them their respective receipts, and to keep the counterparts.

On accounting for the rates, the person collecting should produce this Rate Receipt Check-Book, and hand over the amount of the rates, which by a reference to the number of receipts which have been detached and issued it will be seen that he has received. His account should then be credited with the amount so paid, and the receipts remaining unissued

should

should either be delivered back to him for collection, or they should be cancelled, and his account be credited for so much rate uncollected. It will be proper for the parish officers to give notice that no other than these receipts will be valid discharges for money paid to the use of their parish.

3. "The General Receipt Check-Book" so nearly corresponds with the foregoing as not to need separate explanation.

4. "The Receipt and Payment Book" is the cash account of the parish. By the order of the Commissioners it is required to be kept on the simplest plan of debtor and creditor, one page for receipts and the opposite for disbursements, in respect of the parish and poor; and all the entries are to be set down in order of time.

The extent of the account may render necessary some arrangement of the various items of receipt and payment, under proper heads. The following heads may be named: Contribution Rate, Private Rate, Collector, Parish Property, Loans and Repayments, Registration, Bastardy, and others may be added, as occasion may require. Adequate portions of the book may be assigned to these several accounts, or each page of the book may be divided into columns, containing some of the principal accounts, and a general column for the others. Each of these accounts should be kept as debtor and creditor, on the plan of single entry, either in opposite pages, or in two divisions of the same page.

The "Contribution Rate" account should be debited with the amount of all the sums ordered by the board of guardians to be levied for the contribution of the parish to the Union, and credited with all the payments made on behalf of the parish to the treasurer of the Union.

The "Private Rate" account should be debited with the excess or difference of the rate allowed by the magistrates and the contributions required to the Union, and credited with the county rate payments, and the balances on the other accounts against the parish for charges authorized by law to be paid out of the poor-rate.

The "Collector's Account" should be debited with all the signed receipts entrusted to him, and credited with all the money which he pays in, and with all the receipts which he returns unissued.

The "Parish Property" Account should be debited with all rents and monies received, and credited by all repairs, and the balance must be carried to the private rate account.

The "Loans and Repayments" Account should consist, on the debtor side, of the advances made to poor persons, and on the creditor side, of the money received or recovered in repayment.

The "Registration" Account should be debited, with all the shillings and payments received from voters and purchasers of lists of voters, and credited with the expenses attending the registration.

The "Bastardy" Account should be debited with monies received from the fathers or mothers of bastard children, and credited with monies paid on account of bastards.

5. "The Quarterly Balance Sheet" is required to be made and exhibited to the auditor by the rules and regulations of the Commissioners. With reference to this account it is only necessary to say, in addition to what the Commissioners have already directed in their previous rules, that the parish officers must insert the particulars of the whole of their receipts and disbursements on behalf of the parish, under the titles of account used in the receipt and payment book. And at the foot of the sheet, but separate from it, they must enter, on the one side, an account of so much of the rates and other monies due to their parish as remains uncollected, and all other claims of the parish; and on the opposite side, an account of all the liabilities and contingent claims against the parish not yet paid.

And this latter provision, it will be proper for them to know, is intended as much for their own benefit as for that of the rate-payers, as the officers, by leaving unnoticed accounts which belong to their year of office, may render themselves liable to pay them.

6. The "Terrier and Inventory of Parish Property" is an account of all the estates, property, funds and chattels belonging to the parish, and applicable to the benefit of the poor thereof. This is required to be rendered every year, in order to include all the property or articles which may be newly acquired on behalf the poor in the course of the year, as well as to show what has been disposed of.

II. *Instructions to the Clerk to the Board of Guardians.*

The accounts to be kept by this officer are the general accounts of the Union. The cash accounts, which are the most complex and important, are to be contained in the minute book and the ledger; and with a view to illustrate the directions here given, and to furnish a detailed example of the mode in which these books are required to be kept, a specimen of the cash accounts of a small Union of 10 parishes is hereto subjoined.

1. The "Minute Book" is required to be kept, by the former rules and regulations of the Commissioners, as a record of the proceedings of the board of guardians.

In this will therefore be recorded, in the way of narrative or statement, all the orders, payments and other money matters transacted at the weekly or other meetings of the board, in the order of time in which those meetings were held. These entries must afterwards be posted to the ledger, and a note of reference made in the margin of the page to the folio in the ledger, to which they are so carried.

As this book is the authority and original, from which all the items of the ledger are taken, the clerk must be careful that nothing be omitted which was transacted at the meeting of the board, and nothing inserted which was not.

There may possibly be some danger of misplacing or omitting items in the ledger, but the order in which the minute book is kept (namely, that of time) will serve as a corrective;

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

and if the entries are here faithfully made, and a reference is given to the folios in the ledger to which those entries are carried, the chances of error will be greatly diminished; and correction is always attainable, if it should occur.

The minutes of the meetings are directed to be signed by the chairman before he quits the chair, and nothing should be added after they are so signed; the entries should be in plain language, as full as they conveniently can be made, completed at once, and the memory should not be trusted to supply deficiencies or to correct errors.

2. The "Ledger." The titles or heads of account in the ledger have been selected in reference to the sources of income, the depository, and the several distinct outlets of the expenditure of the Union, and with the intention of cross or doubly entering under these heads all its receipts and payments.

The chief and usual source of income consists of the contributions from the several parishes in the Union. The "Parochial Contribution" is therefore the first head of account.

The contributions are paid by the parishes to the treasurer, who is the banker or depositary of the Union; upon whom also checks for all payments made by the guardians of the Union are given. The "Treasurer of the Union" is therefore another head of account.

The expenditure heads of account are, "In-Maintenance Charges," "Out-Relief Charges," and "Union Establishment or Common Charges," which are distinguished from each other, as well by their nature as by the different principles on which the contributions raised to meet them are calculated. Thus the contributions to the "In-Maintenance Charges" are estimated upon the number of paupers which the several parishes will send to be maintained in the workhouse of the Union; and under this head of account will be included the expense of provisions, clothing, fuel, soap, candles, burials, extra medical relief, and apprenticeships of paupers in the workhouse.

The "Out-Relief Charges" are the amount of money or value of articles which are actually distributed among the out-door paupers of the several parishes.

The contributions to the "Establishment or Union Charges" are to be calculated upon the average of the assessments of the several parishes; and under this head of account will be included the rent of any workhouse, or the interest of any incumbrances thereon, the amount of salaries, costs of repairs, insurance, furniture and utensils, stamps, taxes, school and account books, printing, stationery, advertisements, law charges, the journeys of the master of the workhouse, and other miscellaneous expenses affecting the parishes in common and the Union generally.

To the foregoing heads of account is also to be added another, namely, the "Labour Account," which is sometimes one of profit and income, and sometimes one of loss and expense.

The gross total of expenditure is, at the end of every quarter, to be divided among the several parishes, in an account called the "Appropriation Account," opposite to that of "Contribution."

The general heads of account may therefore be thus enumerated: 1. Parochial Account of Contribution and Appropriation. 2. Treasurer of the Union. 3. In-Maintenance Charges. 4. Out-Relief Charges. 5. Establishment Charges. 6. Labour Account.

The whole of these heads of accounts are to be subdivided into minor titles, under which the various items may be distributed.

Thus the "Contribution and Appropriation Account" is so subdivided as to specify the various parishes of the Union, and to exhibit at one view the whole of their respective payments and charges.

The "Out-Relief Charges" may be divided, and be made to correspond with the several parishes whose paupers were relieved, and may be classed according to the receipts of the several officers who relieved them.

The "In-Maintenance Charges Account" may be classed into the accounts for the different kinds of provisions, clothing, &c. supplied to the workhouse.

The "Establishment Charges Account" may be classed as salaries, repairs, stationery, &c.

This subdivision may be conveniently effected by assigning parts of each page of the ledger, containing the principal account, to the several minor titles, which may be printed or written beforehand, an expedient which will prevent any doubt or perplexity as to the place which any item ought to occupy.

It will not be necessary to enter in the ledger, separately, the accounts of the several tradesmen, salaried officers, &c. employed, as all the details will be exhibited under the principal account; and if the names of the tradesmen, &c. are inserted in the index to the ledger, the reference will be easily made. Such private accounts may however be kept, and if so, they would be the same as those under the principal heads, except that the debtor items would be transferred to the creditor side, and *vice versâ*.

The entries should be detailed so that they may be readily understood by any guardian or auditor who consults the book, and not entered under general names or in total sums.

With a view to enable the guardians to understand the entries without making inquiries, it will be requisite, and will save trouble, to make every entry in detail, or with a detailed specimen of each charge. Thus, such entries as—

Flour - - - - - - - -	£.216
Shoes - - - - - - - -	£. 13

must not be made, but

120 Sacks of thirds flour, at 36*s.* per sack - - - -		£.216
100 Pairs of shoes	50 Men's, at - 3*s.* 6*d.* 20 Boys', at - 2*s.* 0*d.* 30 Women's, at 1*s.* 6*d.*	- - - - £. 13

In

203

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

In making these detailed entries, the terms used by the tradesmen in their bills of parcels must be copied; and where the items are not thus described in detail in the bills of parcels, the full detailed description must be required to be given: so also in filling up the quarterly abstract of accounts, the terms denoting the qualities of the articles used should be inserted in the statement of the average contract prices of the chief articles consumed during the quarter.

Every fact of receipt or payment, or checks for payment, must be exhibited under its appropriate date or title, and it is not to be considered sufficient to represent the result of two different though countervailing facts, by stating the quotient, or difference between the two.

If, on actual payment of any bill or demand ordered to be paid, discount should be allowed, or any deduction or abatement made, or any error admitted, so as to affect the amount with which the Union has been previously charged, such discount, &c. should be entered on the opposite side of the account.

All checks drawn for payments on account of the Union should, on the face of them, contain a notice of the Order V. sec. 3, or the checks should be drawn "payable only during the current quarter."

The accounts of the Union are to be balanced quarterly, and new pages are then to be opened in the ledger for the next quarter.

The subjoined specimen, though on a small scale, may be easily extended to a larger Union. If a Union contain several workhouses, it will be proper to keep distinct heads of account for maintenance in each. The simplest and most satisfactory mode of computing the cost of maintenance against each parish is, to take the number of days their paupers collectively have been kept in the house, and so to charge them with a relative proportion of the expense at so much per head per day.

3. The "Order Check-Book," the "Provisions and Clothing Check-Books," and the "Inventory Book," and the "Estimate Book." The use and mode of keeping these books are so apparent as to render explanation unnecessary.

The "Quarterly Abstracts" must be prepared with the greatest care; the Union abstract will be examined by the board of guardians, and be left open to public inspection; and both must be submitted to the auditor, who will compare them with the books of accounts, certify their accuracy in the form directed, and forward them under cover, addressed to "The Poor Law Commissioners, London."

The part of the quarterly abstract of the Union accounts, setting forth the number and description of the paupers relieved, must be filled up from the "Pauper Description List:" and no pauper must be enumerated more than once, however often he may have been relieved during the quarter. In the form are given three blank columns, in which must be inserted the names and numbers of any classes of paupers not designated by any of the headings of the preceding columns. Where there are more than three classes of paupers, not already designated in the preceding columns, the names of the next of the largest classes not designated should be inserted in the blank spaces. When, however, charges occur for cases of vagrancy within the Union, one of the blank columns should be appropriated to cases of that class, however small the number. In the statement of the average weekly cost per head of paupers, the term "General Charges" will include all charges whatsoever, which are not for food or clothing.

The "Statement of Receipt and Expenditure" is to be prepared and given to the officers of the several parishes in the Union. In large Unions it will be proper to print this and the quarterly abstracts for distribution among the rate-payers. If the quarterly abstracts should be printed, a printed copy, signed by the auditor, should be forwarded to the Commissioners instead of a written statement.

Besides the accounts before enumerated, such minor books as may be convenient, or as the board of guardians may direct, may be kept; for instance, a "Check-Book for Admissions and Discharges into and from the Workhouse;" a "Pass Book, with the Treasurer;" the "Register of Parish Apprentices," required to be kept by the Act of 42d Geo. 3, and any other of obvious utility.

III. *Instructions to the Master of the Workhouse.*

On referring to the workhouse regulations issued on the formation of the Union, the master of the workhouse will observe that he is required to keep an "Admission and Discharge Book," and a "Store Account Book," of which books forms are appended to those regulations similar to those numbered in the schedules of the present order; and that, by the same regulations, he is also required to keep "Registers of Births and Deaths," and a "Work Book," of which books forms are now for the first time given.

In the book first mentioned, children born and persons dying must be entered as admitted or discharged; and on the removal of a pauper to another parish, the time and other particulars of the removal should be stated.

The "Provisions Expenditure Book" is intended to show the quantity of provisions consumed in the house, or given out of the house to the relieving officer. The bills of parcels of the tradesmen who supply the house with the several commodities so consumed, must be indorsed, with the date of the receipt, and handed over every week to the clerk, either as they are received, or at the end of the week, as the guardians may direct.

The "Clothing Expenditure Book." The object of this book and the mode of keeping it, correspond with the foregoing.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

The "In-door Labour Book." In workhouses, in which any manufactory is carried on, a separate book should be kept for that branch of labour.

The whole of these books must be constantly open to the inspection of the guardians and their clerk, and must be laid before the board at their weekly or other meetings.

Letter of Instructions.

IV. *Instructions to the Relieving Officer.*

The relieving officers' books are intended to exhibit the state of out-paupers in the district for which they are appointed.

The "Pauper Description Book." So many minute though most important details are required to be entered in this book, that it must be made and kept with the greatest care. The instructions attached to the book must be strictly attended to.

The "Out-Relief Book." It is intended for the officer to carry this book with him on going his rounds; and in it he should insert all applications for relief, and such particulars respecting the party applying as he may learn on personally making the examination into the case, which is required to be made by the regulations of the Commissioners. If no relief should be allowed by the board, the columns assigned for that purpose will be suffered to remain blank. If such relief be allowed, the chairman, or some other of the members of the board, will sign his initials opposite the name in the column set apart for that purpose. In the column for remarks, the others may insert such other observations respecting the persons applying for, and the paupers receiving relief, as to emigration, employment, habits, &c., and whether any relief is obtained from other funds, as may tend to exhibit their true situation and character.

Where the case upon which the board of guardians have made an order for relief has become so changed as to render it probable that, had they been aware of the altered circumstances, they would have made an order for a less amount of relief, or no relief whatsoever; as, where the pauper obtains unexpected aid or employment, where imposture is discovered, it will be the duty of the relieving officer to give, according to circumstances, a less amount of relief than the amount ordered, or withhold it altogether. The amount of relief given, as compared with the amount ordered, will, in these and other cases, be specified in this book.

From this book the officer will be enabled to make up the "Pauper Description Book," and will fill up the proper column with the amount of relief allowed; and when paid will make, opposite to it, some note of reference to indicate that fact.

A page or more of the book should be assigned to each parish in the district, so as to keep the names of the paupers belonging to each parish together.

The clerk to the board of guardians should preserve a copy, in a book kept for the purpose, of the different allowance of out-relief granted by the board of guardians.

At the end of the week the officer should extract from the relief book the sums paid to the paupers of each parish, and enter the amount in the "Receipt and Expenditure Book," and the "Weekly Abstract of Out-door Relief," which is to be placed before the board of guardians at their weekly meetings, to enable them to charge the several parishes with the amounts disbursed to their respective paupers.

The "Receipt and Expenditure Book." In this book will be inserted the amount of all the cash, and the value and quantity of other stores which the relieving officer receives from the treasurer, the contractor, the master of the workhouse, &c., and at the end of the week he is to extract the amount or value dispensed on behalf of each parish.

The "Weekly Abstract of Out-door Relief" is the account of every pauper relieved, to be exhibited weekly at the board of guardians; and at the end of the quarter the amount of relief given to each individual is inserted in the column assigned to the parish to which he belongs, and the amount of each column, when added up, shows the total demand for out-relief charges against each parish.

The "Out-door Labour Book" is similar in its use and character to the "In-door Labour Book," required to be kept by the master of the workhouse,

As in the case of the master of the workhouse, the whole of these books must be open to the inspection of the guardians and their clerk, and be submitted to the board at their weekly or other meetings.

Signed by order of the Board,

Edwin Chadwick,
Secretary to the Poor Law Commission.

The

205

The following is a Specimen of One Quarter's Accounts of a small Union kept on the proposed Plan.

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

MINUTE BOOK.

——— Union, 25th March 1835.

Folio 1.

Monthly Meeting.—Present, &c.

The guardians assessed the several parishes of the Union at the sums set opposite their respective names in the columns here underwritten. The sums in the second column for the estimated expenses of in-maintenance and out-relief to their paupers for the ensuing quarter, and the sums in the third column as their proportions (calculated in their assessments stated in the first column) of the estimated charges of the establishment.

———	Assessment.	In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.	Establishment.	Totals.
	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedminster - - -	400	75 17 8	14 2 4	90 – –
Clifton - - - -	180	33 13 –	6 7 –	40 – –
St. George - - -	600	128 16 6	21 3 6	150 – –
Horfield - - - -	340	68 – –	12 – –	80 – –
St. James - - -	200	37 18 10	7 1 2	45 – –
St. Jacob - - -	380	76 11 9	13 8 3	90 – –
St. Philip - - -	320	68 14 1	11 5 11	80 – –
Stapleton - - -	160	29 7 –	5 13 –	35 – –
Westbury - - -	700	135 5 10	24 14 2	160 – –
Whitchurch - - -	800	151 15 4	28 4 8	180 – –

Ledger, fo. 4. Ledger, fo. 1.

Orders for payment to the treasurer, on or before the 6th April next, of the contributions of their total estimated expenses were accordingly made upon the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes, and signed by the chairman, *A. B.*, and Messrs. *C. D.* and *E. F.*; and it was directed that such orders should be entered short in the Parochial Contribution Account in the ledger.

A check upon the treasurer for 25*l.* was drawn in favour of J. Williams, the relieving officer, for current charges, and the Out-Relief Charges Account was directed to be credited therewith.

The guardians ordered out-relief to be given to divers paupers, as per Relief Book, signed with the chairman's initials.

24th April 1835.

Ledger, fo. 1 and 2.

Folio 2.

It appearing by the Treasurer's Book, that the following parishes had paid, on the 6th of April, their contributions called for on the 25th of March, it was directed that the entries then made in the Parochial Contribution Account in the ledger be now filled up with dates and sums, and the Treasurer's Account be debited accordingly:

Bedminster.	St. Jacob
Clifton.	Stapleton.
Horfield.	Westbury.
St. James.	Whitchurch.

The Treasurer's Account to be credited with the check cashed to J. Williams, the relieving officer.

The clerk was directed to apply to the overseers of St. George and St. Philip for the immediate payment to the treasurer of their contributions.

Ledger, fo. 4.

The Relieving Officer's Book was examined and found correct; and it appearing thereby that the relieving officer had paid the following sums to paupers as out-relief under the orders of the board of guardians, the account of "Out-Relief Charges" in the ledger against the parishes to which the paupers severally belong was directed to be debited therewith:

	£.	s.	d.
Bedminster - - - - - -	2	3	6
Clifton - - - - - - -	1	15	–
St. George - - - - - -	4	–	–
Horfield - - - - - -	–	18	6
St. Philip - - - - - -	1	2	6
Westbury - - - - - -	3	9	–
Whitchurch - - - - - -	2	18	6
£.	16	7	–

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

Folio 3.

Mr. White, the clerk, was directed to purchase proper account books, pens, and other stationery, and printed forms, and to insert advertisements for the supply of the workhouse, by contract, in the county and two London newspapers.

The master of the workhouse was authorized to purchase out of the proceeds certain implements and materials for the use of the labouring paupers, as per In-Door Labour Book.

The following bills were laid before the board, and having been examined and found correct, the amounts were ordered to be carried to the debit of the In-Maintenance Charges in the ledger:

Ledger, fo. 3.

	£.	s.	d.
J. Gordon, bread	106	–	–
J. Wastie, meat	60	–	–
H. Harben, cheese, &c.	12	10	–
T. Wood, meal, &c.	20	–	–

28th May 1835.

Folio 4.

Ledger, fo. 1 and 2.

It appearing by the Treasurer's Book that the parishes of St. George and St. Philip had paid their contributions on 26th April, it was directed that the same be entered as paid in the Parochial Contribution Account, and that the Treasurer's Account be debited therewith.

Ledger, fo. 4.

The Relief Book was examined and found correct, and the amount distributed was ordered to be carried to the debit of the Out-Relief Charges Account in the ledger, opposite the parishes to which the paupers severally belong:—

	£.	s.	d.
Bedminster	2	15	–
Clifton	–	18	–
St. George	2	1	–
St. James	1	5	–
St. Jacob	2	8	–
St. Philip	5	–	–
Stapleton	–	7	6
Westbury	1	3	–
£.	15	17	6

Folio 5.

Ledger, fo. 3.

The following tradesmen's bills were examined, and the amounts ordered to be carried to the debit of the In-Maintenance Charges Account in the ledger:—

Led. fo. 3.

	£.	s.	d.
J. Gordon, bread, &c.	96	8	–
J. Wastie, meat	56	–	–
S. Jones, potatoes	38	–	–
E. Webb, soap and candles	18	–	–
E. Hancorn, coals	34	–	–

Led. fo. 4.

Checks on the treasurer were given for the accounts of Jones, Hancorn and Webb. The In-Maintenance Charges Account to be credited therewith.

Led. fo. 5.

A check was also given for 25 *l.* in favour of the relieving officer, for current charges. The Out-Relief Charges Account to be credited therewith.

A check was also given for the sum of 10 *l.* due to the Sun Fire Office, for insurance of the workhouse and stores; and it was directed that the Establisment Charges Account should be debited with the demand, and credited with the payment.

The following bills for the account books, pens, stationery and printed forms purchased, and the advertisements inserted by the clerk, pursuant to the orders of the last meeting:—

Ledger, fo. 5.

	£.	s.	d.
C. Knight, account books	5	–	–
T. Dean, printing	15	–	–
W. Cox, advertisements	1	15	–

They were examined, and found correct.

The account of the Establishment Charges to be debited therewith.

24th June 1835.

Folio 6.

By the Relieving Officer's Book it appeared that he had distributed to out-door paupers in the several parishes of the Union, the sums set opposite their names:—

207

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

	£.	s.	d.
Bedminster	1	16	–
Clifton	2	5	–
St. George	3	4	–
Horfield	2	17	–
St. James	3	7	–
St. Jacob	4	6	–
St. Philip	2	8	–
Stapleton	1	4	–
Westbury	3	2	–
Whitchurch	2	14	–
	£. 27	3	–

Ledger, fo. 4.

The account of Out-relief Charges in the ledger was directed to be debited therewith accordingly.

Ledger, fo. 3.

Folio 7.

The following tradesmen's bills for the month having been examined, and found correct, the In-Maintenance Account was ordered to be debited therewith :—

	£.	s.	d.
J. Wastie, meat	72	–	–
J. Gordon, bread	123	5	–
H. Harben, cheese	7	5	–
T. Wood, meal	41	8	–
C. Blythe, cloth	50	–	–
A. Gardner, grocery	40	–	–

were also examined, and found correct.

Checks were signed for payment of the under-mentioned bills :—

	£.	s.	d.
J. Wastie	188	–	–
J. Gordon	325	13	–
T. Wood	61	8	–
H. Harben	19	15	–
A. Gardner	40	–	–
C. Blythe	50	–	–

Ledger, fo. 3.

and the payments were directed to be carried to the credit of the In-Maintenance Account.

Checks were also signed for the payment of the under-mentioned salaries, for the quarter ending 24th June.

		£.	s.	d.
J. Wilson, master,	one quarter, at 80 *l.* per year	20	–	–
E. Wilson, matron	— 24 *l.* —	6	–	–
J. Crick, schoolmaster,	— 32 *l.* —	8	–	–
Jane Crick, schoolmistress	— 20 *l.* —	5	–	–
T. Smith, porter	— 20 *l.* —	5	–	–
J. White, clerk	— 80 *l.* —	20	–	–
J. Williams, relieving officer	— 80 *l.* —	20	–	–
Rev. E. Scott, chaplain	— 40 *l.* —	10	–	–
W. Blount, auditor	— 20 *l.* —	5	–	–
E. Bryant, surgeon	— 100 *l.* —	25	–	–

Checks for the following sums were also given :—

	£.	s.	d.
C. Heath, bricklayer	12	–	–
M. Evans, carpenter	8	–	–
H. Cooper, for utensils	5	10	–
J. Rawlings, for furniture	20	–	–
W. Black, ironmonger	10	–	–
C. Knight, for account books	5	–	–
T. Dean, for printing	15	–	–
W. Cox, for advertisements	1	15	–

Ledger, fo. 5.

and the Establishment Charges Account in the ledger was ordered to be credited with the payments.

Ledger, fo. 5.

Folio 8.

The accounts of the Clerk's Bills of Disbursements on account of the Union were as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Stamps	4	–	–
Magistrates' fees	3	–	–
Law expenses	13	–	–
Pens, ink and paper	–	5	–
	£. 20	5	–

Appendix (A.) No. 11.

Order for keeping Accounts.

Letter of Instructions.

These bills were examined and found correct, and a check was given for the amount. The Establishment Charges Account to be debited with the bills, and credited with the payment.

Ledger, fo. 1 and 2.

The relieving officer received a check on the treasurer for 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of money he had disbursed in out-relief above what he had received. The account of Out-relief Charges to be credited therewith.

It appearing by the Labour Books for the quarter, that the net returns upon in-door and out-door labour amount to 87*l.* 10*s.*, ordered that this sum be paid to the treasurer, and the amount carried to the debit of the Parochial Contribution Account, to countervail the Establishment Charges.

Folio 9.

The common charges for the establishment of the Union amounted to 231*l.* 10*s.*, which being reduced by the above balance on the Labour Account, left 144*l.*, the sum assessed upon and paid by the several parishes of the Union on the estimate.

The number of paupers maintained in the house, for the quarter ending the 24th instant, as per book, was 408, and the cost of maintenance, clothing, fuel, &c. was 774*l.* 16*s.* Of these paupers the number belonging to the several parishes are set opposite their names in the first column below. According to this number the above amount was assessed upon the several parishes, and ordered to be carried to the credit of the Appropriation Account against them in the ledger, as in the second column below.

It also appeared that the out-relief given during the quarter to the paupers of the several parishes amounted to the sums set opposite the names of those parishes in the third column.

And it appeared that the contributions of the several parishes of the Union (except St. George) fell short of the expenses incurred for in-maintenance and out-relief on their behalf, by the following sums set opposite their names in the third column:

	Number of Poor.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Deficiency.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedminster - -	40	75 19 3	6 14 6	6 16 1
Clifton - - -	18	34 3 8	4 18 –	5 8 8
St. George - -	60	113 18 10	9 5 –	—
Horfield - - -	34	64 11 4	3 15 6	– 6 10
St. James - -	20	37 19 7	4 12 –	4 12 9
St. Jacob - -	38	72 3 3	6 14 –	2 5 6
St. Philip - -	32	60 15 4	8 10 6	– 11 9
Stapleton - -	16	30 7 8	1 11 6	2 12 2
Westbury - -	70	132 18 8	7 14 –	5 6 10
Whitchurch - -	80	151 18 5	5 12 6	5 15 7
	£.	774 16 –	59 7 6	—

Ledger, fo. 1.

Supplemental orders upon the churchwardens and overseers of those parishes were therefore signed by the chairman, *A. B.*, and Messrs. *C. D.* and *E. F.*, for payment to the treasurer of the several sums deficient on or before the 26th instant, and directed to be entered short in the Parochial Contribution Account.

And it appearing that there remained a balance in excess, due to the parish of St. George, of 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, it was directed to be carried to the Contribution Account of that parish for the next quarter.

28th June 1835.

Ledger, fos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Folio 10.

The quarterly accounts in the books were finally examined. The Contribution and Treasurer Account was ordered to be debited with the several sums ordered supplementally at the last meeting, and since received by the treasurer, and the Treasurer's, and In-maintenance, Out-relief and Establishment Charges Account, to be credited with the checks paid in discharge of the several accounts ordered to be paid at the last meeting.

LEDGER.

The Parochial Account.

Fo. 1. Dr. Contribution. Appropriation. Cr. Fo. 1.

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.	Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.
	1835:						1835:				
1	April 6	Bedminster.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	90 – –		9	June 24	–	By In-Maintenance, 40 Paupers – –	75 19 3	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	6 16 1			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	6 14 6	
					96 16 1		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	14 2 4	96 16 1
1	April 6	Clifton.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	40 – –			—	–	By In-Maintenance, 18 Paupers – –	34 3 8	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	5 8 8			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	4 18 –	
					45 8 8		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	6 7 –	45 8 8
		St. George.					—	–	By In-Maintenance, 60 Paupers – –	113 18 10	
							—	–	By Out-Relief – –	9 5 –	
							—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	21 3 6	
1	April 6		To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25 – – –	150 – –						144 7 4	
							—	–	By Balance with Treasurer – – –	5 12 8	150 – –
1	April 6	Horsfield.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	80 – –			—	–	By In-Maintenance, 31 Paupers – –	64 11 4	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	– 6 10			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	3 15 6	
					80 6 10		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	12 – –	80 6 10
1	April 6	St. James.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	45 – –			—	–	By In-Maintenance, 20 Paupers – –	37 19 7	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	4 12 9			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	4 12 –	
					49 12 9		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	7 1 2	49 12 9
1	April 6	St. Jacob.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	90 – –			—	–	By In-Maintenance, 38 Paupers – –	72 3 3	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	2 5 6			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	6 14 –	
					92 5 6		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	13 8 3	92 5 6
1	April 6	St. Philip.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	80 – –			—	–	By In-Maintenance, 32 Paupers – –	60 15 4	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	– 11 9			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	8 10 6	
					80 11 9		—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	11 5 11	80 11 9
							—	–	By In-Maintenance, 16 Paupers – –	30 7 8	
1	April 6	Stapleton.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	35 – –			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	1 11 6	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	2 12 2			—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	5 13 –	
					37 12 2						37 12 2
							—	–	By In-Maintenance, 70 Paupers – –	132 18 8	
1	April 6	Westbury.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	160 – –			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	7 14 –	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	5 6 10			—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	24 14 2	
					165 6 10						165 6 10
							—	–	By In Maintenance, 89 Paupers – –	151 18 5	
1	April 6	Whitchurch.	To Contribution, ordered Mar. 25	180 – –			—	–	By Out-Relief – –	5 12 6	
9	June 26		To ditto, ordered June 24 – –	5 15 7			—	–	Towards Establishment – – – –	28 4 8	
					185 15 7						185 15 7
		Union.	To Net Returns on Labour –		87 10 –		—	–	By Residue of Establishment Charges – – – – – – –		87 10 –
				£.	1,071 6 2					£.	1,071 6 2

The Treasurer of the Union.

Fo. 2. Dr. Contra. Cr. Fo. 2.

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.	Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.
	1835:						1835:				
2	April 6	Bedminster.	To Payment -	90 - -		7	June 24	In-Maintenance Charges.	Check to J. Gordon, paid	325 13 -	
10	June 26		To ditto - -	6 16 1			- -		— J. Wastie -	188 - -	
					96 16 1		- -		— H. Harben -	19 15 -	
							- -		— T. Wood -	61 8 -	
						5	May 28		— T. Jones -	38 - -	
						7	June 24		— A. Gardner -	40 - -	
2	April 6	Clifton.	To Payment -	40 - -		5	May 28		— E. Webb -	18 - -	
10	June 26		To ditto - -	5 8 8		7	June 24		— C. Blythe -	50 - -	
					45 8 8	5	May 28		— E. Hancorn -	34 - -	
											774 16 -
2	April 6	St. George.	To Payment -	150 - -							
					150 - -						
						7	June 24	Establishment Charges.	— J. & E. Wilson -	26 - -	
							- -		— J. & E. Crick -	13 - -	
							- -		— T. Smith -	5 - -	
							- -		— J. White -	20 - -	
							- -		— J. Williams -	20 - -	
2	April 6	Horfield.	To Payment -	80 - -			- -		— E. Scott -	10 - -	
10	June 26		To ditto - -	- 6 10			- -		— E. Bryant -	25 - -	
					80 6 10		- -		— W. Blount -	5 - -	
							- -		— C. Evans -	8 - -	
							- -		— C. Heath -	12 - -	
						5	May 28		— Sun Fire-office	10 - -	
2	April 6	St. James.	To Payment -	45 - -		7	June 24		— C. Knight -	5 - -	
10	June 26		To ditto - -	4 12 9			- -		— T. Dean -	15 - -	
					49 12 9		- -		— W. Cox -	1 15 -	
						8	June 24		— Clerk to Guardians -	20 5 -	
						7	- -		— J. Rawlings -	20 - -	
2	April 6	St. Jacob.	To Payment -	90 - -			- -		— H. Cooper -	5 19 -	
10	June 26		To ditto - -	2 5 6			- -		— W. Black -	10 - -	
					92 5 6						231 10 -
2	April 6	St. Philip.	To Payment -	80 - -							
10	June 26		To ditto - -	- 11 9							
					80 11 9	1	Mar. 24	Out-Relief Charges.	— J. Williams, Relieving Officer -	25 - -	
						5	May 28		— Ditto -	25 - -	
						8	June 24		— Ditto -	9 7 6	
2	April 6	Stapleton.	To Payment -	35 - -							
10	June 26		To ditto - -	2 12 2							
					37 12 2						59 7 6
2	April 6	Westbury.	To Payment -	160 - -							
10	June 26		To ditto - -	5 6 10							
					165 6 10						
2	April 6	Whitchurch.	To Payment -	180 - -							
10	June 26		To ditto - -	5 15 7							
					185 15 7						
8	June 26	Union.	To Payment on Labour Account - - - - -		87 10 -				Balance in hand - - - -		5 12 8
				£.	1,071 6 2					£.	1,071 6 2

In-Maintenance Charges.

Fo. 3. Dr. Contra. Cr. Fo. 3.

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.	Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	Totals. £. s. d.
3	1835: April 24	Bread, J. Gordon.	To Bill allowed	106 – –		7	1825: June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to J. Gordon	325 13 –
5	May 28		To ditto	96 8 –						
7	June 24		To ditto	123 5 –	325 13 –					
3	April 24	Meat, J. Wastie.	To Bill allowed	60 – –		7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to J. Wastie	188 – –
5	May 28		To ditto	56 – –						
7	June 24		To ditto	72 – –	188 – –					
3	April 24	Cheese, &c., H. Harben.	To Bill allowed	12 10 –		7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to H. Harben	19 15 –
7	June 24		To ditto	7 5 –	19 15 –					
3	April 24	Meal, &c., T. Wood.	To Bill allowed	20 – –		7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to T. Wood	61 8 –
7	June 24		To ditto	41 8 –	61 8 –					
5	May 28	Potatoes, T. Jones.	To Bill allowed		38 – –	5	May 28	–	By Check on Treasurer to T. Jones	38 – –
7	June 24	Grocery, A. Gardner.	To Bill allowed		40 – –	7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to A. Gardner	40 – –
5	May 28	Soap and Candles, E. Webb.	To Bill allowed		18 – –	5	May 28	–	By Check on Treasurer to E. Webb	18 – –
7	June 24	Cloth, &c., C. Blythe.	To Bill allowed		50 – –	7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to C. Blythe	50 – –
5	May 28	Coal, E. Hancorn.	To Bill allowed		34 – –	5	May 28	–	By Check on Treasurer to E. Hancorn	34 – –
				£.	774 16 –				£.	774 16 –

Out-Relief Charges.

Fo. 4. Dr. Contra. Cr. Fo. 4.

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.
	1835:	Bedminster.			
2	April 24		To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	2 3 6	
4	May 28		To ditto, per ditto	2 15 –	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	1 16 –	
					6 14 6
2	April 24	Clifton.	To paid Out-paupers, per J. Williams	1 15 –	
4	May 28		To ditto, per ditto	– 18 –	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	2 5 –	
					4 18 –
2	April 24	St. George.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	4 – –	
4	May 28		To ditto, per ditto	2 1 –	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	3 4 –	
					9 5 –
2	April 24	Horfield.	To paid Out-paupers, per J. Williams	– 18 6	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	2 17 –	
					3 15 6
4	May 28	St. James.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	1 5 –	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	3 7 –	
					4 12 –
4	May 28	St. Jacob.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	2 8 –	
	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	4 6 –	
					6 14 –
2	April 24	St. Philip.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	1 2 6	
4	May 28		To ditto, per ditto	5 – –	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	2 8 –	
					8 10 6
4	May 28	Stapleton.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	– 7 6	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	1 4 –	
					1 11 6
2	April 24	Westbury.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	3 9 –	
4	May 28		To ditto, per ditto	1 3 –	
6	June 24		To ditto, der ditto	3 2 –	
					7 14 –
2	April 24	Whitchurch.	To paid Out-Paupers, per J. Williams	2 18 6	
6	June 24		To ditto, per ditto	2 14 –	
					5 12 6
				£.	89 7 6

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	Totals. £. s. d.
	1835:	J. Williams.		
1	Mar. 25		By Check on Treasurer to J. Williams	25 – –
5	May 28		By ditto to ditto	25 – –
8	June 24		By ditto to ditto	9 7 6
			£.	59 7 6

Establishment Charges.

Fo. 5. Dr. Contra. Cr. Fo. 5.

Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.	Folio in Minute Book.	Date.	On whose Account, or what Service.	Items.	£. s. d.	Totals. £. s. d.
7	1835: June 24	Salaries: One Quarter.	To J. Wilson (Master)	20 – –		7	1835: June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to J. Wilson	20 – –	
–	—		To E. Wilson (Matron)	6 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to E. Wilson	6 – –	
–	—		To J. Crick (Schoolmaster)	8 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to J. Crick	8 – –	
–	—		To E. Crick (Schoolmistress)	5 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to E. Crick	5 – –	
–	—		To T. Smith (Porter)	5 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to T. Smith	5 – –	
–	—		To J. White (Clerk)	20 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to J. White	20 – –	
–	—		To J. Williams (Relieving Officer)	20 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to J. Williams	20 – –	
–	—		To E. Scott (Chaplain)	10 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to E. Scott	10 – –	
–	—		To E. Bryant (Surgeon)	25 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to E. Bryant	25 – –	
–	—		To W. Blount (Auditor)	5 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to W. Blount	5 – –	
					124 – –						124 – –
–	—	Repairs.	To C. Evans (Carpenter)	8 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to C. Evans	8 – –	
–	—		To C. Heath (Bricklayer)	12 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to C. Heath	12 – –	
5	May 28		To Sun Fire Office Insurance	10 – –		5	May 28	–	By ditto to Sun Fire Office	10 – –	
					30 – –						30 – –
5	May 28	Stationery and Printing.	To C. Knight (Account Books)	5 – –		7	June 24	–	By ditto to C. Knight	5 – –	
–	—		To T. Dean (Printing)	15 – –		–	—	–	By ditto to T. Dean	15 – –	
–	—		To W. Cox (Advertisements)	1 15 –		–	—	–	By ditto to W. Cox	1 15 –	
8	June 24		Pens, Ink, and Paper, bought by Clerk	– 5 –		8	June 24	–	By Check to Clerk, for petty Stationery	– 5 –	
					22 – –						22 – –
7	June 24	Furniture.	To J. Rawlings (Furniture)	20 – –		7	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to J. Rawlings	20 – –	
–	—		To H. Cooper (Brewing Utensils)	5 10 –					By ditto to H. Cooper	5 10 –	
–	—		To W. Black (Ironmongery)	10 – –					By ditto to W. Black	10 – –	
					35 10 –						35 10 –
8	June 24	Stamps and Law.	Stamps received from Clerk	4 – –		8	June 24	–	By Check on Treasurer to Clerk, for Stamps, Magistrates' Fees, and Law Expenses	20 – –	
			Magistrates' Fees paid by Clerk	3 – –							
			Law Expenses paid by Clerk	13 – –							
					20 – –						20 – –
				£.	231 10 –					£.	231 10 –

Appendix (B.)

REPORTS FROM ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

—No. 1.—

REPORT from Sir *Francis Bond Head* to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

Appendix (B.) No. 1.

Report from Sir *F. B. Head.*

Gentlemen, Dover, 1 August, 1835.

Having now, under your directions, concluded my operations in East Kent, I will endeavour in a very few lines to submit to you a sketch of the state of this part of England as it at present exists under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Union arrangements in East Kent.

With the exception of Romney Marsh, the whole of East Kent, comprehending an area of 590 square miles, is now grouped into compact unions of parishes; these unions are all very nearly of the same size—all contain very nearly the same population—all have voluntarily adopted for their work-house the same low, cheap homely building—all have agreed on placing it in the centre of their respective unions—all have reduced their medical expenses very materially—and all have determined to procure bread and provisions for the poor by open contract.

Union Officers.

As there has been very great competition, the unions have been enabled to select as their clerks and relieving officers, individuals of very great respectability; and I can truly assure you, that the guardians themselves, are not only some of the largest farmers and proprietors in this part of the country, but many are men of business, possessing, besides zeal, great practical knowledge and experience.

General system.

As all these boards of guardians have one and the same object in view, it is evident that the experience each collects is forming a fund, hive or receptacle of parochial knowledge, of inestimable value to this county; and, I am happy to add, that a communication has spontaneously been made by two of the chairmen, to arrange some mode by which all the boards may occasionally impart to each other the results of their weekly experience, in order that a uniform system of relief may eventually pervade the whole of East Kent.

Firmly resting on the law of the land, directed, as these boards will be, by your orders and regulations; shielded from all odium; and resolutely supported, as they believe they will be, by the Government of the country, it will, I hope, be evident to you, that the poor rates of East Kent are now guarded by powers fully competent efficiently to control their expenditure.

Prospective pecuniary results.

The pecuniary result of this new powerful arrangement, is a harvest which we cannot yet hope to reap; its abundant produce, however, may not unfairly be anticipated from the clamor and opposition now raised against our unions by the little shop-keepers, by the owners as well as by the frequenters of beer-shops, and by a variety of other classes, which it would be very painful to designate; for I can faithfully assure you, that I am daily astonished at discovering, not only how many individuals, but how many classes of people have, directly or indirectly, been abstracting profit as well as popularity from that vast and hitherto unprotected mass of money, which has been collected nominally for the support of the poor.

Principle of administering relief.

When first under your directions I began gradually to place the rate-receivers below the rate-payers, and below the independent labourers, it did not appear to be understood that the industry of all classes of society would be healthily excited by so honest an adjustment; the truth, however, of the theory soon became evident, even to several of the best labourers, and nothing has tended to make it more practically apparent to the good sense of the whole county, than the mutinous resistance which was fortunately offered to the operations of the earliest unions I formed.

The complaint first urged against your orders, "that relief should be given to able-bodied paupers and their families, half in bread and half in money," actually was, that by such an arrangement they (the paupers) *would receive more bread than they could possibly eat*; in fact, that they would be weaned from the beer-shops: and when not contented with uttering so unreasonable an objection, they assembled in great numbers to attack, not only the relieving officers, but to insult and assault their own magistrates; when armed with clubs they dragged the independent labourers from their work, forcibly obliging them to join their gang; when they grossly insulted women who earnestly desired, for the sake of their children, to accept the bread; when they declared to one or two of the Kentish yeomen, that if they dared to interfere "they would hang them up by the heels to their own trees;" when going a step further, they cruelly beat two gentlemen of great worth and respectability; and when, finally, they proceeded to the very brink of committing murder; such conduct explained most clearly the miserable progress of unrestrained pauperism, and advocated much more strongly than I could humbly do the necessity as well as the beneficence of the Poor Law *Amendment* Act.

Until our workhouses be completed, we have no fulcrum for elevating the independent labourer above the condition of the improvident pauper; and, consequently, as no extensive pecunairy

pecuniary saving can yet be effected, it might reasonably be inferred that no moral reformation could yet have been produced; the contrary, however, is indisputably the fact; and not only from many of the guardians, but from a very great number of parish officers as well as farmers, totally unconnected with each other, I have been informed, that since the riots have been suppressed, an extraordinary, and to them an unaccountable, change is taking place in the conduct of their labourers, who appear, of their own accord, to be becoming more civil, and apparently more anxious to secure constant employment than they have ever been.

Improved characters of labourers.

One very large proprietor lately declared to me, that this change was quite incomprehensible; and when I endeavoured ro explain to him that it was because the old premium on indolence and improvidence was evidently about to be removed, he very truly observed, "*If even the shadow of the Bill can produce for us such an effect, surely what benefit we shall derive from its substance!*"

It affords me great satisfaction to be enabled to inform you, that although when I first entered this county considerable prejudice existed, yet in no instance have I had recourse to any one of the powers of the Poor Law Amendment Act. In every petty sessional division I commenced by publicly consulting the magistrates, parish officers and principal rate-payers; 705 of whom, out of 710, approved of, and deliberately supported me in, the arrangements I proposed. The guardians of nine extensive unions, which we had no power to divorce, gave me their consent in writing to a dissolution of their respective unions; and although we had no authority whatever to erect workhouses, yet in every one of the new unions the guardians, after mature reflection, signed a formal application for permission to build one. With respect to the important alteration I have made in the dietary of the paupers (which, compared with that of the labourer of this county, has now ceased to be attractive), I have great satisfaction in stating to you, that I did not substitute four bread and cheese dinners per week for meat ones until this proposed reduction had been considered and approved of by a meeting I especially convened for the purpose, of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the eleven new unions in East Kent; indeed, in all the alterations I have made, I have freely consulted these boards of guardians, who have most gladly availed themselves of the liberty of the new Act to break the fetters of the old law; and I most deliberately declare to you, that the advantages of the change are now so self-evident to this half of the county, that it would be utterly impracticable to persuade it to return to the errors of the obsolete law; indeed, I humbly submit, that nothing can be more creditable to any country, than the manly determination with which all respectable individuals cheerfully and voluntarily have thrown aside popularity and profit, the moment they clearly saw that by doing so they could annihilate a horrid system which they had long practically lamented and condemned.

I have, &c.
F. B. Head,
Assist^{t} Comm^{r} of Poor Laws.

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

—No. 2.—

REPORT from *Charles Mott*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

Appendix (B.) No. 2.

Report from *C. Mott*, Esq.

Gentlemen, 26 June 1835.

Agreeably to the desire of the Board that I would report any facts which may have occurred illustrative of the results of the proceedings already taken under the authority of the Commissioners, and any other observation which I may think it important to communicate with reference to the execution of their important task; I beg to state that the results can hardly be expected to show themselves sufficiently clearly or satisfactorily to the Legislature, or until the new measure has been in operation the first parochial year, that is to say, from Easter 1835 to Easter 1836. Nevertheless, the effects in some districts, and the facts brought to light, are already so important and striking as to encourage a belief that the benefits likely to result, not only to the rate-payers, but to the poor themselves, will equal the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of the new law.

Early operation of the Act.

The power given to the Assistant Commissioners of examining all parochial books and accounts, has enabled me to speak with a degree of certainty as to the ultimate effects in some districts; but as the particulars of mismanagement that have come under my notice, and from which I have been enabled to form this conclusion, have been obtained principally from examinations in many parishes and in several counties, my report will necessarily consist of a simple relation of unconnected facts.

The heavy amount of poor rates raised and distributed in some parishes (agricultural parishes particularly), as compared with others of equal size in population and acreage, may be traced to peculation and bad management almost exclusively.

Sources of heavy poor-rates.

In Gloucestershire the poor rates for the county average 8*s.* 11*d.* per head on the population; and here the office of overseer is generally filled by a respectable farmer, and amongst the whole number of parish accounts which I examined, I do not recollect seeing a charge of a single shilling having the appearance of peculation, or that might not have been fairly passed under the strictest audit. In Wiltshire, the average cost per head is 16*s.* 7*d.*, and here peculation and bad management show themselves; whilst in Suffolk, where the poor-rates are enormously heavy (in some parishes 40*s.* per head, and in whole districts averaging near 30*s.* per head on the population), every species of trickery is developed by an examination; charges the most barefaced and inconsistent are submitted to by

Comparative rate of expenditure in different counties.

Report from *C. Mott*, Esq.

the farmers and other rate-payers, and the office of overseer is generally filled by a much less respectable class of persons.

In some of the hundreds of Suffolk, the entire Poor Law management is based in fraud and supported by perjury and deception. In the incorporated hundred of Blything, for example, the mode adopted of distributing the poor-rates are confused and ruinous in the extreme.

Mismanagement in Suffolk.

Deceptive practices in incorporated hundreds.

The board is aware that the general charges for the management of the hundred is apportioned by an average, regulated by the amount of the whole cost of the poor as passed by each parish through the corporation books, so that if any parish or parishes conceal the just amount of their expenditure from the corporation, it operates as an injustice to other parishes from which correct returns are made. It has long been notorious that false returns are made by some parishes, but no person has had the least idea that the deceptive practice had prevailed to such an extent as has been found to exist.

Inaccurate statements of expenditure.

The sums passed through the corporation books as the whole cost of the poor for the 46 parishes, amounted to 11,295*l.* per year, whilst in the accounts of the separate parishes, which came under my examination, the amount expended for the poor, exclusive of county rates, overseers' salaries, and other charges, has for three years averaged 20,288*l.*

Mischievous practice in regard to the Surveyor's rate.

A practice has arisen in many parishes, and has been carried to such a dangerous and ruinous extent, that if it is not immediately put a stop to, will lead to incalculable mischief.

I allude to the surveyors' rates. Knowing the objections that have been made to labour rates for the employment of the able-bodied poor, and encouraged perhaps by the benefit to be derived from lessening the average by keeping the actual amount of the expenditure of the poor rate from the corporation books, a custom has prevailed of transferring the charge of maintaining the able-bodied labourer from the poor rate to the surveyor's rate. The surveyor's rate can only be obtained by the parties making affidavit that the money is wanted for repairing the roads, bridges, &c. in the parish; and after having expended in this way on the poor the utmost amount they can raise (the surveyor's rate being limited to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound per year), the balance is charged to the poor rate; and it is no uncommon thing to find 40*l.* or 50*l.* in a parish book as balance of surveyors' accounts, and it is only where those accounts are charged that I could detect the practice, for when the amount raised by the surveyor's rate is sufficient to meet the extra charge for the able-bodied labourers, the account does not appear in the books at all.

In one parish I found that several acres of ground had been hired, and a man engaged at a salary of 40*l.* per year to look after the pauper labourers employed, by the money raised by the surveyor's rate. And I have reason to believe that the amount I have stated, namely, 20,288*l.* falls far short of the actual cost of the poor of the hundred.

Inefficient workhouse management. Hiring of cottages.

Notwithstanding the hundred of Blything has an establishment certainly equal to any place in England, capable of holding above 1,000 paupers, with seldom more than a fourth part of that number in it, some of the parishes have hired cottages at a great expense for their poor; and indeed this practice prevails in most of the other incorporated hundreds, so that the impositions and mal-practices, attended by all their frightful consequences, exist in Suffolk, in a sort of compound ratio.

Journies and expenses of assessors, &c. paid out of poor-rates.

An extraordinary custom prevails in this district of paying the assessors and collectors of the King's taxes for their journies and expenses. There is scarcely a parish in Blything hundred where charges of this description are not made five or six times each year: "Paid surveyor, journey to Halesworth," or "Yoxford," 5*s.* or 10*s.* each time; and the overseer of one parish, who is also collector and assessor for the King's taxes, and constable as well as assistant overseer, not only charges to the poor rate his journies and attendances as assessor, but for his journies as collector to pay the taxes into the hands of the receiver; so that the rate-payers are not only subject to be surcharged by their assessors and collectors of the King's taxes, but they quietly submit to pay them for the trouble they have in surcharging them.

Improper charges upon the poor-rates.

In the parish of Southwold, in this hundred, the misapplication of the poor rate is gross and extensive. The corporation having wasted their funds in litigation and law charges, have for some years had a considerable portion of their corporate expenses paid out of the poor rate. There is a man employed, and an expense of about 100*l.* a year incurred for his salary and the labourers employed on the corporation lands. The constables' expenses, and the gaol charges, and the expenses of the coroner, are also charged to the poor rate.

Misapplication of parish funds.

It is true that I did not find any white-bait dinners or tavern bills of any large individual amount, but there are few parishes where public-house expenses are not incurred to a considerable extent, which in the aggregate would rival in amount the champagne and rose-water dinners of the mismanaged London parishes; and from a fair estimate of these charges in a great number of parishes, the amount thus incurred for the county of Suffolk only, is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum.

I was enabled to select about 900*l.* paid yearly to the assistant overseers, as salaries, journies, &c. for the hundred of Blything alone; and from the confused way in which some of the accounts were kept, there is little doubt but these charges collectively exceed 1,000*l.*;

Anticipated saving.

the surgeons are not paid less than 700*l.*; so that in these two items alone there will certainly be a saving of 1,000*l.* per year.

General mismanagement in Blything hundred.

In fact, this boasted hundred management of Blything, so perfect in theory, is, in practice, the most disgraceful and deceptive that can be conceived; every possible degree of petty fraud has crept into the individual parish accounts, varying in mode and amount in each parish according to the degree of ability of those by whom they were introduced, until the whole system is a jumble of different modes and practices, which no individual exertions, however well intended, could remedy or alter.

From

From this really painful description of the mismanagement in the hundred of Blything, it is a great relief to be enabled to report on the adjoining well-conducted hundred of Mutford and Lothingland. In this hundred, like that of Blything, the twenty-five parishes of which the hundred is composed are incorporated for the relief of the poor, having one common workhouse, and managed by a similar constitution of directors and guardians; but the results are so different (the cost of Blything being 20*s.* per head on the population, whilst the Mutford and Lothingland is only 5*s.* per head), that it is difficult to believe they were designed for the same purpose: indeed, the whole system of management in the Mutford and Lothingland hundred, as compared with the confused modes adopted in the other hundreds of Suffolk, is so creditable to the directors and guardians of the poor, that I have great pleasure in stating some of their regulations to the board.

Mutford and Lothingland.

Superiority of management in that hundred.

There is a remarkable jealousy shown in some of the other hundreds when the management of Mutford and Lothingland is alluded to. Some of the guardians of the other hundreds will not admit that the parochial affairs are better managed in Mutford and Lothingland, and attribute the small amount of poor's rate in that hundred to the possession of some supposed local advantages; but the source from which the benefits spring is too plain to be mistaken by those who have paid the least attention to it.

Jealousy of neighbouring hundreds.

The entire management and control of the expenditure of the poor's rate is vested in the board of directors and guardians, in place of being left, as in the other hundreds, to the discretion and caprice of individual officers of each parish. No peculation can exist; no unnecessary outlay or expenditure, even through ignorance, can be made by the officers of the different parishes; any sum paid contrary to the direction of the board, for the first time, is deducted from the officer's accounts; if repeated, for the second offence, the officer is fined for neglect of his orders.

System of management.

The directors here follow up completely the intentions of the act of incorporation, and such precautions are taken as insure the perfect working of the system.

When a vacancy occurs for a director, it is filled up by ballot at the quarterly meeting. No influence is allowed to prevail; no matter what rank or station he may hold in society, the person to be chosen must have qualified himself for a director by having first served twelve months as an acting guardian. The appointment of guardian is not merely nominal; the guardian must have his regular drilling at the weekly meetings. Five are named as a rota, and three must always be present when any business is transacted—one director and two guardians. Non-attendance subjects the directors to a fine of 20*s.*, and the guardians to 10*s.*; if three are not present, the whole five are fined, and the fines are strictly enforced. No relief is allowed to paupers on their own application to the board; the application must be made in the presence of the overseer. The overseers are not compelled to pay attention to any application (except in case of urgent necessity), unless it is made some time on or before the day previous to the weekly meeting of guardians; they are thus enabled to make inquiry into every case, in order to answer any questions the guardians may put to them. If a pauper applies to an overseer, and the overseer neglects to attend the committee to explain the case, the magistrates fine the overseer 5*l.* under the local Act.

Election of Directors and Guardians.

Fines for non-attendance.

Inquiry into cases of applicants.

Such overseers as attend are called in one at a time, their separate books of relief are very severely scrutinized, and the expenditure of each shilling having undergone the strictest investigation, receives approval by the signatures of the guardians present. These sums, and these sums only, are allowed in their quarterly accounts.

Examination of overseers' accounts.

The guardians never allow any pensions or arrears of relief to be paid; it must be allowed and received weekly. No incidental charges are suffered, unless sanctioned by the meeting, and approved and certified by the signature of the chairman. Two small bills, amounting, together, to 10*s.* 2*d.*, one of them for repairing the wooden leg of one of the paupers of a parish in the hundred, were presented at a meeting which I attended, and after undergoing the customary scrutiny, were ordered to be paid.

No incidental charges allowed.

An overseer was severely censured for having passed, on his way to the workhouse, the residence of the employer of a man who was represented as ill, without making inquiry. The relief was disallowed in the officer's accounts until the guardians had proof that the man was ill and required it. If a man is out of employment in any parish of the hundred in which he may reside who belongs to another parish in the hundred, he is bound to present himself in his own parish to see if he can get employment there. If he cannot, he obtains a note from the overseer of the parish to which he belongs to the overseer of the parish in which he resides, requesting his case may be considered by the board.

Inquiry by overseers.

Relief of paupers not residing in their own parish, but residing in the union.

There were 83 applications from 14 parishes out of the 25. Ten were ordered into the house, not one of whom were expected to accept the offer. Six were rejected and struck out of the overseer's book, and the others, principally persons with large families, amounting, adults and children, to 366 persons, were, after the greatest attention, relieved in trifling sums, the whole amount of the out-door relief for the 14 parishes being only 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, or about 12*s.* 6*d.* to each parish for the week. The other 11 parishes did not require any out-door relief that week, and it was remarked that even this amount was much larger than their average weekly relief. The surgeon attends the weekly meeting, and is appealed to as to the health of those who are represented as sick. The clerk attends regularly, and keeps the whole affair under one uniform regular system; indeed, it is impossible to speak too highly of Mr. Norton's attention to the interests of the hundred. The following comparative statement will contrast the economy of the two hundreds:

Number of applicants.

Amount of weekly relief.

Surgeon's duty.

Clerk.

Comparative expenses of the hundreds of Blything and Mutford and Lothingland.

	BLYTHING. 46 Parishes, Population, 24,177.			MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND. 25 Parishes, Population, 15,255.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Clerk - - - - -	140	–	–	25	–	–
Surgeons - - - - -	700	–	–	60	–	–
Assistant Overseers - - -	850	–	–	180	–	–
Master and Matron - - -	100	–	–	40	–	–
Treasurer and Foreman - -	-	-	-	16	–	–
Schoolmistress, &c. - - -	40	–	–	5	–	–
£.	1,830	–	–	326	–	–

So that if Blything hundred was managed with as much economy as Mutford and Lothingland, calculated by the population, there would be a saving of 1,322 *l.* per year, and if by the number of parishes, a saving of 1,200 *l.* per year.

Board of Directors and Governors.

The system being well established, and the enforcement of it secured by the practical knowledge of it by all the directors and guardians, it is not likely to fall into disuse, and as no distinction is allowed at the Board, the suggestion of the humblest member being respectfully and properly attended to, the members feel a strong interest in supporting their excellent measures with a degree of unanimity, and with that attention to economy, which causes general satisfaction in the hundred, and exhibits a striking contrast to the lavish, disjointed and ruinous practices followed in the Blything and other hundreds.

I must now content myself with submitting desultory illustrations of the state of management in the districts which I have examined.

Bulcamp house of industry.

In the house of industry at Bulcamp, belonging to the Blything hundred, the most strange customs have obtained, and the paupers are indulged in a manner that render their situations far superior to that of the honest independent labourer.

Licensed shop within the poor-house.

A regularly licensed shop has for years been fitted up and allowed to be kept by a female pauper *in* the house of industry for the convenience of the other paupers. The exciseman attends periodically to "take stock," the same as at any tradesman's shop or warehouse; and the last time I visited the house application was made to me, on behalf of this old pauper shopkeeper, as to the future prospects of her trade. The season had arrived at which it was customary to renew the licenses for the sale of her tobacco, tea, &c. I recommended, however, at the risk of lessening the revenue, that the old lady should relinquish business and retire, as her trade was not likely to be so good under the new arrangements.

Parish farm. Quality of pauper provisions.

The house is surrounded by a small farm belonging to the hundred. There are ten milch cows kept, and the paupers are supplied with the milk and best fresh butter; and I was informed that the guardians had repeatedly declared that they could not get such butter at their own tables as the paupers were supplied with in the Bulcamp house of industry.

Want of classification.

The want of classification and separation of the sexes is here exhibited in a frightful degree. Mr. Willson, the governor, who is a respectable man, complained much of it, and related some disgusting effects of the system.

Encouragement of improvident marriage.

The following facts will serve to illustrate the encouragement held out to married couples who are disposed to become paupers:—Many years since, two men of the names of Munn and Girling, with their wives and families, were admitted into this establishment. Several of their children were born and reared up in the workhouse until they attained the age of thirteen years, when they were apprenticed by the corporation. After serving their time, the sons married, and in their turn came with their wives to the workhouse. They were soon encircled by a rising family, who, having attained the proper age, were, as their parents had been before them, apprenticed by the directors and guardians of the corporation. These children, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, likewise married, again became paupers, claimed their right of admission into their former asylum, the workhouse, were received, and are now living together, by the usage of the establishment.

Generations of paupers in the workhouse.

Thus there are at this time three generations of these paupers in the house of industry, and the same results are expected from the recently-married couples as from their ancestors, namely, a perpetuation of the stock of pauper families.

Early marriages frequent. No separation in the workhouse.

I received much information upon the subject of early marriages from various officers of this incorporation. I was informed that early marriages are very frequent, and that parties have been known to go directly from church to the workhouse, where, having gained admission, they are placed just in the society which suits them, the male paupers and their wives being allowed to mix indiscriminately together in the day time, and at night a separate sleeping apartment allotted to each couple—a degree of luxury and comfort is enjoyed to which the honest and industrious labourer is a total stranger. This custom, however, is not confined to Suffolk, for on visiting one of the large incorporated hundred houses in Norfolk, I observed several of the doors of the rooms appropriated for married couples were nailed up; and on inquiring of the governor, I found that they had been occupied by able-bodied men and their wives and families, who had gone out harvesting, and that they had nailed the doors of their rooms up in order that no other persons should inhabit them during their absence.

Pauper marriages.

To such an extent was this marriage system at one time carried in the hundred of Blything, that ten or twelve cases of pauper young men marrying young women, also paupers, and

and directly claiming their right to relief, occurred close upon the heels of each other. The visiting guardian took upon himself the responsibility of publishing to the inmates, that if any more marriages occurred among the paupers, they would be prohibited from sleeping together. This had the desired effect of checking the practice as long as the prohibition was enforced.

The mal-practices existing in the individual parishes in the hundred were quite unknown to the directors and guardians; and on calling a meeting of the general body of the guardians under the local Act, and on making a statement of these facts, a dissolution of the incorporation was unanimously resolved on, and the new measures are now in operation under a new board of guardians, elected by the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners, assisted by the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Thomas Gooch and other gentlemen of the hundred, with every prospect of success.

Parochial Accounts:

The manner in which the accounts of most rural parishes are kept is in general very loose and unsatisfactory. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, considering the ignorance and inexperience of the parties to whom such matters are generally entrusted; but it is certainly an inconvenience which, for the interests of all parties concerned, requires an effectual remedy. From the parish books of Chertsey, Surrey, I copied verbatim the following weekly account of the charge of John Layton, late assistant overseer, for relief given by him to the paupers of that parish, it being his usual mode of charging his disbursements:—

Chertsey.

"1832: March 16.

2 Paupers, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - - - 3*s.*; 21, at 2*s.* - - - 2*l.* 2*s.*
34 „ at 2*s.* 6*d.* - - - 4*l.* 5*s.*; 16, at 3*s.* - - - 2*l.* 8*s.*
5 „ at 3*s.* 6*d.* - - - 17*s.* 6*d.*; 9, at 4*s.* - - - 1*l.* 16*s.*
1 „ at 4*s.* 3*d.*; 1, at 4*s.* 6*d.*; 4, at 5*s.* - - - 20*s.*
1 „ at 4*s.* 3*d.*; 9, at 6*s.* - - - 54*s.*; 2, at 7*s.* - - - 14*s.*
2 „ at 7*s.* 6*d.* - - - 15*s.*; 2, at 8*s.* - - - 16*s.*; 1, at 8*s.* 6*d.*

£.18. 6. 9."

This man defrauded the parish of nearly 1,000*l.*, and absconded, having first destroyed or taken away the bond given to the parish by his sureties.

Bedminster.

The following entry, which I extracted from the parish books of Bedminster, Somerset, will also demonstrate the necessity of some general effective plan of auditing and checking accounts.

"We, the undersigned members of the vestry of the parish of Bedminster, have examined the foregoing accounts of the overseers, from 26th March 1816 to 25th day of March 1827. There *appears* a balance of 37*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* due from Mr. Pownall to this parish, and also a balance of 39*l.* 8*s.* from Mr. Williams, the assistant overseer, due to this parish; and subject to such balance being paid, we do audit, pass and allow the said accounts.

"Signed by 10 Vestrymen."

This balance I was told was never paid; and it thus appears that this parish was 11 years without having had an account rendered, and even then there were 16 months unaccounted for. This allowance is dated 7th August 1828, whereas the account is only audited to March 1827.

Scale allowance.

To the scale allowance may be attributed a large portion of the evil existing in some districts. The following extraordinary fact, related by Mr. Gooday, of Sudbury, is sufficient of itself to prove the demoralizing influence of this shocking system.

Illustration of its effects.

In the year 1825 Mr. Gooday had undertaken to lower a hill to improve a road, for which he required many additional labourers. As there were no able-bodied labourers out of employment in Sudbury, he went to some neighbouring agricultural parish and hired several labourers, selecting those with families, to whom he let a certain portion of work at a price by which they were enabled to earn 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and he paid the men 15*s.* each on the Saturday, the amount of their week's work. One man afterwards asked Mr. Gooday if he had any objection to allow another man to work in his place the next week. Mr. Gooday told him that he could have no objection, but asked him why he wished to give up the employment, as he had selected him because he had a family to maintain. "Why (said the man) I have been working hard all the week, and have only earned *eighteen pence!*" "Eighteen pence (said Mr. Gooday), why I have just paid you 15*s.* for your week's work." "Yes, Sir, (replied he) but I was entitled to 13*s.* 6*d.* for my *scale allowance.*" As might have been expected, this man actually left the work at 15*s.* per week, and returned to his parish for his scale allowance.

Another example.

In a parish in the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, the officers, being desirous to check the applications for parochial relief, determined to employ some of the poor in spade husbandry. They had a field dug over by the paupers, and planted two successive seasons with potatoes, but the potatoes never grew, and the only way it could be accounted for was that the paupers had taken the eyes out of the potatoes to prevent their growing.

A remarkable fact was stated to me by Mr. Barlee and Mr. Owen, two of the resident magistrates in the same hundred, viz. that it seldom occurred that a man on the scale allowance ever surrendered himself to prison if fined for any offence, but that, on the contrary, he always found means to pay the fine and expenses. Mr. Owen, in confirmation of this, stated that he had lately fined three paupers (all of whom were on the scale allowance), the one 5*l.*, one 40*s.*, the other 10*s.*, with costs, and that all of them paid the fine.

The ignorance of some of the parochial officers, and the cunning of the paupers, have often been put to the test, and not unfrequently at the cost of the rate-payers.

Encouragement of pauper marriages.

I saw several charges for *licences* for marrying paupers, and in one of the large metropolitan parishes a charge of this description and of nearly like amount has often been repeated.

Report from *C. Mott*, Esq.

peated—"*Fees towards necessary marriages*, 24*l.* 16*s.*;" but the following fact is amongst the most curious of that kind which has come within my knowledge. A parish in Bosmere and Claydon hundred had a female pauper, a widow with a family, who was very troublesome, and who, by the promise of a marriage portion of 6*l.*, induced a man belonging to a parish in the town of Ipswich to marry her, thereby thinking to get rid of the burden. The overseer, desirous of making all sure, actually attended the wedding himself, and dined with the married couple, and after the ceremony presented the husband with 6*l.*, as agreed upon. This couple lived together two years, and have had two more children. The first was born in the parish to which the mother belonged; the last child was born in Ipswich since the passing of the new Poor Law Amendment Act. It now turns out that the man had tricked the officer, that he had a former wife living at the time he married this pauper, that the marriage being illegal, the children are bastards, and that consequently the woman has been returned to her parish with the two additional children, and the loss to them of the 6*l.* It is not only in distributing out-door relief by the "scale" that paupers have a demoralizing advantage over the honest independent labourer; but in most workhouses, the idle and refractory pauper has the same allowance and indulgence as the aged and deserving poor.

The introduction of an uniform system of management in the houses of industry or workhouses will therefore confer the greatest comfort on the deserving inmates.

Difference of workhouse dietaries; and superiority to independent labourers'.

In the quantities of food given to the paupers, the allowances differ according to the local habits or opinions of those who have from time to time settled the dietaries. They differ in some instances nearly 100 per cent; but I have not found one single parish where there is a workhouse, in which the allowances of food to the indoor paupers are not from 25 to 100 per cent. better than the honest independent agricultural labourers are enabled to obtain for themselves and families by their own exertions.

The following fact has recently come under my notice:

In the incorporated hundred of Wangford, Suffolk, at Shipmeadow, there is an excellent house of industry; and the directors and guardians of the hundred, with a praiseworthy desire to adopt the new measures, prepared a quantity of bricks for the alteration of the premises.

Comparative industry and condition of paupers and independent labourers.

Having good brick earth, they contracted with a man to complete the mechanical part of making the bricks, such as the moulding, clamping and burning at 10*s.* per 1,000, and agreed to find men to do the rough work in preparing the earth, &c. from the workhouse, by which the land is surrounded. There were no men in the immediate neighbourhood capable of moulding the bricks, so that the contractor was obliged to hire men for that purpose at some four miles from the brickfields. Those hardworking honest men walked four miles to their work each morning, worked hard all day, lived upon very coarse fare, actually drinking water at their meals and during the day, and cheerfully returned four miles to their families in the evening, whilst the able-bodied lazy paupers from the house were supplied, on the spot, with (all extra quantities) good hot meat dinners, and other profuse allowances of food; five pints of strong beer each daily, and 1*s.* per week each on Saturdays to spend.

Management of workhouses:

Although as regards food and other indulgencies for the paupers in most of the workhouses, profuse provision is made; and in some places, as at Bristol or at Tattingstone house of industry, in the Samford hundred, Suffolk, the greatest cleanliness and order is preserved; there are some of the parochial establishments for the reception of the poor that are positively a disgrace to our common nature; and I shall not easily forget the visit I paid to the workhouse of St. Philip and St. Jacob, one of the out parishes at Bristol.

Having been much accustomed, at one period, to visit the abodes of the poor and the destitute, in the thickly populated suburbs of the metropolis, I have not unfrequently witnessed the most appalling scenes of poverty and wretchedness; but I will confess that I was ill

St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol;

prepared to find in a parish containing nearly 17,000 inhabitants, expending 6,000*l.* annually for the support of the poor, and immediately adjoining one of the most cleanly and well-regulated establishments in England (St. Peter's hospital, Bristol) such a disgraceful instance of neglect and mismanagement.

No classification;

The state of the workhouse was filthy in the extreme, the appearance of the inmates dirty and wretched. There was no classification whatever, men, women and children being promiscuously huddled together.

Lunatics in the workhouse.

In one corner of the building I discovered a most dismal filthy looking room, which altogether presented such a sombre wretched appearance, that curiosity prompted me to explore it. I entered it, and the scene which I witnessed it is almost impossible to forget. Judging from the appearance of the room, I should think that water must have been excluded from it for years. In short, it reminded me of a coal cellar, or any place, rather than the residence of a human being. The sole tenant of this miserable abode was a poor distressed lunatic. His appearance was pitiable in the extreme; his clothing was extremely ragged; his flesh literally as dirty as the floor; his head and face were much bruised, apparently from repeated falls. Shoes he had been furnished with at some time or other, but they had done their duty, and his feet protruded through them. He sat listless and alone, without any human being to attend upon or to take care of him, staring vacantly around, insensible even to the calls of nature, and apparently unmindful of any thing which was passing in the room. He was endeavouring to avail himself of the only comfort allowed him from the few embers which were yet burning in the grate, for he had thrust his arms through an iron grating which was placed before the fire, intended doubtless to prevent the poor creature from burning himself; but as it was, his hands just reached the embers.

I endeavoured to arouse this poor pitiable fellow-creature, but the attempt was useless, all sensibility had forsaken him. To the very great shame of the parish officers, I found he had been in this disgusting state for years.

Understanding

Understanding that a meeting of the magistrates would be held two days afterwards at the prison, I attended and explained to them the filthy state of the workhouse, and described to them the miserable condition of this poor lunatic. Two of them promptly consented to accompany me to the workhouse. An endeavour had been made to cleanse the place, in consequence of my previous complaints, but it was still disgusting, and the appearance of its inmate extremely pitiable. The magistrates were astounded at the sight, thanked me for calling their attention to this distressed object, and, in my hearing, directed the parish officers to be summoned before them, and promised that a strict investigation of the case should take place.

In another room in the same building, not equally deplorable with the one I have just described, but still a wretched tenement, I found another poor lunatic aged 17 years, who I was informed had been in this miserable situation nearly four years. He was almost in a state of nudity, having nothing on but a coarse shirt. Upon my asking why the parish officers allowed him to be in this deplorable condition? the answer was, "Because he tears his clothes."

Bradford union, its working.

Of those new unions with which I am more immediately connected, the Bradford union, Wiltshire, presents the most striking proof of the immediate and almost magical effect of the new measures. The complaints of the ill-treatment of the poor of Freshford induced the board to order that an union should be formed of Bradford with Freshford and other surrounding parishes. Guardians were elected under the New Poor Law Amendment Act. Sir Thomas Fellowes was chosen president, and Mr. John Spackman vice-president of the board. The case of each pauper has been examined separately, and the greatest impositions detected and prevented for the future. Upwards of 250 cases, many of whom had been relieved for years, never applied, and entirely relinquished their relief rather than submit to an examination into their cases; others returned their tickets with thanks for the relief they had received, and stated that they could do without relief in future; others were detected in having been in constant receipt of good wages, who did not stand in need of relief; and so effective did the inquiries prove, that in about two months from the commencement of the union, a saving was effected averaging 3,000 *l.* per year, and it is confidently anticipated, that when workhouse accommodation is provided, and the rules and regulations properly enforced, an additional saving will be made of 4,000 *l.*; so that, in round numbers, 7,000 *l.* out of 10,000 *l.* (the average expenditure of the parishes of the union for the three previous years) will be saved to the rate payers of this small district.

Reduction of expenditure.

The comforts of the aged and infirm and deserving poor have nevertheless been strictly attended to, and I believe the whole management of the Bradford union reflects the greatest credit on the president, vice-president and guardians generally.

Hendon Union.

The small union of Hendon, in Middlesex, comprising the parishes in the hundred of Gore, exhibits, also, every chance of complete success; doubts were expressed by the guardians as to the sufficiency of workhouse accommodation; and it was thought the constant attention of two or three relieving officers would be required for the district, on account of the number of paupers. There is not an able-bodied pauper now receiving relief in the whole union. The time of *one* relieving officer is now not half occupied in the week in attending to the whole of the paupers relieved in the union; and the keys of two out of the four workhouses are now in possession of the guardians, there not being paupers to occupy them.

This union has the advantage of the assistance of the respectable and active magistrates of the district.

Effect of the Act, in regard to litigation, &c.

The general effect of the new law, as far as it can at present be ascertained, shows itself forcibly in the town parishes in the settlements, orders of removal, &c. Removals are now comparatively rare in town parishes, and I am justified in saying that three-fourths of the expense and litigation consequent on them have already ceased.

Decrease in the consumption of spirits.

The decrease in the consumption of spirits is represented to be remarkable. It is known that the landlords of gin shops and public houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the London workhouses, in all cases where the money payments to the poor have been stopped or curtailed, complain generally that their trade has considerably decreased; and Mr. Dix, a respectable owner of a large gin shop near Lambeth workhouse, openly confesses that the alteration is very great in that district; he further states, that many of his former customers who were in the habit of indulging to excess with the money received from the parish, having been driven on their own resources, have procured work for themselves, and have discontinued the use of spirituous liquors. Mr. Garland, a highly respectable tradesman, the high constable of Brixton hundred, Surry, comprising Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell and other large parishes, stated to me that the difference in the amount of money taken at the public houses is a subject of general remark, and that it is attributed to the stoppage of out-door money relief to the paupers.

Payment of rent of small tenements.

Next to the gin shops, the payment of weekly rents has been the great source of expenditure from the poors' rate. This practice has been carried to such an extent at Ipswich, that cottage property is represented as returning 14 per cent. to the owners; and in one parish the rates excused and the rents paid to the occupiers of this description of houses amounts to 1,200 *l.* per year. The landlords of weekly tenements in and about London were quite aware that a large portion of their rents were paid by money received from the parishes, and they were fearful that a discontinuance of money payments would cause a falling off in their receipt of rents. This however has not been the case. Mr. Roffey, a

Report from *C. Mott*, Esq.

large owner of these small tenements in Lambeth, assured me that his tenants continue to pay him as punctually as formerly, and moreover, that those paupers whose allowances are not yet discontinued, but are expecting they will be, express neither surprise nor regret, and say they must do as well as they can without parish pay. Not the least remarkable fact is, that notwithstanding the reduction in the money payments, the numbers in the workhouses have decreased also. I do not know a workhouse in or about London where the inmates are not less in numbers than they were before the passing of the new Poor Law Amendment Act.

Diminution of out-door and in-door paupers at the same time.

Great credit is due to the officers of the metropolitan parishes for the extent to which they have carried out the provisions of the new Poor Law Act. There is scarcely a London parish in which there has not been a considerable reduction in the amount of the poor rate; and it is asserted generally, that a vast improvement in the conduct of the applicants is perceptible; the quiet respectful demeanour of the paupers in their applications for relief, now forming a remarkable contrast to the insolent threatenings of the paupers under the old system.

Improved character of the poor.

In Bristol, when additional workhouse accommodation was provided, out of 1,400 persons to whom the house was offered, not above six per cent. accepted it. In a parish in London, of 127 illegitimate children to whom the workhouse was offered, only six were allowed by their friends to go into the house. In another, of 22 illegitimate children so ordered into the house, only one was received; and the children are known to be comfortably provided for by their parents and friends, who are well able to maintain them. In the hundred of Samford, since the passing the Poor Law Amendment Act, 140 able-bodied paupers have been offered the accommodation of the Tattingstone house of industry, but not one has remained. In Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, St. George's Hanover-square, in short, in all the parishes where the discontinuance of money payments has been adopted, not only has a vast diminution in the amount of the rates been effected, but a great moral improvement in the conduct of the poor has followed.

Small proportion of applicants who enter the workhouse.

Effects of the discontinuance of out-door relief.

The Bastardy clause against which so much has been said, exhibits a curious result in the London parishes. In the very large parish of St. Pancras only three orders of affiliation have been obtained since the passing of the Act, and not one-third the number of the young women now apply to be confined in the workhouse. In the workhouse of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the number of young women put to bed with bastard children averaged about two per month or 25 per year. Not a single case has occurred in that house since the Act passed. In St. Martin's, St. George's Hanover-square, indeed in nearly all the metropolitan parishes, the decrease in the number is in the same proportion.

Operation of the bastardy clauses: in St. Pancras; in St. Paul's, Covent-garden; in St. Martin's and St. George's, Hanover-square.

The complaints of the agricultural districts being overburdened with labourers are not borne out by facts. I have made inquiries in several agricultural parishes where this has been represented to be the case, and the result has been that there are not more labourers than would be required for the land under a healthy state of management. At Stradbrooke, Suffolk, one of the most pauperized parishes perhaps in England, the land would average 25 acres to each agricultural labourer, and it is admitted that arable land, to be wel cultivated, would require one man for every 25 acres, or three men and two boys for every 100 acres.

Complaints of a surplus of agricultural labourers.

Extensive and beneficial as the alterations will prove to be, and notwithstanding the power possessed by the board under the new Poor Law Amendment Act, it will be found necessary to give the guardians of the different unions a more extensive control over the parochial funds than the Poor Law Commissioners can now grant them. The guardians, at present, only have the distribution of the relief to the paupers, the errors and impositions under this head will be remedied, but the raising the money and payment of county rates, and many other incidental charges, are still left with the overseers; respectable men, in experienced in these matters, will hardly credit the description of persons into whose hands the parochial matters fall in some country parishes. In a parish in Suffolk complaint was made to me that, notwithstanding there were at least 30 competent persons in the parish, the magistrates had actually appointed an old woman as overseer, and on inquiry I found it to be the case, and this woman is now acting as overseer of one of the badly managed parishes. It is not uncommon to find overseers appointed who can neither read nor write, and in a parish in Somersetshire out of a population of 390 persons only three persons, besides the clergyman, can read or write; one of these three persons is a respectable farmer, who about three years since went to reside in the parish, and finding the parochial matters, to which he was the principal contributor, managed so grossly bad he undertook the task of investigating the affairs himself; the usual result followed; in less than two years he reduced the rates in that parish from 400 *l.* per year to 100 *l.* per year.

More extensive powers required by guardians.

Inefficiency of parochial officers.

An old woman an overseer.

The payment of the extra charges, the prolific source indeed of the most extensive parochial peculations, being still left in the hands of ignorant and incompetent overseers in each parish, leaves an open field for fraud and deception. In one small parish I found 54 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* had been charged to the poor rate in three years for killing sparrows, they are paid for at the rate of 3 *d.* per dozen, and consequently there must have been 52,600 sparrows, which, allowing 12 sparrows to weigh one pound, would make the weight of the whole 4,838 pounds, or three good horse loads of 1,461 pounds each; by the same process of calculation the sparrows would have served, instead of meat, 55 paupers for 12 months, allowing each pauper half a pound of sparrows per day for three days each week; such charges will continue to be made without detection, for, as in Suffolk, if they cannot get the money from the poor rate they will have recourse to the surveyor's rate and to the churchwarden's account, and thereby cloak charges the most extravagant and ridiculous.

Extra charges in parochial accounts a source of peculation.

Charge for killing sparrows.

I therefore beg to offer an opinion, formed long since and confirmed by recent experience, that the new measures will not be perfect, neither can the parochial expenditure be properly checked,

All parochial receipts and expen-

checked, or justice be done to the rate payers, until every description of parochial receipts and expenditure be placed under the management and control of the boards of guardians.

In conclusion I have to express to the Board the obligations I feel to the noblemen, magistrates and gentlemen in the districts which I have visited, for their assistance in carrying out the wishes and intention of the Poor Law Commissioners. Instances are very rare of any respectable person opposing the introduction of the new law, and even these I have found to arise from praiseworthy and conscientious scruples which have always yielded to proper explanation, and I have never yet found any discontent or dissatisfaction amongst the poor in any parish that could not be clearly traced, upon inquiry, to the excitement created by the small shopkeepers, paid officers or other persons interested in supporting the old demoralizing ruinous system of poor law management.

diture should be in the hands of the Board of Guardians.

New law approved by respectable persons.

Discontent traced to interested individuals.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Charles Mott,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

—No. 3.—

REPORT from *Edward Gulson*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.—With a Supplement.

Gentlemen, 3d July 1835.

In obedience to your instructions, that I should state to you any facts which have occurred to me in the course of my investigations, illustrative of the results of the proceedings already taken under the authority of the Commission, and any observations I may think right to communicate, I beg leave to transmit to your Board the following Report, in which is embodied some striking examples of the evils of the old administration, together with effects produced by the remedies applied by the Board for the cure of those evils.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Edward Gulson,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

The Poor Law Amendment Act was passed for the purpose of relieving the paupers from the evils of pauperism, and property from the pressure of poor-rates.

Has it turned out, on investigation, that the evils were less than they were represented to be, either to the property or to the pauper?

I have now minutely investigated 355 parishes, giving them my best attention and consideration, and all my experience fully proves, that the pressure upon property, and particularly landed property, is even greater than was represented, amounting, in some instances, to the full rental; and it is most clearly shown by the applications made to me on every side for my immediate presence and interference.

Pressure of the rates upon property.

The language of the farmers in many parishes, and I would especially particularize those of Long Crendon, Crawley, Middleton Cheney and Handborough, was, "Can you take us into this union? if not, when will you come amongst us? If you delay doing so until the autumn, then you must build your houses large enough to take in farmers as well as paupers; for the land is eaten up by the poor, and they are better off than we and our children." On other occasions they have said, "Never mind explanation, we cannot be in a worse state than we are now; and we most gladly put ourselves into the hands of the Commissioners."

To illustrate the subject still further, I will mention the following instances.

Illustrations.

In the parish of Ramsden, Oxfordshire, I found the poor-rate exceeding 25*s.* per acre upon all the cultivated land in the parish; and at Aston and Cote it amounted to 24*s.* per acre.

Parish of Ramsden.

The parish of Northmoor has 360 inhabitants, and 1,960 acres of land whereupon to employ its labourers; the average expenditure for the last three years amounts, nevertheless, to nearly 1,200*l.* per annum.

Northmoor.

At Thame, with a population of 2,800, mostly residing in a neat and affluent little market-town, the metropolis of the district, the rates have lately amounted to 6,000*l.* per annum. At the time that I visited this place 127 able-bodied labourers were out of employ, many of whom I observed playing at the old game of "pitch and hustle" with halfpence (doubtless parish money) upon the roads where they were professedly at work.

Thame.

In the adjoining parish of Sydenham, which belongs exclusively to the Baroness Wenman, her ladyship pointed out to my notice one property which is let for 645*l.* per annum, free of poor-rate, and informed me that last year she paid back to the overseer the sum of 427*l.*

Sydenham.

Several large farmers at Caversham, after hearing the detail of the measure explained, with the effects which were likely to ensue, were asked by myself, how far they thought the parish of Caversham would be benefited by being included in an union? when they replied, in open vestry, "Sir, it is the only thing that can save us." "I would myself," said one, "give 50*l.*, rather than have it delayed three months." "I should weep," said another, "for the consequences if you omitted immediately to deal with the parish of Caversham."

Caversham.

Such an universal pressure on property must necessary cripple the resources of the farmer, by which the land is imperfectly cultivated, and its productive powers are only partially developed. "We cannot afford," say the farmers, "to employ the labourer; all our means are eaten up and absorbed by poor-rate. We could advantageously employ more hands, but we have nothing wherewith to pay them." The paupers, on their part, seeing that the farmers have work, and not choosing to perceive that their own bad conduct keeps

Effects of the pressure of poor rates.

them out of employment, are exasperated against the farmers, who they maintain are illiberal and oppressive towards them. The evils thus resulting upon the lower classes can scarcely be described. Demoralization and disorganization have gone far to destroy that perfect trust and confidence which ought to exist between the labourer and his employer, and have engendered feelings of insolence and insubordination on the one hand, and of harshness on the other. The servants, no longer under the necessity of relying for subsistence on their employers, are deprived of all inducement to gain situations, or to keep them when obtained, and the master, compelled by no better feeling than that of his own interest to give employment, is anxious to be quit as soon as possible of a troublesome and discontented servant.

Comparative condition of the pauper and the independent labourer.

Daily observation proves that the idle and worthless pauper lives a life of ease and luxury when compared with the honest and industrious labourer, who supports his family by his daily exertions: and in those parishes where the administration of poor rate has been most negligent and profuse, the labourers are in no way dependent on their own providence; on the contrary, they are tempted to improvidence and idleness, by seeing the lot of the undeserving made as easy as their own; to use their own terms, "the industrious man is broken down by the profligate."

Garsington.

In the parish of Garsington, Oxon, the able-bodied paupers are employed in digging stone for the roads; their number sometimes amounts to 50 or 60, and upon examining the pay-book, I observed frequent marks against the names of each. The overseer, in answer to my inquiries, told me that these marks denoted days upon which the men had absented themselves from work. On a late occasion, four of these marks occurred successively against the name of each pauper throughout a long list, of which I received the following explanation. There was a great bull baiting in the neighbourhood, which these men all attended during the four days, and in reply to the remonstrances of the overseer, they declared their intention of having a holiday whenever they pleased. These rate receivers were living better than many of the rate payers who were contributing to their subsistence.

Feeling of paupers in regard to relief.

A woman, able-bodied, with two children, applied to the board of guardians at Faringdon for relief. Lord Barrington elicited, on inquiry, that she earned 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, and one of the children, aged 12 earned 3*s.* also; the other child was seven years old. Under these circumstances relief was refused. On hearing this decision she exclaimed, "It is a hard case for we poor mothers to have to work for our children."

Mode of relief.

The system of relief is found, in many instances, to be provocative of demoralization.

In the books of Hampton Poyle are the following items:*—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for men and boys standing in the pound, 6 days - -	6	7	–

and in every week's payments a list of these labourers, thus:

W. Wheeler, standing in the pound 6 days - - -	–	8	–
J. Cartwright, standing in the pound 4 days - - -	–	6	–

In many parishes, as at North Leigh, no single man was employed; each had 2*s.* 6*d.* given him on Monday morning, with which he was "to do the best he could for himself" for the week; that is to say, eke out his means by stealing or poaching.

A pauper at Mapledurham had been for eight or nine months in the employ of the rector, Lord Augustus Fitz-Clarence, who himself related the circumstance to me in the presence of the overseer, earning 10*s.* per week. At last harvest time he left his situation, saying that he could better himself, with two suits of clothes in his possession, and more than 2*l.* in money, being a single man. Immediately after harvest he was an applicant for parochial relief, and has never been off the book since. A short time ago he repaired to the house of the overseer by night, when he and his wife were gone to bed, and declared he would have "*money or blood.*" The parish officer and his wife parleyed from their bed-room window with this outrageous claimant, and endeavoured to prevail on him to depart in peace, without granting his demand, but in vain; he vowed he would fire the premises, unless they gave him some money; terrified at his threats, they threw him out half a crown. The coin fell on the ground, and it being dark, the man could not readily find it; upon this he renewed his protestations that he would burn the house and all in it, unless either the money were found or more given. At last the overseer's wife actually came down in her night dress, searched with a candle for the money till she found it, and so was allowed by the pauper to return unmolested to bed. This circumstance occurred last January.

Violence of pauper.

About three weeks ago this pauper, Thomas Pocock, applied to the guardian of Maple durham, Mr. Hutchins, for work, and said he should be very glad if he could set him on. He gave him a job of turnip hoeing. Pocock worked very well at it, and was steady; so Mr. Hutchins set him on reaping. The other day Pocock said, "I should like to keep on working for you, sir, if you please; I should like to have a winter's job, sir, if you please; to go threshing, or any thing." "Well, Tom," said Mr. Hutchins, "this is a change; what's the reason of all this? how comes this?" He laughed. "Come," said Mr. Hutchins, "tell us the truth, Tom." "Why, sir, 'tis that great house up there that's now building. I have now made up my mind to keep to regular work." And Mr. Hutchins says now he is very civil, and works remarkably well.

Whilst I was at Wantage, eight or ten young men collected one rainy morning under the market

* The explanation was this. The overseer obliged the paupers to stand regularly in the parish pound, like cattle. If they absented themselves they were not paid, and the reason assigned in such case was, that they might not cheat the parish by going to work when they said they could get no employment. The same plan has been carried into execution in a parish in Warwickshire.

market house, and amused themselves by *playing at marbles* till the weather was fine enough to admit of their going to work. Five or six came to the place *with umbrellas*.

In Haddenham parish seventy or eighty able-bodied labourers are employed from the poor rate, and when I visited it these men were set to work in forming a new road, about half a mile in extent. The degree of supervision exercised over them may be imagined when I state that I passed twenty-seven of them all fast asleep, on a fine sunny afternoon, by the road side.

Employment on the road.

The severing the natural ties of affection is by no means one of the least evils attendant on the facility of obtaining parish pay for the performance of the commonest duties of our nature.

Effect of relief on the ties of relation ship.

At Yattendon, in the parish accounts, an item frequently repeated, was:—

Examples.

	£.	s.	d.
To Elizabeth W., a present for her kindness to her father	–	5	–
Lucy A., for looking after her mother when ill	–	3	6
Mary B., for sitting up at nights with her father	–	2	–

The overseer's wife, herself a mother, saw nothing wrong in this; as, "for children to be dutiful to their old and sick parents was a great hindrance."

In Worminghall books is the following item:—

	£.	s.	d.
Richard Shilton, five days, looking after his family	–	5	–
A. Gibbs, looking after his wife *	–	6	–

The urgent necessity of a powerful controlling influence is apparent in a high degree throughout both the counties in which I have pursued my inquiries. But few parishes exhibit any thing approaching to a due care and judicious management in the administration of poor rate, and these solitary instances must be mainly attributed to the intelligence, firmness and diligence of a few individuals, who may at any time be lost to their parish by removal or death.

Necessity of a superintending power.

Examples of abuses consequent upon the absence of this controlling influence present themselves too numerously for detail. A few striking instances will suffice.

Abuses for want thereof.

At Watlington the charge in one year's account:—

Examples: Watlington.

	£.	s.	d.
For labour done by the paupers is	531	–	–
The return for it is stated to be	19	3	6

At Britwell Salome:—

March 23, 1833, bird keeping, moles and sparrows	19	18	6

Six months afterwards:—

Sept. 29, 1833, paid the beadle, bird keeping, powder and shot	9	8	5

In the parish books of Garsington, which had just been passed and verified on oath before the magistrates, I found that scarcely a column in the whole account was added up correctly. The errors varied from 2*s.* to 6*l.* a column; and unless a private account was kept, no true balance within 50*l.* could be struck between the overseer and the parish.

Garsington: Parish Accounts.

In Caversham books is the following item:—

Caversham.

	£.	s.	d.
June 1834, paid William Dormer, ill (*through drink*)	–	5	–

In the parish of Ardington the curate may literally be termed a pauper, his only remuneration for clerical duties being a salary of 60*l.* per annum, paid out of the poor rate.

Ardington: Curate paid from poor rate.

At Horley every boy above nine years of age is paid 1*d.* per diem out of the poor rate, whether in necessitous circumstances or otherwise.

Horley.

The expense of a pauper's marriage at Compton was as follows:—

Compton: Pauper marriage expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Putting the horse and cart up at the public house, waiting for Mr. Bent, the clergyman, to come home	–	1	2
Mr. Bent, for a licence	3	3	–
W. Baker, for his horse and cart	–	2	6
Clergyman not at home; expenses at the Swan Inn, Compton; *keeping Rumbold* (the *male* pauper) IN HOLT; paid for dinner the day that he was married	1	19	4½
J. Cox, constable	–	3	6
For gold ring for Wm. Rumbold to be married with	–	8	–
Parson's and clerk's expenses	–	15	–

At Northmoor I discovered a considerable sum was annually expended in the *purchase of flax* for the employment of the pauper women and children; an additional charge was also made for the *spinning of this flax*, but I could find *no return* for it. On inquiring from the overseer what became of this material, he told me that *a few* of the parishioners had a meeting at a public house in the village twice a year, at which they expended five pounds each time in a feast.† They charged this to the parish account, and *dividing the flax amongst them*, went home.

Northmoor: Annual expenditure for the purchase and spinning of flax.
Fish feast.
Flax divided amongst a few parishioners.

At

* This item is continued every week during a year's account.

† This is termed in the books, "*An extraordinary meeting*, 5*l.*"

East Ilsley: Charge for tolling at a pauper's death.

At East Ilsley there is a charge for tolling the bell at the death of every pauper. The overseer told me, with a rueful countenance, that the clerk was *a dreadful man*, and threatened to fight him whenever he intimated his intention of stopping this charge.

Banbury: Woman pays for living in the poorhouse.

In Banbury poor house lives a woman who makes over to the parish an annuity which she has of 5*s.* a week, on condition that they will keep her in the poor house, knowing, as she says, that she could not be so comfortable elsewhere. The inmates are allowed as much meat as they please; the labourers in the vicinity only getting it once a week.

Ashbury: Pauper keeps a horse.

A pauper in Ashbury, being lame, bought a horse and rode daily to the stone-pit.

Wokefield and Mortimer: Management of poorhouse.

On inquiring from the superintendent of Wokefield and Mortimer poorhouse whether the inmates were subjected to any sort of discipline, he replied, that he once shut the door of the house at nine o'clock, but the paupers returning home to bed from their daily haunts, the beer shops, broke into the poorhouse and abused him roundly for daring to exclude them *from their own apartments.*

Pangbourne: Bastardy expenses.

At Pangbourne, the *payment* for *illegitimate* children was 38*l.*, the *receipt* 1*l.*

Want of controlling authority.

I will here introduce one more example of the lamentable want of a controlling authority in parish administration, which the Commissioners are aware came under my notice early in my present official career, and which I am induced to include in my Report to show the salutary effects which have accrued from the introduction and exercise of a judicious code of rules for its parochial government by the central board.

Sutton Courtney.

The parish of Sutton Courtney, in the county of Berks, was, at the end of last year, notorious in that district for the abuses there prevalent in the administration of its Poor Laws. On inquiry, I found that the parish contained 2,000 acres, that the poor rates

Amount of rates.

amounted to 1,300*l.* per annum, with only 830 inhabitants, making the cost 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per head on the whole population; and together with this expenditure, a state of feeling and habits of life were engendered fully bearing out the assertion, that the morality of a parish may be measured by the amount of its expenditure in pauper relief as compared with its population. Four men had been hung, and nine transported for life or fourteen years in this parish during the last five years, and the number of convictions in it had trebled that in any of the contiguous parishes, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

Select vestry.

The parish of Sutton Courtney was managed by a select vestry, who had allowed a system of parochial maladministration to be carried on for years, equally ruinous to the purses of the rate payers and the morals of the rate receivers.

Mode of making a rate.

The legal and usual form of making a rate had been entirely dispensed with, and in lieu of it a notification was stuck on the church door by the overseer when out of cash, to the following effect, "A rate wanted," upon which a rate was granted.

Relief given in kind;

Upon inquiring into the mode of administering the rate thus raised at the vestry meeting, I elicited, that the paupers had been in the habit of receiving their relief entirely in articles of food and clothing. Bread, bacon, meat, grocery and drapery were distributed at an

the assistant overseer being a shopkeeper.

enormous profit to the shopkeeper, and this shopkeeper proved to be the assistant overseer himself; the pauper paying four shillings for the same articles which he could procure for two and sixpence elsewhere. He was also allowed to run in debt in some cases to the extent of half a year's pay, by which means he was kept at the same market without any opportunity of extricating himself; thus were the rate payers plundered for the benefit of individuals, the profits by this mode of relief being estimated at not less than 400*l.* per annum.

Accounts.

At the vestry, I demanded a sight of the books, which were reluctantly produced, and on examination I found that no entry had been made either of receipt or expenditure since the preceding September, though more than 200*l.* had passed through the overseer's hands during the intervening time.

Consequence of lavish relief.

The lavish expenditure of relief had totally extinguished among the lower classes that proper spirit and sense of independence which keep a man industrious and consequently moral, and the manner of its distribution had given rise to a strong feeling of injustice and oppression, and thus was produced a numerous class ready to revenge their real or supposed injuries, without restraint and without discrimination, whenever the opportunity occurred of doing so with impunity.

Ill feeling engendered.

It may not be irrelevant here to give an instance or two of the manner in which this ill-feeling was engendered, and the extent to which it was carried.

Money relief spent at the assistant overseer's shop.

A Member of Parliament and a magistrate informed me that a poor man, a parishioner of Sutton Courtney, applied to him for an order for relief under the following circumstances:—He had been working for five years for the overseer (not on the parish account) and earning ten shillings per week. Never having seen the colour of his master's money during this period, he at last ventured, on a Saturday night when receiving his wages at the parish counter as usual, to ask for two shillings instead of goods to that amount, his request was granted, but he was immediately discharged, and all parochial relief was denied him.

The following is the only other case that I would adduce:—A man with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, solicited permission to live in a wretched hovel belonging to the parish, with an understanding that he should pay no rent and should support himself by his own exertions; this was complied with; his family increased, and he provided for them without parochial aid until the birth of his ninth child, an idiot, when a small sum was allowed him for its maintenance. He put his cottage into a state of tenantable repair, and lived unmolested, without any demand for rent for 18 years, receiving the amount of his earnings at the parish counter. At length, finding that by purchasing the necessaries of life at Abingdon instead of at Sutton Courtney he could make 2*s.* 6*d.* go as far as 4*s.*, he determined to procure employment at that place, and thus, by earning his money at Abingdon, acquire the right to spend it there; he gave his master fair notice of his intentions, and

being

being a good workman, got into an engagement there on his first application; but no sooner was this arrangement completed, and the stream of his hard-earned pittance diverted from its former channel, than he was marked out for oppression. A sheriff's officer, without any previous notice, was sent to him with a demand on the part of the parish for 4*l.*, for 40 weeks' rent in arrear, and upon his inability to pay, the very bed was threatened to be sold from under him to satisfy his pitiless creditor.

Improved management introduced

I will now briefly glance over the results which have ensued from the introduction of a controlling and systematic power for the government of the parochial administration of Sutton Courtney.

At the request of the surrounding district not to be united with this parish, at all events in its present demoralized and disorderly condition, it was not included in the Abingdon union, but the rules and regulations of the Board were ordered to be immediately adopted and enforced.

Board of guardians established.

Advantage thereof.

In accordance, therefore, with my instructions, I dissolved the vestry, sealed up the books and dismissed the overseer from the duties of his office. The parish administration was then placed under the direction of a board of guardians, and the judicious exercise of their authority has been already sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the parish, although only seven months have elapsed since the change was effected.

Moral and pecuniary improvement

It is, however, necessary to remark, that in this new constitution of the parish they are still without that essential, a workhouse. The savings effected are at the rate of 400*l.* per annum, solely by vigilance and care in the distribution of relief; but the change in the moral conduct of the lower orders is improved in a still greater degree. This moral change is most strongly indicated by the different feeling evinced towards a connexion with Sutton Courtney by the parishes adjacent, which before were most averse to an union with so disorderly a neighbour; whereas now the guardians of the several parishes of Abingdon union have willingly given their consent in writing, according to the provisions of the 32d section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, for the incorporation of that parish into the bonds of brotherhood and good fellowship, by which Sutton Courtney will be enabled to avail themselves of the use of a well-regulated workhouse, to the advantage of all, and to none more than to the poor themselves.

Consent of neighbouring parishes to a union with Sutton Courtney, though formerly averse.

Has it it turned out that the remedy is applicable, and that it is likely to effect its object?

Introduction of remedy.

The Board of Poor Law Commissioners, having to contend with abuses of such rapid growth and vast magnitude, most wisely have determined gradually and cautiously to introduce this important change; some time must, therefore, necessarily elapse before *great* and *general* results can be shown. In addition to this (I speak as regards the two counties in which I have been employed), *the workhouse system*, excepting in one instance, has not at present been brought into operation; and until the period has arrived when we can apply this *certain test* of necessity, it is not possible that the savings can be effected, or the diminution of pauperism can be shown, to the same degree as will doubtless be the result when the whole machinery is in activity.

Efficacy of workhouse system.

Faringdon union.

However, in the single instance where I have promulgated your rules and regulations, *with the support of a workhouse*, the effects have been all that could have been hoped for; I mean, in the union of Faringdon. I found there a large workhouse, already erected, capable of holding three hundred persons; it belonged exclusively to Faringdon, and was used by that parish alone. At the time of my visiting the place, it contained sixty-three inmates. Order and regularity were kept up to a high degree in this workhouse; the classification of the inmates, and the separation of the sexes, had been rigidly enforced; and the able-bodied paupers were employed in digging stone out of a pit, which was situated on a piece of land attached to the workhouse. The parish was, notwithstanding, most heavily burdened with poor rate.

I united twenty-nine parishes to Faringdon, under order of the Board of Poor Law Commissioners, dated February 2d, 1835, many of which were highly pauperized. They have all derived benefit from that which, under the feeble administration of the parish vestry, had been useless to Faringdon alone.

Progress of benefit in Faringdon union.

Although the interior arrangements of the workhouse were not such as to render the management so efficient as it will be when the alterations now in progress, and which are estimated to cost 900*l.*, are completed, yet they were sufficient to make it immediately available for the reception of the paupers of the whole union. The board of guardians have therefore, with the able, energetic and *most valuable* co-operation of their chairman, Viscount Barrington, carried out the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act to a greater extent than in any union within my district, and the results have been satisfactory in the highest degree.

Discontinuance of out-door relief to able-bodied.

All out-door relief to *able-bodied* labourers is discontinued. The workhouse now contains seventy-four inmates from the whole union, being only eleven more than from the parish of Faringdon alone, under the old system.

Number in workhouse.

Refusal of the offer of the workhouse.

Of the first eighty-seven labourers with families, to whom out-door relief was refused in the months of February and March, and most of whom had been constant hangers on the parish fund, and to all of whom an order for the workhouse was given for themselves and their families, not one-half availed themselves of the offer, but immediately found means of providing for themselves.

Stay of paupers in the workhouse.

Situation of labourers after refusal of relief.

Of the rest who successively accepted the proffered assistance, some staid one day, some two, some three, and, excepting two, none remained more than four days. Being anxious to ascertain whether the application of this principle had inflicted hardship upon these men and their families, and whether the denial of out-door relief had driven them from their own villages,

Report from *E. Gulson*, Esq.

villages to seek an uncertain subsistence elsewhere, I devoted several days, in the parishes to which they belonged, to the purpose of ascertaining their real situations, by visiting them at their own homes. I found that, of the 85 men, 78 were at work in their respective parishes, and two others in the immediate vicinity, and not one of them had his dwelling broken up.

Labourers dispauperized.

Thus were 85 men with their families at once relieved from the degradation of pauperism, and by being thrown upon their own resources, taught that they could honestly and independently support themselves and their families by their industry; most of them had at that season been upon the parish books for three years.

Apprehensions of farmers.

I then extended my inquiries to the farmers; they had, when I formerly visited them during the formation of the union, expressed themselves willing and anxious to avail themselves of any change, assuring me that the pressure from poor rate and the consequent demoralization among the lower classes were such that they could not continue any longer as they were; but at the same time they plainly told me they were doubtful of the result when the principle came to be applied to their particular district, because they could not foresee what was to become of the number of able-bodied labourers who were out of employment, for whom no apparent source of labour existed, and who must therefore necessarily be supported in the worknouse. On inquiring from these farmers how it happened that labour was now found for them when no opening before seemed to present itself; the reply was this —"Why, sir, they were not worth a shilling a week before, and I would rather have had them off my ground than on; they were always dissatisfied and idle, corrupting the few good labourers that remained; whereas, now they come to me with a totally different bearing, saying the times are altered and they have nothing but the workhouse to fall back upon in case of necessity. They promise that if work can be found for them they will exert themselves to merit employment, and as I know the truth of their statement I have consented to give them a trial and they are becoming as good labourers as their more independent comrades." The farmers are, in fact, all willing to employ them now that the quality of their work is not deteriorated by the easy compliance of the parish with the demands of the idle and careless, and the parochial fund is devoted solely to the relief of those whose real necessity (*tested by the workhouse*) gives them a lawful claim upon its resources.

Removed by improved character of dispauperized labourers.

Satisfactory result of improved system of relief.

Thus far then the result was satisfactory in the extreme, not only as regarded the reduction of poor rate, but as affording a striking example of the moral improvement effected by the system among the labouring population. Since this time the same rule has been applied to upwards of 300 labourers, all of whom are now supporting themselves without parochial aid.

Pecuniary saving.

The following Table, giving the comparative expenditure and number of paupers, for six weeks, ending May 30th, 1834, and the same period of 1835, will best shew the savings effected:—

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE for the Relief of the Poor in the several Parishes of *Faringdon* Union, for Six Weeks, commencing May, in the Years 1834 and 1835.

PARISHES.	Out of the Workhouse.	In the Workhouse.	Total Expenditure, 1834.	Total Expenditure, 1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	d. s. d.
Ashbury	22 – 7	– – –	25 14 6	22 – 7
Balking	8 13 4	1 8 –	20 5 5	10 1 5
Bourton	10 2 –	– 12 –	16 17 1	10 14 –
Buckland	34 10 –	7 5 9	106 16 –	41 15 9
Buscot	21 3 8	1 2 3	53 4 3	22 5 11
Charney	15 3 7	– – –	22 12 9	15 3 7
Coleshill	9 10 4	– 12 –	19 1 4	10 2 4
Compton	6 6 –	– – –	14 7 2	6 6 –
Coxwell, Great	11 13 –	– – –	16 2 2	11 13 –
Coxwell, Little	12 3 8	– – 7	18 9 8	12 4 3
Eaton Hastings	5 11 2	– – –	13 19 3	5 11 2
Faringdon, Great*				
Faringdon, Little	8 5 –	– – –	7 16 4	8 5 –
Fernham	12 14 6	– – –	18 13 1	12 14 6
Grafton	1 10 –	– – –	9 4 10	1 10 –
Hatford	3 2 6	– – –	6 4 6	3 2 6
Hinton	9 12 10	– – –	35 3 7	9 12 10
Kelmscot	6 – –	– – –	9 – 8	6 – –
Kingston Lisle	10 18 6	– 4 –	39 18 8	11 2 6
Langford	6 7 5	1 3 5	17 10 6	7 10 10
Longcot	17 13 1	4 16 –	32 13 2	22 9 1
Longworth	13 15 2	1 16 10	28 11 1	15 12 –
Pusey	1 7 6	– – –	1 7 6	1 7 6
Radcot	– 18 –	– – –	– 9 –	– 18 –
Shellingford	8 16 11	– 12 –	11 3 –	9 8 11
Shrivenham	21 14 5	1 4 –	38 12 2	22 18 5
Stanford	24 11 1	– 18 11	101 17 10	25 10 –
Uffington	15 17 9	1 1 10	37 13 3	16 19 7
Watchfield	14 19 10	– 17 9	22 5 9	15 17 7
Woolstone	8 3 9	– 1 6	14 1 8	8 5 3
	£.	759 16 2		367 2 4

* This parish was contracted for in 1834, and no monthly return can be had.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER of PAUPERS in the several Parishes of the *Faringdon* Union for Six Weeks, commencing May, in the Years 1834 and 1835.

PARISHES.	Able-bodied. 1834.	Children. 1834.	Infirm. 1834.	Able-bodied. 1835.	Children. 1835.	Infirm. 1835.
Ashbury	1	27	23	1	21	14
Balking	10	25	8	1	8	8
Bourton	7	31	10	-	10	11
Buckland	47	124	42	6	30	37
Buscot	25	61	31	3	17	25
Charney	8	31	12	2	10	14
Coleshill	3	17	13	-	8	10
Compton	5	19	8	-	-	8
Coxwell, Great	2	12	13	1	12	11
Coxwell, Little	4	22	11	4	11	22
Eaton Hastings	3	18	9	2	10	4
Faringdon, Great						
Faringdon, Little						
Fernham	14	25	6	-	13	13
Grafton	11	9	2	-	-	2
Hatford	1	9	5	-	3	3
Hinton	16	68	10	1	10	8
Kelmscot	2	12	7	-	2	7
Kingston Lisle	24	43	10	2	13	8
Langford	10	18	13	2	13	7
Longcot	7	71	13	1	32	13
Longworth	9	65	21	-	19	14
Pusey	-	-	2	-	-	2
Radcot	-	-	1	-	-	2
Shellingford	2	3	11	-	3	9
Shrivenham	3	38	21	-	20	25
Stanford	55	101	30	7	34	19
Uffington	12	9	1	-	1	-
Watchfield	2	18	18	-	15	15
Woolstone	5	11	10	-	5	10
TOTAL	288	887	361	33	320	321

This union was the second formed in the kingdom under the Poor Laws Amendment Act, and has been in operation five months.

Abingdon union.

The union of Abingdon was the first declared, and here the workhouse is in rapid progress; the machinery of this union has hitherto worked most satisfactorily, and no part of the rules issued by the Board of Poor Law Commissioners have been productive of greater benefit to the rate payer and rate receiver than the substitution of relief in kind for relief in money. The savings effected in this union, chiefly by this means and by the employment of paid, responsible and competent servants, in lieu of the hitherto irresponsible parish officer, may be estimated by the following statement of expenditure during three months 1834, and the corresponding months of 1835:—

Substitution of relief in kind for money relief.

Pecuniary savings.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE of Parishes in *Abingdon* Union for February, March and April 1834, and February, March and April 1835.

PARISHES.	1834. Expenditure.			1835. Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Abingdon	648	9	5	380	12	-
Drayton	54	-	5	39	13	-
Garford	33	2	4½	19	11	6
Sunningwell	81	4	11	45	18	10
Wootton	58	18	11	47	2	8
Besselsleigh	19	11	-	19	-	6
Radley	115	9	10	80	3	2
Marcham	91	12	10	51	10	7
Sutton Wick	75	5	3	52	3	10
North Hinksey	27	6	2	21	14	-
South Hinksey	27	11	-	19	3	3
£.	1,232	12	1½	776	13	4

showing a saving of 455 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 ½ *d.* in three months, or per cent.

I am not aware that the fact has yet been noticed, but the result of my observations, made during local investigation into the condition of the parishes in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, is that

Price of bread in pauperized districts.

that where a parish is highly pauperized there *bread is dearest*, and that the price of bread and the state of the poor are both, in such cases, influenced by the same cause—lavish expenditure of money.

Bradfield union. Pecuniary savings.

In the Bradfield union the savings for the time the union system has been in operation are equally satisfactory. In the parish of Bradfield alone the payments are very little more than half what they were last year, viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
From April 21st, 1834, for the following seven weeks - - - - -	153	4	-½
1835.—April 21st, the date the relieving officer commenced his duty, for seven weeks - - - - - - - - -	81	2	7¾

By this reduction one farmer in the parish, who rents rather under 200 acres, will effect a saving of 28 *l.* for the year in his poor rates.*

Witney union. Diminution of rates.

In the Witney union it appears also that the rates will be lowered in as great proportion as in any of the before mentioned districts. As an instance, I would adduce the parish of Northmoor, already quoted as one labouring under excessive pressure.

Improved comfort and content of labourers.

The weekly payments are already reduced from 16 *l.* to 6 *l.* and the labourers are stated to be more comfortable and contented than when deriving their subsistence from the parish fund.

Result of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the measures taken under it.

I think, therefore, that I may, without being accused of assuming false grounds for my opinion, confidently assert my belief that the results of the new measure will be highly beneficial to the community, both in lightening the burden of poor rate to the landowner and permanently improving the moral condition of the poor. I do not find one instance in the whole of my experience where I consider its introduction either unnecessary or unimportant; on the contrary, wherever, in my district, it has been brought into active operation, the immediate effect has been the reduction of poor rate and the conversion of the idle pauper into a hard working labourer. *It does not depress the honest and industrious,* but *corrects the vicious and worthless.* I find also that the fears and prejudices and the groundless opposition that at first exhibit themselves against the introduction of the new measure, gradually give way before an exposition of the detail of the system, and especially before even a short experience of its practicability and its beneficial effects.

Co-operation of magistrates.

I cannot conclude this report of my proceedings without bearing my humble testimony to the *kind* and *cordial co-operation* I have met with *from the whole body of magistrates* throughout the two counties of Oxford and Berks. To them and to their able assistance in introducing and carrying into effect the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act, I owe all the success with which my endeavours have been hitherto rewarded. At their hands I have experienced the most generous support, and by their widely extended influence I have been enabled to sow seed from which we may hope to reap permanent benefits to all classes. They have entered with me deeply into the subject in all its bearings, and whilst assisted by so able and influential a portion of the community I cannot but anticipate that the most successful and happy results will eventually crown our endeavours.

Members of Boards of Guardians.

It will be highly satisfactory to the Board to know that, in the unions formed throughout these two counties, the boards of guardians are composed of highly respectable and intelligent individuals, who willingly and assiduously devote their attention to a subject with which their interests, and the interests of the country at large, are so closely allied. Noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished ability have consented to take the duties of chairmen and vice-chairmen of these Boards, and by their unremitting attention have given the best earnest of success.

Attendance of guardians.

The attendance of the guardians at the meetings of business has been regular and persevering, at once proving the interest they take in the subject, and their zealous desire to lend a cordial assistance in the correction of evils which have hitherto pressed upon their best interests, and of which they have had such just reason to complain.

Replies to questions addressed to the Guardians of Faringdon Union.

For the information of the Board, I beg leave to transmit the answers of the guardians of Faringdon union to a few questions that I submitted to them, many of which will evince their intelligent consideration of the subject, after five months zealous application to their duties.†

Operation of the new poor law in regard to bastardy; and the improvidence of the labourers.

Among others, I would call the attention of the Board to the replies of the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, he remarks, "I think the alteration of the Poor Law has removed one cause of immorality, namely, the encouragement given by the Poor Law to the mothers of illegitimate children; and I hope and believe that it will diminish the habit, hitherto very general, especially amongst the single men, of spending their surplus wages in the summer at the alehouses, and depending on the parish for maintenance in winter."

Testimonies to the beneficial effect of the new law.

Also to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, in which he says, "The impartiality with which all alike are treated, ensuring a greater respect for the change, which *has very much checked that hateful feeling of envy*, one of the commonest consequences of the old system."

And to the answer of Mr. Wm. Edmonds, the guardian for Kelmscot, "It is my opinion that great good has been effected by throwing the able-bodied labourer on his own resources, thereby making it his interest to be employed; whereas, under the old system, a premium was held out to vice and idleness, inasmuch as the pauper who had acquired a notoriously bad

* In all these instances of comparison between 1834 and 1835, it must be borne in mind that great reductions in parish expenditure were made in 1834, as compared with preceding years; compare 1835 with 1830 and the result will be more striking.

† *See* Supplement to this Report, p. 18.

bad character, so that no farmer could be induced to have him on his farm, would, by casual employment and relief from the parish, receive more money at the week's end than the honest, steady and good labourer. Situate as I am in a parish, with only about half sufficient labourers for the cultivation of the land, I have a good opportunity of observing the operations of this measure; and I can with confidence assert, that already I perceive a much greater willingness on the part of the labourers to be employed from those parishes which are thrown into union under the new law, than from those which continue to make up allowance as before. I have likewise remarked, that, notwithstanding the great depression under which agriculture suffers, and the consequent want of means and disposition to employ, the labourer can and does, in most instances, get employment. It is yet early days to expect much reformation in their moral character, but I have reason to believe that the profits of the beer-shops are considerably lessened by the change."

Saving effected without hardship to the poor.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, J. P. says, "Certainly it (the great saving) has been effected without hardship to the poor, speaking practically, with regard to our own district, where I think the farmers are considerate and humane men, and know the value of a good workman. In spite of the present depression of agricultural produce, I think they feel themselves more at liberty to give wages proportionate to the value received in industry and trustworthiness."

Relation between master and workman.

In reply to the following query: What effect, if any, has it had on the moral condition of the labouring class in your parish? he again says, "A decidedly good one: in one respect inferred from the last query. The mutual and permanent relation between a good master and a good workman is more distinctly felt, and very good effects I think will follow in course of time, from the judicious alteration of the laws of settlement, which formerly tended to destroy this relation."

Idle and improvident dissatisfied.

Query. Are they as well or better satisfied?—"Much dissatisfaction is naturally felt by the idle and improvident; but this is of less account, as the public opinion of a parish is influenced by the superior class of labourers. These seem convinced of the necessity of husbanding the joint stock by which farmer and labourer must live, and of preserving their own independent station."

Further improvement anticipated.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, an active and intelligent magistrate says, as regards the savings, "Of course the difference made at first will not be so striking as it will be next quarter and afterwards, for the relieving officers have had to become acquainted with the circumstances of the poor in their districts, before detecting many instances of relief improperly given. It has been the endeavour of our Board to proceed *carefully* rather than *rapidly*. We have considered that the change from profuse to very limited relief should not be made too suddenly, and this particularly in cases of infirm or partially disabled people. At the same time we have endeavoured to *keep close to the principle, and to advance.*"

Relief in kind substituted for relief in money.

"All allowance on account of large families has been discontinued, and the poor have been paid in a great measure *by kind* instead of money. There is nothing like a symptom of disturbance in Bradfield."

Opposition of farmers.

"In one or two parishes the measure is not a popular one. In Bucklebury, one of the largest parishes, the farmers are greatly opposed, and have certainly endeavoured to impede our progress, by turning off many of their labourers. We apprehend, however, little or no inconvenience from this misconduct. The men are daily becoming more and more aware that they will shortly have nothing but the workhouse to depend upon, and are proportionably more alive to the necessity of exerting themselves; and I feel confident that very shortly the Bucklebury farmers will discover that they have been preparing a rod for their own backs, and that they will have to purchase the labour they have lately trifled with at a higher price than they now expect, for as the men become more indepeudent, labour will become more scarce. If the men cannot find work in Bucklebury, they will find it farther a field."

Improvident marriages.

I would beg leave also to call the attention of the Board to the evidence given by the Rev. Mr. Dodson, a magistrate of the petty sessional division of Abingdon, and to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a magistrate of the Faringdon division, upon the subject of improvident marriages.

Mr. Dodson is the vicar of the large and populous parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, and highly estimated for the energy and zeal with which he fulfils his arduous parochial duties. He assures me that at no time during the eight years he has had the care of the parish has he been called upon to solemnize so few marriages among the labouring classes as during the last five months. The change is so striking in this respect, that his attention has been naturally called to the subject, and he has consequently carefully examined his register. He finds that not only is the number of those marriages diminished, but that they do not bear a proportion of one-half, as compared with those of any former period. He attributes the reduction solely to the operation of the new law as regards the treatment of able-bodied paupers; and I know no person upon whose judgment we could more safely rely in tracing to its true cause a change at once so important and beneficial.

Striking diminution thereof.

The evidence of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a highly respectable magistrate, and one who has long paid much attention to the subject of the Poor Law system, I consider highly important.

This gentleman says, in his replies to my queries:

"I think the number of improvident marriages has certainly diminished, and the idea of emigration has been more seriously entertained."

Mothers of bastards.

Both these gentlemen also speak most satisfactorily of the effects produced as regards the mothers of illegitimate children; and from all the evidence I can collect, I am assured that a material change is effected by the alteration of the law in this respect, although still in a degree defective.

Report from *E. Gulson*, Esq.

Diminution of bastardy.

As a specimen of the evidence I continually receive on this subject, I would beg to adduce the following;—

The assistant-overseer of St. Giles', Oxford, is sure that there are not so many unmarried women pregnant in the parish now, as was usual heretofore. He knows no other cause for this but the 'fear of the new law,' which makes the girls cautious.

Mr. Clarke, master of the union workhouse, Oxford, states that previously to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the average number of the orders of affiliation made in the united parishes annually was fourteen, and there were usually eight or nine cases on the book for relief, without an order. Up to the present date, August 5, there have been three orders made, and five cases are relieved without order.

Andrew Richardson, assistant-overseer of St. Clement's, Oxford, feels certain that there are not now so many unmarried women pregnant in that parish as has been usual hitherto. He constantly hears the females of the lower order complaining of the new law, and proving that they understand its intention.

The assistant-overseer of St. Mary's, Reading, says he is certain the new law has had considerable effect in that town in stopping the progress of bastardy. Fewer cases of pregnant single women have come under his notice than at any former period.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes states:—"In other respects the moral effect has been more immediate still."

"The number of illegitimate connexions is, I think, diminishing; the parents seem more cautious, and more aware of the value of domestic discipline, for the sake of themselves and daughters."

The Rev. Mr. Cleaver, also, a most active and intelligent magistrate of the Faringdon division, gives his testimony entirely concurring with the above. In reply to the inquiries as to the moral effects, he states:—"I think it has removed one cause of great immorality, namely, the encouragement given by the old law to the mothers of illegitimate children."

These opinions I consider highly valuable, as coming from gentlemen who generously devote their time and energies to the amelioration and improvement of the labouring population in their several districts.

Edward Gulson,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENT to Mr. *Gulson*'s Report.

Answers to Queries from Parishes in the *Faringdon* Union.

Evidence of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

A return has been forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, showing a great diminution of pauperism, and a considerable pecuniary saving in most of the parishes in your Union:

1. Is it your opinion that this saving has been effected without hardship to the poor themselves, and peculiarly to the deserving poor?
2. What effect, if any, has it had upon the moral condition of the labouring class in your parish?
3. Are they as well or better satisfied?
4. Are they as well or better behaved, and as well ordered?
5. What has been the effect upon the able-bodied labourers?

Uffington, near *Faringdon.*

1. Certainly it has been effected without hardship to the poor, speaking practically with regard to our own district, where I think the farmers are considerate and humane men, and know the value of a good workman. In spite of the present depression of agricultural produce, I think they feel themselves more at liberty to give wages proportionate to the value received in industry and trustworthiness.

2. A decidedly good one, in one respect, inferred from the last query. The mutual and permanent relation between a good master and a good workman is more distinctly felt, and very good effects, I think, will follow in course of time from the judicious alteration of the laws of settlement, which formerly tended to destroy this relation. In other respects the moral effect has been more immediate still. The number of illegitimate connexions is, I think, diminishing; the parents seem more cautious, and more aware of the value of domestic discipline for the sake of themselves and their daughters.

3. Much dissatisfaction is naturally felt by the idle and improvident; but this is of less account, as the public opinion of a parish is influenced by the superior class of labourers. These seem convinced of the necessity of husbanding the joint stock by which farmer and labourer must live, and of their own independent station.

4. Certainly as well behaved, and better ordered than before.

5. I think the number of imprudent marriages has diminished, and the idea of emigration has been more seriously entertained, and in one or two instances acted on, with the assistance of the parish. The effect on the able man, with a large family born under the old system, has certainly been somewhat stringent; and private charity, as well as judicious encouragement, is necessary to reconcile him to a situation which he did not foresee. In our parish the allotment system has rendered the labour of wives and children available, and I think it will be followed more extensively. Much good might be done by granting small life-

holds

holds or leaseholds to the superior class of labourers (as was done formerly in the parish), as a mark of the landlord's good opinion. The families of these men generally had a higher sense of decorum and independence, made the best servants, and frequently raised themselves by their own exertions above their original rank of life. By these means, too, a sort of link was established between the condition of the labourer and the farmer; at present a hopeless gulf exists, which the best man cannot overleap; in fact it is the only situation of life in which the operative has no hope of becoming the master-man, at least in this country. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the best and most punctual tenants whom I have are persons on the borders of Wales, occupying small farms from 10*l.* to 25*l.* per annum, and the charge for farm repairs on their tenements is slighter in proportion to the gross rental than if they were consolidated into larger farms. I have frequently regretted that this class of men has nearly disappeared in the neighbourhood where I mostly live. Much might be hoped from their restoration, which would not be incompatible with the maintenance of larger farms.

J. Hughes,
Acting Magistrate in the Faringdon Division.

Kelmscot.

1. It is my opinion that the savings under the Poor Law Amendment Act have been effected without hardship or cruelty towards the poor, particularly the deserving poor.

2. Our parish being small, and the rate-payers unanimous in their opinions respecting parish business, we flatter ourselves that the poor of this parish, previous to the passing of the late Act, were more moral, orderly and better labourers than the generality of this neighbourhood. We have therefore felt but little difference as to their general conduct.

3. I am proud to remark that we have not had one case of complaint from our parish before the board of guardians since the formation of the union.

4. They are as well behaved and as orderly.

5. It is my opinion that great good has been effected by throwing the able-bodied labourer on his own resources, thereby making it his interest to be employed; whereas, under the old system, a premium was held out to vice and idleness, inasmuch as the pauper who has acquired a notoriously bad character, so that no farmer could be induced to have him on his farm, would by casual employment and relief from the parish, receive more money at the week's end than the honest, steady and good labourer.

Situate as I am in a parish with only about half sufficient labourers for the cultivation of the land, I have a good opportunity of observing the operation of this measure, and I can with confidence assert that already I perceive a much greater willingness on the part of the labourers to be employed from those parishes which are thrown into union under the new law, than from those which continue to make up allowance as before. I have likewise remarked that notwithstanding the great depression under which agriculture suffers, and the consequent want of means and disposition to employ, that the labourer can and does in most instances get employment, at least much more so than he used to do. It is yet early days to expect much reformation in their moral character, but I have reason to believe that the profits of the beer-shop are considerably lessened by the change.

Wm. Edmonds.

Shrivenham.

1. It is.

2. So far as I am yet able to form an opinion, I think it has had the effect of rendering them more provident.

3. Having obtained full employment, or nearly so, they certainly are better satisfied.

4. I think an improvement may be observed.

5. That when in employment they have endeavoured by a more orderly behaviour to keep so, knowing that it is now their only dependence.

John Fairthorne.

Compton Beauchamp.

1. Up to the present period I think it has, and especially to the deserving poor; but the time of year has been signally favourable to our plans, inasmuch as there has been constant employment for all the labouring class and their children, and a greater disposition to offer it than I have observed in some former years.

2. The only observation that I have made is, that the impartiality with which all alike are treated ensures a greater respect for the change, which has very much checked the hateful feeling of envy, one of the commonest consequences of the old system.

3. In this parish all are well satisfied; we have not, indeed, a single case of dissatisfaction.

4. The conduct of the labourers here has always been good, and they continue well-behaved, and extremely well ordered.

5. When cautioning them on the necessity of frugality, and laying up against winter some of their summer surplus, I have found them willing to listen to my advice; but when I have urged that should their winter wages be insufficient for their support, the probable result would be that some of their family must be separated from them, there has been no great willingness to express any opinion of the measure; but my own feeling is, that those who cannot earn a sufficient subsistence will very willingly, after a time, fall into any arrangement that the Board of Guardians may find it necessary to adopt.

J. Hawkins, Guardian and Curate of the Parish.

Shillingford.

Report from *E. Gulson*, Esq.

Evidence of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Shillingford.

1. I believe the deserving poor are not, and I hope never will be in any way injured by the operation of the new Poor Laws.
2. I am not aware of any as yet beyond that of sending one man to work who for many years has been a burden to the parish, and I believe would still have been so had he not been fearful of going to the house.
3. Much the same.
4. Quite as well.
5. I believe the effect will be to make them more thoughtful.

J. Coster.

Faringdon Workhouse.

1. It is my opinion that the condition of the deserving poor, both in and out of the workhouse, is bettered materially.
2. It makes them more submissive to their masters, and consequently better labourers.
3. The poor in the workhouse are quite as well satisfied as before.
4. I find the poor in the workhouse better behaved, always attentive to orders, according to rules and regulations of the house.
5. The worst of characters, whom I was particularly guarded against, I found, from strict discipline, were the most attentive to the hours of their work, and of an evening were found reading their bible, and quitted the house in a most orderly manner, thankful for the benefits they had received, and hoped to return no more.

William Nicholls, Governor of the Workhouse.

Faringdon Union.

1. It is my opinion that the saving has been effected without hardship to the poor, and most certainly without hardship to the deserving poor.
2. I think the moral condition of the labouring class generally is improved, but there has not yet been sufficient time to form a very correct opinion.
3. I think they are generally as well satisfied.
4. They are better behaved, and better ordered.
5. The able-bodied labourers have been much more anxious to get employment, knowing that if they did not try to do so they would be ordered to the workhouse, instead of having money allowed them as heretofore.

John Haines, Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Great Coxwell.

1. Decidedly so.
2. I think it has not been long enough in operation to enable me to form a correct opinion.
3. I have not heard of any dissatisfaction in our parish.
4. Much more so; more industrious and anxious to keep in constant work.
5. It has made them look for work for their children, in lieu of depending on the overseer for their support.

N.B.—We have families, who had been constantly on our poor books for the last ten years, from whom we have had no application for the last five months.

J. Fereman.

Faringdon.

1. This parish was contracted for, though three years previous, at a high rate; a considerable saving has been effected without hardship to the poor.
2. ——
3. There never was any dissatisfaction.
4. ——
5. I am of opinion the present system has not had time sufficient to judge of its effects.

Ed. Peaple.

Little Coxwell.

1. I am not aware of any case of hardship in this parish, and consider the condition of the deserving poor rather improved than otherwise.
2. I am not able to state that any improvement has taken place, but I am of opinion it will.
3. At present not so well satisfied.
4. I have not perceived as yet any alteration.
5. Improvement.

Thomas Jones, Guardian.

Buscot.

1. Without hardship to any.
2. None.
3. Quite as well satisfied.
4. Much better.
5. It has made them seek and get employment, instead of throwing themselves on the parish at a time when work is scarce. I consider this to have been the greatest saving of expenditure in this parish.

Daniel Carr, Guardian.

Shellingford.

Shellingford.

1. The saving has been effected most decidedly without hardship to the poor, and with benefit to the deserving poor.
2. Not being infested with any beer-houses, I consider the moral condition of the poor to have been good before the passing of the Act.
3. Quite as well satisfied.
4. They are.
5. It has caused the idle to seek employment in preference to going to the workhouse.

Thomas Bennett.

Hatford.

1. It has.
2. It has made them more obedient.
3. Satisfied.
4. Better.
5. It has made them more industrious.

John Brooks, Guardian.

Buckland.

1. I am of opinion it decidedly has been so effected.
2. I consider it has caused many to think well for themselves who never appeared to do so under the old Poor Laws, and consequently provide better for their families, both morally and temporally.
3. Not so, of course, at first; but decidedly so at present.
4. Much better behaved than before the new Act came into operation, and keep better time at work.
5. The able-bodied labourers in our district, such as are of good character, are more happy than before. Those of a different character I consider are improving.

John Williams.

Watchfield.

1. Without any hardship, or without injuring the deserving.
2. A good effect.
3. Quite as well satisfied.
4. We consider them already better behaved.
5. More industrious and more obliging.

Richard Rickards.

Longworth.

1. I think it has.
2. If any, an improvement.
3. I have not heard of any dissatisfaction being expressed lately.
4. Better.
5. It appears to have produced a desire for employment, and consequently an exertion to attain it.

Chas. Jno. Smith, Guardian.

Coleshill.

1. Without any hardship, except in two cases. Those are able-bodied men, with large families of small children, and unable to work. These difficulties, I consider, are of short duration, as the children will soon be able to work.
2. I do not perceive any particular effect it has had, as the time has been so very short that the law has been in operation; but my expectations are very great in this particular.
3. Not so well satisfied; but, in my opinion, this dissatisfaction is caused principally by the clamour of others, such as the little shopkeeper, the beer-shop keeper, and the proprietors of small cottages, who deservedly feel the effects of the new system.
4. I begin to perceive a disposition to be more orderly and obedient to their employers.
5. I have not witnessed any particular effect; but I have no doubt it will make others more provident and better labourers, when the system has been brought into full operation.

George Dyke, Guardian.

Little Faringdon.

1. This parish having been well managed, no saving whatever has been effected.
2. None.
3. Quite as well.
4. Better.
5. They endeavour to keep in work when they have it.

Lancelot Myers.

Langford.

1. Most certainly.
2. During the six weeks ending 13th June all have been employed, and when employment can be found all goes on well.
3. Not so well.
4. I see very little or no difference.
5. It has induced them to get situations, and endeavour to keep them.

J. D. Myers, Guardian.

Hinton.

Report from *E. Gulson*, Esq.

Evidence of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Hinton.

1. Some hardship was experienced when the head-money was first discontinued; but at this time the poor appear as well satisfied as under the old Poor Law. As regards the deserving poor, they felt the change, because their allowance per head was the same as the immoral class.

2. I have not seen any particular change in the moral condition of the paupers.

3 & 4. They are decidedly better behaved than formerly; more civil to their employers and more diligent in their labour.

5. They are more anxious to get labour, and more willing to take it at a fair rate than formerly, because, if they fail in getting labour, they have no other resource but the workhouse which is much objected to.

John Kent, Guardian.

Longcot.

1. Yes.
2. A good one.
3. At this time, work being plenty, they are; but some weeks back not very well satisfied
4. Yes.
5. A very good one, where they can obtain work.

Wm. Bowles.

Fernham.

1. Yes.
2. Much better management.
3. Better satisfied than before.
4. Much better behaved than before.
5. Much more industrious.

Robert Muttingly, Guardian.

Grafton.

1. It is.
2. Not any.
3. Quite as well.
4. Quite as well.
5. They are willing to do any work that is offered them.

William May, Guardian.

Faringdon.

1. I am of opinion that the poor are properly treated.
2. I think a very great one for the better.
3. Quite as well, if not better.
4. Most certainly they are.
5. A very great one for the better.

Richard Smith.

Radcot.

1. Without hardship to the deserving poor.

2. There is certainly a shade of improvement, but the trial, as yet, is too short to form a just opinion.

3. In some instances they are satisfied, and would be more so if they all had a plot of land allotted them at a cheap rate.

4. Quite as well.

5. There is a greater disposition to seek after labour, and they are more willing to remain in their situations when obtained. I believe the above observations will apply to nearly all the parishes in this union.

John Fidel, Guardian.

Kingston Lisle.

1. I think it a hardship to the large families.
2. I think their morals are better.
3. The old are better satisfied, and the others not.
4. Yes.
5. They are more obliging to their masters, and look out more for work.

William Smith, Guardian.

Pusey.

1. It is.
2. I think it has a good effect as respects the labouring class generally.
3. As well satisfied.
4. Better.
5. The able-bodied are generally more desirous of getting employment, and more careful in keeping it.

R. Barnard, Guardian.

Ashbury.

1. It has not, except to the elderly people, whose pay is increased one-third.
2. I do not perceive any difference.
3. The respectable labourers, with large families, are certainly not; but the aged are.
4. I do not observe any difference.
5. Those with large families complained of the hardship of the case, and should the bread increase in price, it will be impossible for them to live without assistance.

Robert Whitfield, Guardian.

Bourton.

Bourton.

1. It is.
2. So far as I am able to form an opinion, it has had the effect of rendering them more provident.
3. Having found full employment, or nearly so, they are better satisfied.
4. I think an improvement may be observed.
5. When in employment they have endeavoured, by more orderly behaviour, to keep so, knowing that it is now their only dependence.

John Kent, Guardian.

Stanford.

1. I think it has, except where the deserving labourer has a large family.
2. I think an improvement.
3. All, except the idle, are as well satisfied.
4. Quite as well.
5. It has made them better labourers, and more studious of the interests of their masters.

Wm. Farrant.

Buckland.

1. Without hardship to the deserving poor.
2. Not able to distinguish much difference in that respect.
3. Not more dissatisfied than they were formerly.
4. Certainly better behaved.
5. Give themselves more trouble to seek for work, and more care to keep it when obtained.

William Chare.

—No. 4.—

REPORT from *Richard Hall*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

Gentlemen, Henley-on-Thames, 10th July 1835.

The following sketch of my proceedings while acting under your instructions in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner, is drawn up in the hope that it will tend to prove that the measures devised by you in the spirit of the Poor Law Amendment Act, are such as must, when fully and fairly brought into operation, remedy the evils they are designed to correct.

Introduction.

Conceiving that to dwell upon the malignant features of the old system, to expatiate on its various deformities, to urge, in short, its speedy destruction, is now useless; I shall only mention incidentally such of its abuses as have come before my notice in the sphere of my own peculiar operations, and that, not as novelties with which you are to be surprised, or cases hitherto unprovided for, against which you are required to take fresh precautions, but as illustrative of the state of things in which it was my duty to act, and as rendering intelligible the various rules and orders, which, as accessaries of a new and better administration, you have required me to promulgate. That things could not go on as they were, is, I am bold to say, universally admitted; the public mind astonished by the sudden light of information let in upon it by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, compelled to view the critical position to which a vast mass of property has been brought by the unobserved workings of a system fraught with mischief and ruin, is anxiously looking for something to allay its apprehensions; that something *must* be done, is an undisputed truth; the remedial measures of the Report gave encouragement that something *could* be done; the Poor Law Amendment Act announced, that something *should* be done; it remains to show that something *has* been done.

My first investigations: Newbury. Origin of Allowance System, 1795.

In accordance with your first directions to me, namely, to act in concert with Mr. Gulson in the counties of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, I commenced my official investigation at Newbury and its vicinity. No place is more famous in the annals of pauperism than Newbury; for there, or, to speak more accurately, at Speenhamland, on the 6th of May 1795, was framed the original Bread Table, by which the parish allowance was systematically substituted for the wages of labour; the industrious man was brought down to the same level with him that was content to eat the bread of idleness; independence was discouraged, improvidence rewarded, and the labouring class was proclaimed free of those moral restraints, which act so beneficially on all other orders of the community. I have obtained a sight of one of the original tables, it is headed as follows: "This shows at one view what should be the weekly income of the *industrious poor*, as settled by the magistrates for the county of Berks, at a meeting held at Speenhamland, May 6th, 1795;" and the following is the Report of the proceedings at the meeting, published in the Reading Mercury of the 11th May 1795.

"Reading Mercury, May the 11th, 1795.

Proceedings of Magistrates of Berks, 1795.

"At a general meeting of the justices of this county, together with several discreet persons, assembled by public advertisement, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May 1795, at the Pelican Inn, in Speenhamland, (in pursuance of an order of the last court of general quarter sessions) for the purpose of rating husbandry wages by the day or week, if then approved of. Present—

"Charles Dundas, esq. in the Chair, &c. &c.

"Resolved unanimously.—That the present state of the poor does require further assistance than has been generally given them.

"Resolved.—

Report from *R. Hall*, Esq.

"Resolved.—That it is not expedient for the magistrates to grant that assistance by regulating the wages of day labourers, according to the directions of the statutes of the fifth Elizabeth, and first James, but the magistrates very earnestly recommend to the farmers and others througout the county to increase the pay of their labourers in proportion to the present price of provisions; and agreeable thereto, the magistrates now present have unanimously resolved, that they will in their several divisions, make the following calculations and allowances for the relief of all poor and industrious men and their families, who to the satisfaction of the justices of their parish, shall endeavour (as far as they can) for their own support and maintenance, that is to say, when the gallon loaf of second flour, weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. shall cost 1*s.* then every poor and industrious man shall have for his own support 3*s.* weekly, either procured by his own or his family's labour, or an allowance from the poor rates; and for the support of his wife and every other of his family, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Scale of Allowance.

"When the gallon loaf shall cost 1*s.* 6*d.* then every poor and industrious man shall have 4*s.* weekly for his own support, and 1*s.* 10*d.* for the support of every other of his family.

"And so in proportion as the price of bread rises or falls (that is to say) 3*d.* to the man, and 1*d.* to every other of his family on every penny which the loaf rises above 1*s.*

"By order of the meeting,

(signed) "*W. Budd*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace."

The following is an extract from the same paper:—

"It was the sense of a respectable meeting at Basingstoke on Wednesday last, that the most eligible method of regulating the rate of wages is by reference to the price of wheat; but that in no case an able-bodied labourer ought to have less than 8*s.* per week." The report of this meeting also is given in the same paper. It is presumed that all information must be interesting that explains the origin or history of abuses which will make, and are making the most strenuous struggles for existence against the hand of reform now raised for their destruction; it is in this member that the vitality of the ancient system will be most difficult to extinguish.

Character of the Allowance System.

It is singular that the provisions of the Speenhamland Act of Parliament, as the Berkshire table is called, as well as the deliberations of the "discreet persons" who passed it, contemplate only the case of the *industrious* poor; taking advantage of the ambiguity of the term "poor," and qualifying it by an adjunct which must practically be found altogether useless; (for who can measure a man's industry?) They open wide the hospitable portals of the parish to all who claim admittance; as if their very object had been to remove every doubt, that this alma mater was bound to secure to all who could prove themselves her legitimate offspring, and would urge their right, a comfortable and permanent income, payable at stated periods, nicely adjusted to the wants of the receiver, and not liable to diminution through misconduct, improvidence, prodigality, or any of those vicissitudes by which, through a happy constitution of nature, the condition of mankind under ordinary circumstances is affected.

Early history of the Allowance System.

Farmer's immediate interest in it.

I believe, however, that we of the present day must not judge too harshly of this act of the Berkshire magistrates, it would I am sure be unfair to charge upon them, exclusively, the consequences of the bread scale. As far as I can learn, the custom of paying labourers off the book existed for some time previously to the meeting at Speenhamland; the farmer acquiesced readily in a practice which relieved him from the disagreeable measure of raising wages to what the exigencies of the time made necessary for the support of the labourer, which enabled him to throw part of the burden of his support on the rate-payer who did not employ him, and which, by swelling the amount of outgoings from his farm, furnished him with a plea against a rise in his rent; in short, the farmer then sided with the magistrates; the latter, in whose compassionate and humane feelings the applicant in distress found a powerful advocate (how powerful those only can say who have felt it their painful duty to resist the importunate appeals of poverty and wretchedness,) dealing with a fund, provided by persons at that time in great and increasing prosperity, and who were reckless of its expenditure, ordered that relief which was sought. In doing this, some standard was necessary; and what so proper as the number of mouths to feed, and the price of that by which they were to be fed? But here a difficulty arises: the quantity requisite might be very differently estimated, and hence a considerable variation in the amount of relief ordered by different justices; this was inconvenient. It subjected one to the charge of extravagance, another to that of stinginess. One justice was supposed by his profuseness to encourage idleness and fraud; another, by his niggardliness, to bear hard on meritorious and suffering industry. Hence also good and bad parishes, according to the disposition of the magistrate who presided over their affairs; and hence popularity and unpopularity of the gentry with the lower orders. To remedy, as was believed, these evils, to introduce a desirable uniformity of practice, and not to procure the recognition of any abstract principle, was the bread scale concocted.

It should be remembered also, that at that time the axioms of political economy were not fixed. It was not seen that wages were influenced, like prices, by supply and demand; on the contrary, the amount of remuneration for labour was considered a proper subject of statutable regulation.

Wages.

In the House of Commons, during the very week in which the Speenhamland meeting was held, the low rate of wages as compared with prices was repeatedly mentioned; and on the question being put to the Secretary of State, whether the Government was preparing any measure for the relief of the labouring classes, a simple negative was given in reply, without the

the addition of anything, from which it might be inferred that the Government considered the matter as lying without the pale of legislation.

I dwell on this longer than the nature of this communication would appear to demand, from a desire, as far as my humble endeavours may avail, to relieve the magistracy from that load of unmerited obloquy which it has been the fashion to heap on them. Nothing is more easy than to charge all the mischief of the administration of the Poor Laws on the magistrates, as I have constantly heard it done; and the accusation is made with this singular advantage, that it is made where it cannot be answered. I have hardly ever held conversation on this subject with a farmer for five minutes, without hearing him assign as the cause of the evils in his own parish, the selfishness of his neighbours and the interference of the magistrates. No public functionary has had a more perplexing part to perform than the justice of the peace; required to act on imperfect evidence, to adjudicate points on which professionally educated men might well doubt, the sphere of his duties being always in the very centre of local interests and prejudices, what had he to guide him in this difficult path of his duty?—Acts of Parliament! From which of them could he learn sound principles for the administration of the Poor Laws? Decisions in courts of law! Let any one examine the conflicting opinions, the uncertain reasonings, and the grounds of the judgments recorded in our law reports, and he will estimate justly the assistance they can furnish. The custom of the country! this was his only resource. In the mean time, that which was formerly popular with the farmers, and in unison with the opinions and feelings of the day, has ceased to be so. New notions, more correct ones, doubtless, are entertained; the burdens upon agriculture, and especially those connected with pauperism, increase. The farmer now turns round upon the magistrate, blames him as the cause of most of the distress and difficulty in which he is involved, and requires of him that he should, by a sudden change of maxims and measures, incur the odium and expose himself to the resentment of a body of men, grown formidable from their numbers, and the feelings of acrimony and discontent which a vicious system has cherished. With these difficulties a legislative enactment alone could cope; that enactment has been made; you are occupied in the application of its provisions to every part of this kingdom; and what is now the feeling of the magistracy? They hail with satisfaction their emancipation from the trammels which have hitherto bound them. As members of boards of guardians, and as private gentlemen, they are prepared to throw the whole weight of their intelligence, their rank, and property into the scale of pauper reformation. And I should be ungrateful, did I miss an opportunity of vindicating from unmerited aspersions, individuals who have rendered me most valuable service in the prosecution of my inquiries, and will, I am persuaded, sedulously promote the success of a measure, having for its primary object the welfare of the labouring classes.

Conduct of Magistrates.

Present opinions of Magistrates.

To return from this digression: though the authority of the Bread Table appeared to me, on the whole, weakened in the neighbourhood of Newbury, yet it evidently retained vigour enough to require the intervention of some extraneous power for its complete subversion; no voice less peremptory than that of the legislature, could pronounce its abrogation. The phraseology of the vestry, and I may also add of the board of guardians, shows how difficult it is to turn the current of men's notions on parochial relief from the channel in which they have been so long flowing; the language there is commonly, "making up this man's money," "such an one has no right to more than so much;" the applicants demand their money, and occasionally present themselves merely to inquire, "what their money is;" so firmly implanted is the principle, not only that the pauper has a legal claim upon the parish for the supply of his necessities, but that he has a right to a certain amount of relief, for which he can qualify himself at pleasure. In almost all the parishes I have visited, I have remarked the influence of this principle on their dealings with their labouring population. The question on their part is, not, "what are you bound to do for yourself," but "what are we to do for you?" And the applicant's own statement is accepted as the answer.

Prevalent opinions concerning parochial relief.

Various are the modes in which the parish has endeavoured to discharge its obligation; of these, payment off the book, (*i. e.* from the poor rate) in aid of wages, is the most general, as being the one specially enjoined by the Berkshire magistrates. Its tendency to deteriorate the quality of work, and to increase pauperism, has been, though imperfectly, perceived, and the allowance to a man on account of his family, when in employment, is neither so regularly nor so liberally made in Berkshire as it has been, and as it still is in adjoining counties. I found that in some parishes, as Newbury, Kintbury and Thatcham, considerable progress had been made towards the abolition of this practice, but in none had it been entirely discontinued; I was always told on inquiry, "we pay so much for the third, fourth or fifth child," as the case might be; no where did I hear, "we require the parent to maintain his children by his own industry." In parishes which I subsequently visited in Oxfordshire, I found this mode of relief adopted without mitigation or qualification; to mention one instance out of many: at North Aston a man had been working for a farmer for nine pence a week, while the parish paid him 5*s.*, at which rate, he cleared, that is weeded, 126 acres of land, besides working in the hay-field; I should add that the employer was brother-in-law to the overseer. The parish of Auldbourn, in Wiltshire, (included in the Hungerford union) afforded me a curious instance of the minuteness and punctuality with which the parish accounted to its claimants, and the regularity with which their claims were preferred, as if the right would be lost if not insisted on: a pauper for a long period applied for, and received, the sum of three halfpence a week, as the amount to which he was legally entitled; and several would come a distance of two miles, for the weekly pay of fourpence.

Mode of relief in practice:

Payment in aid of Wages.

Instance.

In many parishes, especially in Oxfordshire, I have seen the Roundsmen and Ticket system adopted, as the best means of conveying to the pauper that amount of income which the parish had determined to be his due. In the parish of Launton the amount paid by the

Roundsman and Ticket systems.

Report from *R. Hall*, Esq.

overseer for tickets in one year, was shown by the books to exceed 500*l.*, the whole annual expenditure being 880*l.* This scheme recommends itself peculiarly to the selfishness and shortsighted jealousy of the farmers; amongst whom every man's eye is on his neighbour, lest by any means his portion of the parochial burden should have been unduly lightened,

Effects of system.

many a farmer has dismissed labourers from *profitable* employment, in order, as he imagined, to make others assist in maintaining them; this false view of things, these illusory notions of a forced equality, attested by the prevalent desire of the farmers for a labour rate, have been a most potent cause of evil, and have given rise to the apparent redundancy of population in many places; I say *apparent*, because I am sure that I have very rarely met with surplus labourers, in the true acceptation of the term; that is to say, more men than can be employed on the land, so as to develope to the utmost its productive powers; when a farmer speaks of surplus labourers, he means invariably "more men than I can afford to pay for;" and just in those places where the number of men on the round, or in the gravel pit, is largest, is the land worse tilled, a symptom of an inadequate application, rather than a superfluity of labour. I am inclined to say generally, that the evils resulting from a principle which

Oxon and Berks.

destroys the connexion between work and wages, flourish more vigorously in Oxfordshire than in that district of Berkshire where it was first formally avowed and sanctioned. No where have I seen the relation between employer and employed so much disturbed as in the vicinity of Bicester: the usual form of parochial management is this; the parish, in the first instance, settles the proper amount of income for every labourer within it, according to the number of his family and the price of bread; the farmers, at a general meeting, held once a year, bid against each other for the men, and that master receives any labourer as his servant, who will undertake to pay the largest portion of the sum which the parish has decreed that he is to receive; so that good character is no advantage to the labourer, but the parish gains by it; his industry does not increase his means, or add to his respectability and comfort; it only diminishes the expenditure of the parish. In some places a slight deviation from this custom has been made; the terms of this sale by auction are varied; the parish will not allow the men to go for less than the full price; and all that are not thus disposed of are

Examination of an Overseer.

sent round with tickets. The tendency of this plan will appear, from the following conversation between the overseer of Boarstall, in Buckinghamshire, and myself: "Do you employ many regular men?"—"Yes, sir, several." "And many roundsmen?"—"Too many by half, sir." "Do you pay all alike?"—"Yes, sir, I give every man his right price." "How

Comparative condition of Roundsmen and independent labourers.

many hours a day do the regular labourers work?"—"I have a large dairy, and they must be at their milking soon after five in the morning and again at six in the evening, so that they remain at this time of year about 13 hours." "And the roundsmen, when do they come and go?"—"I cannot get them before eight or nine in the morning, and they are all off in the afternoon between three and four; their work is worth nothing while they are with me." "And they are paid like the rest?"—"Just the same, sir, according to their price." "Does the number of men on the round increase or diminish?"—"There are

Effects of system.

more and more every year, sir." "Then, I suppose, the labourers of your parish do not improve?"—"Improve, sir! they keep on getting worse and worse; and unless you do something for us, I expect they will soon give up work altogether." And such is the substance of every conversation I have ever held on the same subject.

Work for able-bodied.

In most parishes attempts have been made, with various success, to find work for those able-bodied paupers, whose alleged inability to procure employment for themselves, brings them to the overseer. It is said, you shall not have your money for nothing. Sometimes land is rented which the paupers are set to dig; sometimes they grub roots or work in stonepit, according to local circumstances; but as all parishes have roads which they are bound to keep in repair, the most usual way of employing the paupers is to put them on the roads; and in all the books of account that I have seen, a large portion of expenditure is referable to this head. The average number of able-bodied paupers thus disposed of in the parish of Lambourne is 90; to what purpose, may be inferred from the following replies of a pauper similarly placed in the parish of Brightwell. I passed six or seven men professedly working on a road, about 10 o'clock in the morning: returning about four in the afternoon, I found them reposing in various attitudes near the spot where I had seen them before. After some introductory observations, I asked, "Do you think you earn your money at this

Examination of paupers working on the road.

work?"—"If I do, said one, it is by walking here and back morning and evening." "Why, do you do the road no good?"—"Not a morsel, sir, I think we rather do it harm." "Then what do you think you are put here for?"—"Oh, sir, we know the overseer only puts us here to *suffer* (*i. e.* punish) us and I have often told him he had better give us our money for nothing." "But why not get employment from the farmers?"—"The farmers will not give us any just at present, they keep us here like potatoes in a pit, and only take us out

Ill-feeling engendered.

for use when they can no longer do without us." Such is the effect produced by a system which has broken the bond of mutual dependence between the master and his servant; the baleful interference of the parish, sanctioned and guided by the Bread Table, has given rise to, and cherished a sullen and discontented spirit on the part of the labourers, and on that of the farmers a corresponding feeling of harshness and dislike. In and round Hungerford, this ill-will has been heightened by the occurrences of 1830, when the violence of the peasantry required force for its suppression; on that occasion concessions were extorted, which, as such concessions always must, widened instead of closing the breach between the opponents. To this I am inclined to attribute much of the ardour with which the farmers in that neighbourhood entered into the scheme I proposed to them, and also a certain diffidence of its success expressed by several gentlemen, who at the same time afforded me every assistance, and will, I am sure, aid the operation of the new measure, by every effort which their intelligence and good feeling will suggest; the former saw in the measure a means of making

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the labourer dependant on his employer; the latter doubted whether it would possess strength to secure it the victory over the turbulent opposition of those whose evil habits and propensities it must correct and coerce. Abundant evidence of the existence of such a disposition as I have been speaking of, is given in the frequent occurrence of acts of aggression on the property, and even the persons of obnoxious individuals. At Deddington, while I was there, the overseer's windows were broken, and I was told that hardly a night passes without some injury to the property of the unfortunate person on whom this unpopular office has devolved; such must be the case as long as the poor man is taught to rely not on his own industry, but on his talent for cajoling and intimidating, not on his proper employer, but on the parish officer, for the support of himself and his family.

Violence towards parish officers.

In describing the universal prevalence of the allowance system through the district in which I have acted, I must not leave my statements unqualified. I have occasionally had the pleasure of communicating with gentlemen, who, with intelligence to perceive, have combined spirit to combat its evils. Lord Chetwynd, in the township of Bicester Market-end, Mr. Cherry, in the parish of Kintbury, and Mr. Mount, in that of Thatcham, have shown that it was not necessary to succumb to them in hopeless despondency; but the effect of their exertions has been confined to their own parishes; the contrast between them and their neighbours only proves that mere example will do nothing for them, and that a powerful hand must interpose to rescue them from the destruction into which they are quietly sinking.

Endeavours of individuals to check vicious system.

Such, Gentlemen, have appeared to me to be the effects of those principles which the Bread Table of the Berkshire magistrates recognized and sanctioned; by the system now in the course of establishment under your directions, those principles will be exploded, and the table itself consigned to oblivion, or only suffered to exist in memory, as a curious specimen of well-meant, misjudged legislation.

But I have found that abuses originating in other sources were neither small nor few. Want of uniformity in the mode of managing different parishes has been a great obstacle to improvement. Hitherto, in the variety of plans devised by persons of different habits and characters for the regulation of their respective parishes, and I may add from the absence of all plan in many, no measure could be relied upon. For instance, in the parish of Newbury, very few men were receiving parochial relief as well as regular wages, in the adjoining parish of Speen there were numbers; why should this difference exist? What had been done in the one place might have been done in the other; the bad consequence of the discrepancy was this; the lower orders in Newbury were kept in a constant state of irritation and turbulence by the paupers of Speen, and the parochial authorities of the latter place have been deterred by witnessing the unsettled condition of the former from attempting to curtail emoluments, the loss of which might lead to similar expressions of bad feeling in their own community.

Different modes of administering relief in adjoining parishes.

The accounts of the parish of Newbury exhibit a curious instance of the mischievous effects of committing the control of its affairs to annually changing unpaid officers. I observed, that for some weeks the cost of maintaining the inmates of the poor house very much exceeded what it amounted to for others, and that, without any increase in the number of the paupers or alteration in the diet; and I moreover saw, that the fluctuation recurred at regular periods. The problem was solved thus: The number of overseers annually appointed is four; they have the management of the parish a fortnight each in succession, without any settled rule for their observance; each follows that course which his good sense, or fancy, or interest points out; one purchases flour, and bakes in the poor-house; the next, wishing to serve his friend or relative the baker, refuses to do so, and orders bread to be bought; hence a fluctuation in the amount of weekly expenditure to the extent of 6*l.* was observable. I would mention one more instance of evil resulting from the same cause in the same parish. under the superintendence of the present master of the poor-house, an attempt was once made to establish therein a certain degree of classification and discipline; as a means to this end, a wall was, by order of the overseers, built, dividing the front court yard. Their immediate successors disapproved of this, and during the master's absence for 48 hours in London the wall was demolished. "I left it standing," said he to me, "when I came back it was clean gone."

Inefficiency of annual officers.

Illustrations.

It is well known that, as the office of overseer is a thankless and laborious task, it is usual to impose the burden on any new comer into a parish, without the slightest regard to his inclination or qualifications. I had an interview with the overseer of the parish of Brill, in Bucks, appointed under these circumstances; I found him in his hay field, about two miles from the village, from which his residence was a good mile distant. On entering into conversation with him, it appeared that he was hardly acquainted with any of his fellow rate-payers; he believed that there were a good many poor people, because it took so much money to pay them; but he did not know how many, how much each received, why he received it, nor had he ever seen a pauper. He did not keep the books; he did not know whether there was a workhouse in the parish or not, and he never attended the vestry. All he did was to collect the rate, which he said was very difficult, and to send up by a boy such a sum of money as they (meaning the vestry) sent for; sometimes it was 10*l.* per week, sometimes 15*l.* I found the books in the custody of the parish clerk, who also paid the poor, having done so for 32 years; under such management, the annual expenditure averaged 1,300*l.*, the population of the parish being 1,280, its extent 2,600 acres.

The annual audit of accounts by the magistrates, enjoined by law, has confessedly failed to effect its object; it has at length become a merely ministerial act on their part, and their signature only showed that no rate payer had appeared at the audit to object to the accounts; the verification on oath was only understood to prove, that the sums stated to have been

Audit of Accounts by Magistrates.

Report from *R. Hall*, Esq.

received and expended had been so, and that the balance exhibited was correct; as to the legality of the mode in which the money had been disbursed, nothing or almost nothing was secured by this provision; hence the various and often ludicrous items contained in parish books; hence the infinite number of proofs afforded by them of the universally prevalent notion, that the parish was bound to furnish whatever the means of the applicant would not enable him to procure; in them the reward for the destruction of sparrows, hedgehogs, moles and pole cats, was mixed up with charges for stone breaking, clothing young women on going out to service, thatching parish cottages, salaries of overseers, beadles and surgeons; casual and permanent relief to men, women and children; washing the clergyman's surplice, and in a few instances the stipend of the clergyman: in a confusion which almost defied investigation; in short, the necessity of a regularly periodical audit, at which every item of expenditure should be allowed or disallowed as it had or had not the sanction of an express law, was forcibly felt by all persons conversant with parochial matters.

Items in parish accounts.

Relief in money, and its effects.

In most parishes relief has been administered, and wages for parish labour paid, solely in money; of this relief and wages by far the greater part was spent at the beer shop, where idleness found amusement, and opportunity for planning schemes of nocturnal depredation: the boast of a pauper, that he was placed beyond the necessity of work, that 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and *a hare* per week were quite sufficient for his maintenance, speaks intelligibly as to the tendency of this mode of relief. Payments in bread, while they effect a considerable saving to the parishes (as the bread is supplied at a contract price,) so they act most beneficially, in making relief to the dissolute and idle pauper not worth applying for, and besides insure a larger portion of what is afforded finding its way to the wife and children of the applicant.

Relief in kind.

Beer-shops.

This has been already perceived by the small publicans and keepers of beer houses; and the discontent that has in some places been caused by giving relief in bread can be traced to their instigation. How powerful the attraction of the beer shop, how completely it extinguishes all natural feeling in the heart of the pauper, is shown by the following occurrence. While I was at Hungerford, a widower, the father of two children, who in a long course of debauchery had fallen from respectability and affluence into the lowest degradation of pauperism, and was then receiving 4 *d.* per day for himself, and two loaves per week for his children, attempted at a beer shop to purchase a pint of beer with half a loaf, being half the sustenance allowed by the parish for one week for his own child.

Farming the poor.

The parish of Wootton, which includes Old Woodstock, furnished me with the first instance I had met with of a place where the poor were farmed, at a gross sum for the whole; nothing can denote more clearly the hopeless state of a parish, far gone in pauperism, than the rate-payers having recourse to this desperate expedient; perfectly futile it must be, or rather it must greatly aggravate the evils it is meant to palliate; the contractor has a direct inducement, first, to increase the number of paupers, so as to procure better terms when the period arrives for the renewal of the contract; secondly, to give the paupers as little as possible, so as to make the most of the existing bargain. Thus it was at Wootton; the first year the stipulated sum was 1,000 *l.*; the second year, though a large fall had taken place in the price of provisions, an increase of 100 *l.* was demanded, and obtained; and the contractor told me that had not the anticipated union caused the discontinuance of the plan at Lady-day last, he should have applied for a still higher amount, so rapidly had the number of paupers increased; at the same time discontent and demoralization were proportionally prevalent.

In the township of Bicester Market-end, a similar plan was adopted about four years since; and in the opinion of Lord Chetwynd, whose competence to judge has been proved by what he has subsequently effected in the same place, more mischief was caused by it in twelve months than by five years of ordinary mismanagement.

Unions under Gilbert's Act.

It has been usual with those who either felt, or affected to feel, apprehensive that the new measure would not succeed, to point to the signal failure of unions formed long since under "Gilbert's," or local Acts, and to argue that the board of guardians and the workhouse were then and there tried and found worse than useless; therefore little is to be hoped now from a repetition of the experiment.

Operation of Wallingford Union under Gilbert's Act.

The most prominent circumstance that occurred to me during the formation of the Wallingford union, declared by your order, bearing date the 18th May, was the dissolution of a small union which had existed there since the year 1807. At that period three parishes, within the borough of Wallingford, availed themselves of Gilbert's Act, and built a common workhouse; they of course substituted the administration of relief by visitor and guardians for that by the overseers; and what were the results? a steady increase of their expenses, a gradual, and finally, a total departure from the provisions of the Act under which the union was formed. I found that the guardians were annually appointed, and did nothing; in fact, they were ignorant that they had any official duty to perform beyond keeping the workhouse in repair; the overseers paid the poor, and all the abuses consequent upon that method of giving relief, flourished *in* the union just as *out* of it. The workhouse was divided into apartments, each furnished and tenanted by a family, by whom it was evidently regarded as their freehold: one woman had resided there for eleven years, and brought up a family of nine children; a shoemaker who had been an inmate seven years, told me that he earned his own living, and indignantly asserted, that he was entirely independent of the parish: in some rooms were young people just beginning life, having been lately married; in others three or four unmarried mothers, or those who were on the point of becoming so; in some were the sick, or those whose age and infirmities showed that they were on the verge of dissolution; 47 children were variously deposited throughout the building; one room only was vacant; on my asking the cause of this, I was informed that it was reserved for some preachers of the Methodist persuasion, who attended twice a week to hold a preaching, and a prayer meeting; those of the inmates who desired it were made members of the congregation

Workhouse of the Union.

gation, upon the weekly payment of one penny. There was not the slightest attempt at classification; old and young, male and female, sick and sound, were left to mingle at will; the discipline that could be maintained amounted to nothing; a man (who was also parish beadle) and his wife, themselves just removed above pauperism, were dignified with the titles of governor and matron; or as the woman more properly described their situation, they were paid 12*s.* per week "to set things straight, and keep all quiet;" the means resorted to, in order to effect the latter of these desirable objects, were novel and summary; when a pauper, in consequence of indulgence during the day at the beer shop (for be it remembered, by day there was not the slightest infringement on their liberty), was noisy and troublesome at night, the governor left his bed and turned him out of doors! It appeared that on a vacancy occurring in this parochial lodging-house, a sort of scramble ensued between the united parishes, each being anxious to secure a rent-free tenement to some pauper who was a burden to it. Such an establishment could not possibly answer any one good end; it only served to enhance and disseminate mischief. I am persuaded that a more powerful argument in favour of the means recently provided by the Legislature for the reformation of the Poor Law administration, cannot be adduced, than the failure of such unions as this at Wallingford; we find in them the necessity of alteration allowed; the principle of combination among parishes recognized; the expediency of removing the distribution of the parish funds from the control of the overseer acknowledged; and finally, the workhouse established; and yet they fail. I do not hesitate to say they have failed, and that they must fail, because the Act creating them not only neglects to provide a test of pauperism, but by its enactments compelling the guardians to find employment suited to their capacity and *near their residence*, for all who profess themselves able and willing to work, expressly precludes the application of the workhouse as such test; it is in spirit as in letter diametrically opposed to the Poor Law Amendment Act, by virtue of which you direct the formation and regulate the conduct of unions. Furthermore the advantages anticipated from such unions have been lost, for want of that over-ruling, independent authority now exercised by the Central Board. Practice has utterly falsified the generally assumed axiom, that those who raise money are best qualified to spend it; that a man's own interest is his best instructor in this matter; almost every parish I have examined affords proof, that in the administration of the poor rate this principle must not be relied on: some power, extraneous, responsible only to the Government, removed from local prejudice and unassailable by intimidation, is indispensable to force men so to speak, to their own interest, against their will. Nothing less than the vigorous exercise of the power most properly vested in the Central Board, could break down the barriers raised by ignorance and self-interest against the progress of improvement.

Necessity of independent superintendence.

But it is time that I should notice the steps taken under your directions, towards the introduction of a better administration of the Poor Laws in the district I have visited.

Operations under the Commissioners.

In the first place five unions, comprehending 136 parishes, in the counties of Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire, have been declared by you, on my investigation and reports, having for their centres respectively, Newbury, Hungerford, Wallingford, Woodstock and Bicester; 2dly, a set of rules and regulations so framed, as to be applicable to the present condition and circumstances of every parish, has been promulgated in each union; 3dly, for the due and discreet execution of those rules, a new administrative body has been set over each union, in the form of a board of guardians, composed of the magistrates and most substantial rate-payers in each parish; 4thly, a provision is made against improper disbursement of the parochial funds in the appointment of relieving officers, adequately paid, and therefore thoroughly responsible: 5thly, a security is given against illegal expenditure by the appointment of a competent auditor for each union; 6thly, a means of immediately and permanently reducing their expenditure has been enjoined; the giving relief partially or wholly in kind; 7thly, each parish so united, is put into a way of obtaining the command, at the least possible expense, of that most powerful antagonist of pauperism, the workhouse. In short, you have put these 136 parishes in possession of all the instruments, which reason and experience teach you to employ, in effecting those grand objects—the lessening of parochial burdens, and the moral regeneration of the working class.

Unions formed, and their constitution.

It is highly interesting to watch the development of the different links in the chain which connects these results with their cause; as my proceedings only commenced late in March last, I cannot lay before you that proof of the success of the new measure where I have been instrumental in its introduction, which is afforded by financial statements and statistical tables; but I have seen indisputably that the abrogation of the Bread Table, with its concomitant maxims and bye-laws, sets in motion a train of reasoning and consequent action, which tends to make relief in aid of wages unnecessary, wherever it is declared to be illegal. Hitherto the employer knowing that however scanty his remuneration to the labourer, the parish would support him, and keep him from roaming in quest of work on more liberal terms, has given in wages as little as possible, and employed the men the least possible portion of time; but when it is settled that a man must be either a pauper maintained by the parish, or a labourer maintaining himself, wholly the one or wholly the other, and when the parish maintenance is given in kind and not in money, so that there is nothing to be got but a simple, though sufficient, supply of the necessaries of life, and when the conditions on which this maintenance is bestowed, are a punctual compliance with such rules of conduct, a quiet submission to such restraint, and a regular performance of such task, as the party furnishing the maintenance thinks fit to impose on the recipient, it becomes incumbent on the employer to retain his servant; he is obliged to make it worth the labourer's while to serve him; no longer "*adscriptus glebæ*," by the settlement law, nor induced to remain on one spot by the certainty that the parish will make up all deficiencies in his wages, and will

Effect of improved administration of relief on wages.

will, in fact, prove a more indulgent and easy master than any other could possibly be, the labourer makes terms with the employer on an equal footing; he carries his commodity, that is his labour, to the best market wherever it is to be found; he demands its full value in exchange for it, and he obtains it.

Farmers, inducements to keep his labourers off the parish.

A principle rate payer, and the present overseer, of the parish of Launton, in describing to me an attempt recently made to discontinue payments off the book to men in employment, stated, that the farmers had found it necessary, as a preliminary step, to make an advance of 1*s.* a week in the wages of their regular labourers; and thus it is that the farmers themselves, with nothing but their own interest in view, assist in rendering the transition from a lax to a vigorous administration less abrupt; one discovers that it will never do to allow a man with a large family to go into the workhouse, on account of the expense of keeping them there; better give him rather more wages than that. Another finds out that a man will not submit to be consigned to the workhouse for three days in the week, because, perhaps, the farmer can only employ him the other three, and that if the stout and willing labourer is drawn away from the neighbourhood, he (the employer) will be the sufferer in the end; something like permanent work must be found him. A third suggests, that some trifling job can always be given to a boy taken from a heavily burdened father; add to this, that as you relieve the farmer from the burden of the poor-rate, in the same proportion you enable him to furnish employment; and just as employment is found, do the bitter feelings and depraved habits, generated by idleness, disappear. The restoration of liberty to the bargain struck between employers and employed, obviates both the physical and moral obstacles to the establishment of the new system.

Results of my observations.

I have, since my appointment as Assistant Commissioner, bestowed my best powers of investigation upon more than 140 parishes; and the impression produced on my own mind is this, that the evils of pauperism have by no means been exaggerated by previous inquirers; that the pressure upon property is (or may I not say was?) ruinous, and the deterioration of morals in the lower ranks of the community alarming; that the measures recently devised are universally applicable, and their beneficial effects certain. I may mention here with propriety, the independent testimony every where borne to the inherent good of the system whose establishment my humble endeavours have been intended to aid, as shown by its indirect operation in places where no steps have been yet taken towards its introduction. The industrious have been quickened to new exertions by the prospect of something which would secure to industry its due reward; the indolent have been awakened from their carelessness by the apprehension of something that was to make slothfulness no longer agreeable or profitable, but irksome; servants have become attentive and obliging, from the dread of losing situations which preserved them from the anticipated severities of the parish; and masters have been made kind and conciliating by the altered demeanour of their servants. In short, even in the brief period that has elapsed since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act a vast change has taken place, a change by which opposition has been disarmed, the favour of waverers secured, and the success of that great measure placed beyond doubt, provided it is vigorously and judiciously followed up. Nothing would put it in such jeopardy as hesitation; the tide of circumstances now sets in its favour; seize the moment for getting the vessel through the surf and clear of shoals, and she will pursue in peace and safety her prosperous voyage.

Workhouses.

I would venture on a few remarks on the subject of workhouses; much obloquy has been cast on the new system, on account of its essential feature, the workhouse; it has been said, "you make poverty a crime, and you are about to furnish the country with gaols, to which your criminals are to be consigned; bread and water, and a dungeon, must henceforth be the lot of him, whose industrious efforts have been frustrated by sickness or other unavoidable calamity." These things have been said; but as we are assailed less frequently now by such unfounded charges, we may charitably hope that ignorant zeal, and not deliberate malice, suggested the accusation; in which case, it is not impossible that our present accusers may learn to regard the workhouse with complacency, as an instrument of beneficence. A large building, constructed with the utmost possible regard to economy, cannot be an intrinsically beautiful object; an hospital or a manufactory excites an interest of a pleasing nature, be its external aspect never so ungainly; it derives beauty from moral association; and why not a workhouse? there, while the idle and profligate are reclaimed, and diligence and sobriety are gradually disseminated, the old may find an asylum from the aggravated distresses of sickness, poverty and age, and the young may imbibe religious and moral principles to last them through life. It is the intention, as it is the duty, of the Commissioners to provide adequate instructors for the children who may be inmates of the workhouse, and full opportunity and means of religious advancement for all who are thus specially brought under their charge. There can hardly be a more humiliating spectacle, than an aged pauper, awaiting in a state of almost brutish apathy, the only summons that can call him from the parish poor-house, the summons of death; as painful is it to see the neglected, squalid state of the children, who generally crowd these abodes of dirt and degradation. To remove them into well regulated establishments, to bring the old within reach of regular religious instruction and admonition, and to put the young into a course of training as morally responsible creatures, is no small blessing consequent upon the universal application of the workhouse system.

I have, &c.

Richard Hall,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

—No. 5.—

REPORT from *Alfred Power*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

Appendix (B.) No. 5.

Report from *Alfred Power*, Esq.

Gentlemen, London, 20 July 1835.

The ten unions of parishes which have been declared on my suggestion and recommendation as an Assistant Commissioner, form a district of 222 parishes, 65 whereof are situated in Cambridgeshire, 68 in Hertfordshire, and 89 in the county of Essex.

Unions formed.

This district is bounded on the west by the series of unions formed by Mr. Adey, in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire; on every other side it is open for further extension.

The market towns and petty sessions, places fixed upon as the centres of these several unions, are Bishop Stortford, Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden, Ware, Hertford, Buntingford, Royston, Linton, Caxton and Chelmsford, and I believe that with scarcely any exception every parish in the district has been attached to that centre, to which from its position or other local circumstances it ought naturally to belong.

Expenditure and pauperism of each union.

The following Table exhibits a view of the respective dimensions of these unions and of their present annual expenditure on the maintenance of the poor. An attempt has also been made to obtain some account of the existing state of pauperism in each union, classifying, as far as could be done, the objects of relief, and their several causes of indigence and dependence on the parish. Being aware of the extreme difficulty of obtaining through the medium of written parochial returns accurate intelligence of this nature, I determined to simplify the inquiry as far as possible, by confining it to one point of time, namely, the last pay-day before making the return, and to insist upon the name of each person thus relieved being registered in certain tables provided for that purpose, with a few headings appropriated to description. This kind of return, which left no excuse for omission or failure, and which it was nearly as easy to fill up accurately as inaccurately, although it gave no account of the fluctuating pauperism of an extended period, was likely to present a tolerably correct view of that branch of pauperism which may be described as the regular standing list; also a fair estimate of the average amount of occasional pauperism existing at any one time; the inquiry having been carried on from December to May, the worst period of the year as regards agricultural employment.

NAME of UNION.	Number of Parishes included.	Acres.	Population in 1831.	Average Expense of Poor.	OUT-DOOR POOR AT THE PERIOD OF INQUIRY.											
					Regular Poor.						Occasional Poor.					
					Infirm Persons.	Able-bodied Widows.	Their children under 14.	Orphans under 14.	Bastards under 14.	Idiots.	Able-bodied Males.	Their Wives.	Their Children under 14.	Temporarily Infirm.	Their Wives.	Their Children under 14.
Bishop Stortford -	20	49,140	17,912	17,426	520	116	427	40	100	24	279	181	415	102	62	215
Dunmow - - -	26	76,890	19,193	20,306	609	124	803	22	74	28	363	188	470	226	150	522
Saffron Walden -	24	67,030	17,977	16,373	495	94	412	35	67	14	395	221	796	96	43	105
Ware - - -	15	35,380	14,654	12,131	319	105	277	22	83	12	129	62	114	54	29	96
Hertford - - -	18	33,830	12,155	8,202	221	56	149	32	34	4	48	37	60	30	18	31
Linton - - -	22	47,214	11,597	10,546	403	82	369	37	55	8	287	174	353	76	37	93
Caxton and Arrington	26	44,392	8,993	6,027	270	64	187	19	54	6	100	74	176	55	24	52
Royston - -	29	59,926	15,671	10,232	419	97	294	27	71	7	230	140	344	45	24	42
Buntingford - -	16	29,040	6,327	4,625	164	26	104	15	17	3	61	33	74	12	7	20
Chelmsford - -	26	68,880	24,212	17,239	474	120	441	50	103	16	155	110	283	117	83	148

NAME of UNION.	INMATES OF THE WORK-HOUSE.						Persons not referable to any class.	Total Poor relieved at one time.	Total regular out-door Poor.	Total Able-bodied, Males and Females.	Total temporarily Infirm and Families.	Total Inmates of Workhouse.	No. the Workhouse being available for Union will hold.	Greatest No. of able-bodied out of work at one time since Michaelmas.
	Infirm Persons.	Able-bodied Males above 14.	Able-bodied Females above 14.	Idiots.	Bastards under 14.	Other Children under 14.								
Bishop Stortford -	67	29	21	8	12	25	220	2,824	1,391	875	395	182	353	264
Dunmow - - -	63	26	12	7	8	12	378	4,085	2,047	1,020	897	121	340	363
Saffron Walden -	34	36	21	9	9	33	303	2,894	1,375	1,138	245	137	210	395
Ware - - -	69	17	14	7	3	23	131	1,569	915	304	179	135	220	129
Hertford - - -	51	16	16	1	6	19	91	924	573	155	77	110	260	138
Linton - - -	3	–	4	–	5	1	199	2,184	1,159	812	200	13	50	364
Caxton and Arrington	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	1,151	669	340	132	–	–	227
Royston - - -	23	3	3	–	2	6	171	1,945	1,083	714	111	37	80	361
Buntingford - -	12	5	1	–	2	2	79	641	413	168	40	20	70	126
Chelmsford - -	93	36	19	6	12	36	251	2,554	1,370	548	438	197	360	313

Accuracy of the returns.

The returns above mentioned have been carefully abstracted into tables for the several unions, from which the accompanying table has been again abstracted. The great majority of the returns appear to have been made with sufficient accuracy, but there are cases in which some misapprehension is apparent, and in which some of the descriptions have been left imperfect. As the object was to obtain as accurately as possible the proportion which the several classes of indigent bore to each other, the source of inaccuracy above mentioned has been disposed of by opening a column for individuals not distinctly referable to any class mentioned in the Table. By this method of accumulating and refining the materials a safer

Report from *Alfred Power*, Esq.

approximation is made to the proportions of the several classes of rural pauperism as now existing. The returns of the total number of poor there is no reason to distrust.

Comparative results.

By a careful calculation and comparison of the materials presented in the above table, the following result has been obtained.

Out of 1,000 poor of definite description there are—

Regular Poor.			
Infirm	225		
Able-bodied Widows	46		
Children of the above	181		
Orphans and destitute Children	24		
Bastards	38		
Idiots	8		
			522
Occasional Poor.			
Able-bodied Males, single	52		
Ditto ditto married	64		
Their Wives	64		
Children of the above	161		
		341	
Temporarily infirm	43		
Their Wives	25		
Their Children	69		
		137	
			478
			1,000

Classes of pauperism: Occasional paupers;

That branch of the occasional pauperism which arises from failure of employment, or time lost (as it is termed), by the earners of wages, and which in the above calculation is represented by the number 341, being about one-third of the whole poor, may be taken to be averaged with tolerable correctness for about eight months in the year; during the remaining four months, including hay-time and harvest, it may be considered as nearly, if not altogether, disappearing in the district investigated by me.

Regular poor.

The other branch of occasional pauperism, arising from accident or sickness in the earners of wages, and the whole class denominated "regular poor," may be taken as averaged correctly throughout the whole year.

Female paupers. Married. Single.

It will be observed, that of able-bodied female paupers, able-bodied widows and the wives of able-bodied men alone are classed in the above calculation. This is explained by the circumstance that able-bodied single female paupers so seldom occur in the original returns as to make this class scarcely worthy of a separate consideration. From the circumstance of this class going out to service more frequently than the single men, a comparatively smaller number are found living in the cottages, and the practice almost invariably pursued by the parishes with reference to these, is to consider them, when above the age of 14, neither as members of the families to be maintained by the allowance, nor entitled to relief as distinct claimants on the ground of lost time, as is the case with boys of the same age.

Accordingly the class of able-bodied single women, where returned as paupers, may be considered as merged in the column entitled "Persons not referable to any class," excepting only such as are included under the head "Able-bodied females," being "inmates of the workhouse." The latter class again has been suppressed in the above calculation, not so much from its inconsiderable amount, as from the want of proper description in the tables prepared for the original returns. This defect causes the proportion of able-bodied widows, as given in the above calculation, to fall a little short of its actual amount.

Dimensions of unions:

The unequal dimensions of some of these unions, as regards expenditure and population, has arisen in great measure from the inconvenient position of some of the central places, the different densities of the population in different parts, and the different size and numbers of the parishes to be included, the economical advantages to be expected from large unions being controlled by considerations of distance from the central point, and the assemblage of a convenient number of guardians for the dispatch of business, as well as by the magnitude of the details to be brought under one management.

Royston; Buntingford; Hertford; Caxton.

For example, it was originally proposed that the Royston and Buntingford unions should be one union of 45 parishes, comprising a population and expenditure not greater than in some other unions already established, but the great number of ex officio and elected guardians and the great distance which some of the latter would have to travel to the place of weekly meeting, made it appear desirable to form a separate union around Buntingford, in accordance with the earnest wishes of many of the most respectable residents in that neighbourhood, expressed in a memorial to your Board. The comparatively small amount of population and expenditure included in the Hertford and Caxton unions respectively arose partly from considerations of the same nature and partly from the proximity of some of the neighbouring centres.

Workhouse accommodation.

In the earliest formed of these unions, namely, those of Bishop Stortford, Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden and Ware, it appeared to me that there existed already a sufficient quantity of workhouse accommodation within the limits of each to authorize my recommending the guardians

guardians to make use of a combination of workhouses in the manner pointed out by the Commissioners of Inquiry, in page 306 of their Report.

For this purpose it was deemed necessary that the principal workhouse of each union should undergo considerable alteration and repair, which in each case has been undertaken with alacrity by the guardians, who have also in three of the above cases proceeded to the erection of a large hand mill for the employment of the able-bodied inmates. The necessity of making these preliminary preparations has prevented the workhouse system coming into operation until very recently in any of these unions. Again, with regard to a change in the system of out-door relief, the guardians of these unions have, from the magnitude of the details submitted to their management, found some difficulty in carrying into full effect the Union Regulations issued by your Board; I have, therefore, at their request in each case, obtained from your Board a suspension of the peremptory operation of those rules down to the 24th June now past; at this time I am happy to say that the dispensation of relief in kind, in accordance with those rules, has been fully introduced by the relieving officers in these unions without any serious opposition from the labouring class.

Union relief regulations.

The guardians of the Saffron Walden Union, besides placing their chief workhouse in a state of repair for immediate and temporary purposes, have proceeded, under your sanction, to the purchase of a piece of ground for the erection of a workhouse, calculated to contain 300 inmates. This step, which appeared to be rendered desirable by the absence of a sufficient quantity of subsidiary workhouse room, available for the uses of the union, emanated from the board of guardians themselves. With reference to the five unions more recently declared in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, I have the satisfaction to report that the greatest possible degree of alacrity and zeal exists on the part of the guardians, to carry fully and firmly into effect the rules and regulations issued by your Board for their guidance. In these unions, which are of smaller dimensions, and have the further advantage of taking example by the practice of the unions earlier formed around them, I feel no doubt that a better system of out-door relief will be introduced immediately. With the exception, however, of the Hertford union, (which is well provided with three or four workhouses proposed to be used in combination), these unions are without the advantages of any available workhouse room, and will be under the necessity of erecting some buildings of this description. I have not recommended in any of these cases the outlay of more than one-half the amount of the average annual expenditure on this object. In each case the guardians have addressed themselves at once to the task of selecting a proper piece of ground, and are preparing to commence immediately, under your sanction, the erection of a sufficient building on a well-arranged and authorized plan.

Union workhouse arrangements.

In the case of the Chelmsford union, the last formed under my superintendence, there are four or five workhouses within its limits, which appear to me in combination sufficient for the purposes of this large union.

With regard to such prospect of a successful result from these operations as may present itself at this time, it will be important to state in the first place that the boards of guardians themselves, although contending with great and various difficulties at some personal sacrifice of time and attention, express their confidence of being enabled speedily to triumph over the more flagrant evils of the Poor Laws as hitherto administered; the excellent effects experienced from giving relief in kind, both as regards economy and the proper destination of the relief given, has impressed them with increased confidence in the value of the change of system, and they already feel in the partial application of the workhouse system what a powerful engine they have in their hands for the repression of imposture and improvidence.

Relief in kind.

In witnessing the administration of relief by these boards of guardians, I have been much struck by the rapid and universal progress, which the principles of improved management laid down in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners of Inquiry have made in the minds of all those gentlemen, who, by being called upon to fulfil this duty, have given their attention to the subject. If the unions now formed were suddenly dissolved, and each parish restored to its own individual management, a great advantage would have been gained to each by its possessing at least one person of respectability and influence, imbued with sounder principles of management than those heretofore generally practised. But the most effective and beneficial feature of the system introduced, is the substitution of the combined management of the board of guardians for the management of the individual parish. In deciding on the particular applications for relief, all those motives and influences which operate locally, either in squandering the rates or making the poorer classes dissatisfied, are wholly without effect upon the decisions of the board of guardians, there being always a majority of persons deciding on each application, who are not interested in the affairs of the particular parish whose funds they are administering; otherwise than by the desire to sustain a uniform and sound practice throughout the whole district submitted to their control. Again, with regard to the quantity of information which can be brought to bear upon the merits and circumstances of the individual application, it is practically found that the means of intelligence upon all points which should influence the decision, are, through the services of the relieving officer and the assistance of the parish guardian, much greater with the board of guardians than with the individual parish. This administration of out-door relief by the general board of guardians, appears to me the chief advantage which the unions framed under the recent Act, possess over the unions framed under Gilbert's Act, where the acting guardian for each parish separately exercises the entire control of the relief, by which means a great discrepance of management is found to prevail in different parishes of the same union. The faulty

Members of boards of guardians.

Advantage of union over separate management.

Appendix (B.) No. 5.

Report from *Alfred Power*, Esq.

principle of the workhouse system established under Gilbert's Act, as exhibited in sections 28 and 32 of that Act, the latter of which is still unrepealed, is well known to your Board; it is only adverted to here as obviating the conclusions which have been derived from the ill success of some of Gilbert's unions, against the probable success of the unions framed under the recent Act.

Improved character of labourers.

Next in importance among the immediate signs of success, is the remarkable effect which the proceedings now in progress appear to have produced upon the minds of the able-bodied class in this pauperized district. In every quarter where my recent inquiries and operations have been carrying on, I have heard this account from the employers of labour, that the behaviour of the men has changed in a wonderful manner, that they are no longer so indifferent to service with the private employer as they used to be, and that they are more disposed to trust to their own exertions in finding work, rather than to resort to the parish as formerly. This effect has been produced by the mere anticipation of a change of system, the wind as it were of the coming reform; and to this circumstance, as well as to the publicity given to your rules and regulations issued for the government of unions already established, I attribute the much greater willingness which I have latterly found existing on the part of the rural parishes to be included in unions.

Successful operation of a well-regulated workhouse system:

I will next mention to the Board, as one of the grounds of my confident expectations of success, some of those examples of the surprising effects of a well-regulated workhouse system, which have occurred to my observation during my recent inquiries; examples which have, with one exception, arisen subsequently to the inquiry instituted by the previous Poor Law Commission, but independently of any interference under the authority of the new Act. Since one of the chief advantages of a combination of the funds of parishes is to give every parish the means of resort to a well-regulated workhouse system, the following instances of the success of the workhouse may not be out of place here.

Examples;

Brickendon.

The parish of Brickendon, in the liberty of the borough of Hertford, having a population of 765 in 1831, and being at that time overgrown with pauperism, determined on a struggle to emancipate itself, some time before the labours of the Poor Law Commissioners of Inquiry had drawn public attention to the peculiar means of effecting such an object. They built a workhouse capable of holding 70 inmates, divided, both as to building and yard, into two compartments, and began their new system in 1833. At that time I found, by reference to the books, that the amount of relief given to persons on the pension list for one quarter short of a week, was 67*l.*, the number of individuals relieved being 45 and upwards. At the present time, and taking the corresponding quarter of the year, the quarterly pension amounts to 17*l.* 11*s.*, and the number of recipients of out-door relief are only 12. The above relates only to what are called the regular or permanent poor of the pension list. With regard to the able-bodied, as much as 107*l.* appears to have been spent in one year in finding employment for men out of work; last year the expense incurred on this account was not more than 28*l.*

In a printed abstract of the parish accounts made up last Easter, the saving is stated as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Average expenditure during the preceding four years -	655	15	8½
Expenditure for the past year - - - - -	380	6	4½
Saving during the past year -	£. 275	9	4

It is important to remark, that the greatest number of inmates in the house at one time during the progress of this change, was only 19; and that at the time of my inquiry there were no inmates, except one girl of about 20 years of age, and four or five small children.

All Saints, Hertford.

The parish of All Saints, Hertford, has scarcely had more than one year's experience of a workhouse, newly built, precisely on the same model as that of Brickendon parish, and the reduction in this case has been still more sudden and surprising, as will appear by the following comparison of their expenditure of the last year with that of previous years:

From April 1834 to April 1835. £.	s.	d.		Average of 7 Years, from April 1827 to April 1834. £.	s.	d.
192	13	9	Weekly pensions - - - -	520	10	–
24	13	7	Casual relief - - - - -	172	–	–
183	17	3½	Labour - - - - - -	96	–	–
			Provisions, &c. in workhouse - -	145	–	–
46	19	5	Clothing - - - - - -	28	–	–
7	9	3	Funerals - - - - - -	15	–	–
			Rent, repairs and other bills - -	83	–	–
78	17	2	Miscellaneous payments - - -	127	–	–
10	2	–	Law expenses - - - - -	25	10	–
51	10	–	County levy - - - - -	49	–	–
35	–	–	Governor and matron's salary.			
48	–	–	Interest of 1,200*l.*			
£. 679	2	5½	- - - - - - - £.	1,261	–	–

This

249

Appendix (B.) No. 5.

Report from *Alfred Power*, Esq.

This workhouse was built to contain 80 persons; and from the statement published last Easter by the committee of management (from which the above account of the expenditure is extracted), it appears that "the number of persons admitted during the year has been 37, 17 of whom have left, 2 have died; and 8 men, 7 women and 3 children now remain." This number, I believe, is since reduced to 13.

The two parishes of Brickendon and All Saints are now members of the Hertford union, and their workhouses, together with that of Watton, another example of a parish much improved by a somewhat similar system of management, are now appropriated to the common use of the Hertford union.

Linton.

Another very remarkable example has occurred in the parish of Linton, in Cambridgeshire, which in the year 1833, was in as bad a state of pauperism as any parish in that county, and was adduced as an example of bad management in the Extracts from the Reports of the Assistant Commissioners employed in the inquiry. About that time the attention of the parishioners having been awakened to the prospect of improving the state of the parish, they took possession of some building adjoining their poor-house, which was very small, and having made room for about 40 or 50 inmates of both sexes, began a workhouse system under the superintendence of a competent master. The result will be best seen from the following account of their expenditure on the poor during the last three years:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1832-33 -	2,107	15	8	1833-34 -	1,673	18	6½	1834-35 -	1,337	14	8½

making a difference between the expenditure of the first and last year of nearly 800 *l.* It is further satisfactory to state, that a great proportion of this reduction has been effected by reducing the pressure of able-bodied pauperism. There have been known in Linton as many as 100 able-bodied males claiming relief from the parish at one time; since last Michaelmas the whole number of applications up to May, had been only 24. I was told they had never had occasion to provide for more than 10 able-bodied men in the workhouse at one time during the progress of their reform, and at the time of my inquiry there was only one pauper of that description in the house. Linton is now the head quarters of an union of 22 parishes, of which many are in the same condition now as Linton was in the year 1833, and from the energy and promptitude evinced by the board of guardians, I have no doubt of the benefit of an improved administration of the Poor Laws being extended to the whole of that union in a very short time.

The operation of the workhouse system on an extended scale.

I will now venture to state to the Board another ground of my confident expectation of success from the operations carrying on under the authority of the commission, which is derived from as close an observation of the able-bodied pauperism of the district investigated by myself as I was enabled to combine with my other inquiries and proceedings. It may be right to dwell on this subject at some length, since there are many persons, who, admitting the perfect success of the workhouse system in isolated cases, doubt the efficacy of its operation on an extended scale. This distrust is founded, for the most part, on an exaggerated belief of the amount of surplus agricultural labour existing in some of the southern counties of England, and it is to an examination of the real nature of this apparent surplus that my attention has been directed.

Return of number of days for which labourers have been relieved.

It appeared to me that much light would be thrown on this subject by obtaining in some of the parishes worst pauperized, a view of the extent to which the able-bodied paupers were relieved (on the plea of not being able to get work) during some considerable period of the year.) Accordingly I prepared some tables which, in cases where reliance could be placed on the attention of the overseers to this task, have been filled up so as to show the number of days in each week from last harvest up to the time of inquiry, which each man had lost, or, to speak more accurately, the number of days he had worked for the parish, or at least received parochial wages.

The following Table, returned by a parish in Hertfordshire, will best illustrate the nature of the information thus obtained in some cases.

Parish of BARKWAY.

LIST of Able-bodied Males who have applied to the Parish for Work or Relief since last Harvest.

The Number of Days during which each Man has been on the Parish.
(The first Column is for the first Week in September; the next for the next Week, and so on up to the present time.)

NAME.	Age.	Wife living.	No. of Children in each Family under 14.	Allowances for a whole Week.	Month of September.				Month of October.				Month of November.				Month of December.				Month of January.				Month of February.				Month of March.				Month of April.			
				s. d.																																
Philip Jackson	80	yes	–	6 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lott Watson	65	yes	–	5 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Joseph Sharp	60	yes	4	8 –	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
William Johnson	45	yes	5	8 –	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
William Searle	50	no	–	3 –	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
William Edwards	70	yes	1	5 6	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edward Dockril	18	–	–	3 –	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thomas Nunn	45	yes	3	7 –	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	–
Thomas Nunn	18	–	–	3 –	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	–	3	–	–	4	1
John Wright	35	yes	5	8 –	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	6	6	6	6	–	6	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Napier Guiver	50	yes	2	7 –	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Joseph Dradge	60	–	–	3 –	6	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	6	6	6
James Dale	22	yes	1	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	6	6
William Head	18	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	6	–	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
John Pitty	40	yes	1	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	5	1	4	4	3	6	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
James Edwards	50	yes	4	8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	3	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
James Searle	25	yes	1	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	6	5	3	6	5	–	6	6	6	5	–	2	3	6	2	6	3
Samuel Bunyan	22	yes	3	7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–
John Grapes	60	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richard Hart	18	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
George Watson	25	yes	3	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
James Joiner	26	yes	2	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	6	–	6	6	3	6
James Bunyan	19	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
WilliamWright	22	yes	1	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–
Henry Cotton	15	–	–	2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
John Sharp	65	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–
Joseph Young	23	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samuel Sharp	20	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
Thomas Belsham	74	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thomas Cotton	17	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	–	–
James Warren	43	yes	5	9 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	4	5	–	6	–	–	–	–
William Evans	65	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	5	6	5	–	–	–
Jonathan Franklin	18	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6
James Warren, jun.	18	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	2	–	6
William Pittey	43	yes	3	8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	–	–	–	–
Joseph Bull	45	yes	2	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	–
William Watson	26	yes	1	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	6	3	–
William Watson	25	yes	3	8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
William Sharp, jun.	12	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	–
John Watson	25	yes	1	6 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	6	6
William Watson	65	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	6	6
James Cotton	25	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	6
John Smith	40	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	6
George Guiver	35	yes	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	6
John Parker	33	yes	3	7 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	6

The facts exhibited by this Table are,

1. That 45 able-bodied paupers have applied to the parish for relief during the period of 32 weeks or 192 working days.

2. That these 45 men have during that period lost in the whole 1,843 days, or, at least, have been dependent on the parish for maintenance to that extent only.

Deductions from the foregoing return.

3. That, with the exception of four or five out of the whole number, every man's services appear to have been required in the parish, during a large porportion of the whole period.

4. That, supposing every man's earnings when in employment to have been properly applied to his maintenance, there would appear to be nine persons out of the whole 45, not able to maintain themselves on the private employment afforded during this period of 32 weeks.

The question to be raised upon these facts is, out of 45 able-bodied paupers are there nine surplus men, or is there any surplus whatever indicated by this return?

Whether a surplus of labour.

When we consider that nearly the whole of the remaining portion of the year presents a state of lucrative, and almost constant employment to the whole number, and when we consider the probable amount of earnings squandered by the 45 in anticipation of out-door relief in money, we could not be safe in asserting the existence of any surplus labour whatever in this pauperized parish.

The above Table has been selected as a peculiar sample from a number of the same description of returns, which more or less exhibit results of a similar nature. That which appears most prominently on the face of all these returns, is the very occasional and irregular manner in which the employers of labour appear to use the services of a great proportion of the labourers in any pauperized parish. Thus we find a man one week with the employer and the next with the parish; in another week we find him one or more days in private employment and the rest with the parish; very frequently one day, and sometimes half a day, makes its appearance on these tables as the amount of time lost by a man in one week, and therefore to be paid for by the parish.

Casual employment of labourers.

Some valuable information has been supplied on this subject by the assistant overseers of large rural parishes. One of these assured me that the farmers in his parish frequently turned off their men in the middle of the day with encouragement to seek wages from the parish for the remainder of that day. In several instances he said, he had detected the discharged labourer doing jobs after parish hours on the farm of the same employer he had just left. Another assistant overseer says:

Farmers send their labourers to the parish.

"The farmers frequently attempt to get me to let the men work on their farms, doing jobs for them, cleaning ditches, &c. The men we have are all farming labourers, not the best of workmen; there are some good ones; they begin to drop in about Michaelmas. At ploughing, seed-time, &c. there are more men employed. If there comes a frost they discharge them; when the season opens they come to me, and take 'em back again. The farmers make my house what we call in our trade a house of call. If they would take the men more regularly they could always find something for them to do."

The same kind of information has occasionally dropped from unpaid overseers: as, for example—

"We have three men on the parish at this time. They came on last week, in consequence of the wet weather: they will be out again now its got fine. There is plenty of employment for all our men."

Again: "Twenty-one able-bodied men came to me for work this morning, all fresh applications; they came on account of the rain. They are to come to-night, when I shall pay them for the two last rainy days. To-morrow some of them will go to work again, if fine."

A memorial addressed to your Board by the proprietors and occupiers of lands and tenements in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, deprecating a union of that parish with Bishop Stortford and others, states the following, among other grounds, in support of that petition:—

"We contemplate a very serious inconvenience would arise by our able labourers being five miles distant from us (*i. e.* in Stortford workhouse); for we have found by experience that in this variable climate, at certain seasons of the year, the lands are rendered fit to be worked in a very short period, and it would be very troublesome to travel so far after labourers."

In plain words these memorialists mean to say, we wish our able-bodied labourers to be relieved in such a manner that they may never be out of reach when we want them. Sentiments similar to the above have been repeatedly expressed to me in conversation.

Present parochial system interferes with the free employment of labour.

If a mode of relief should become established which might make it doubtful whether the services of a man dismissed, or of one as good, could be reclaimed at the convenient moment; it is probable, from the above view, that labourers would be kept more regularly in employment than they are. Certain it is that the present parochial practice of maintaining able-bodied men in the interval of non-employment gives an undue facility to the employers for the hiring and dismissal of labour; that is, a facility extending beyond the mere freedom of negociation with the labour in the market, and provided at the expense of the parish, since the labourer may be dismissed at any time without the risk of his being driven out of reach by the necessity of meeting with another employer, finding as he does upon the spot an involuntary paymaster in the parish, who is always willing to render him back at the most convenient season to the private employer.

Small number of labourers regularly employed by farmers.

As to the extent to which this facility of reclaiming services dismissed is taken advantage of by the employers of agricultural labour at the expense of the parish, I have derived some light from another means of information; by obtaining, namely, in a great number of parishes, a return of the number of acres arable, pasture and wood land farmed by each occupier, with an account of the number of men, lads and boys employed by each at the time of the inquiry. In parishes very badly pauperized, and at periods when a large number of men are working for the parish, these returns exhibit the appearance of a very defective

state of cultivation on the part of many of the farmers of the parish, the number of men employed by them being so small, that unless they were continually drawing on this heap of supposed surplus labour for short and occasional services, the farms would be as so much waste land. Verbal information also, descriptive of the prevalence of this state of farming practice, coming generally in the shape of complaint from the resident gentry and more substantial occupiers, is presented in almost every pauperized district.

Take the following samples, which are given from a great number of similar statements:—

"We have had as many as thirty-one men and seven boys out at once last winter. Not more men than we can employ if the land was properly cultivated."

Comparative cultivation, and amount of rates formerly and at present.

"There are three farms in this parish, at this time making together 849 acres, employing only sixteen men and seven boys in the whole. I myself occupy 413 acres, and employ seventeen men and three boys. In my remembrance the poor rates were 45*l.* per annum for this parish, which now spends 458*l.* per annum! A kilderkin per week was the whole amount of beer at that time consumed in the parish; at this time we consume 18 kilderkins a-week!!"

"We have no able-bodied out of work, nor have had for several years. At one time, several years ago, we had from 25 to 30 out of work, from disagreement among the occupiers partly."

"The whole number of able-bodied males now out of work is about 31. There are no more able-bodied men than are necessary to do the work in the parish."

"We have 321 agricultural labourers, of whom 132 have been thrown on the parish for work since last Michaelmas. We have no more than are wanted, or than could be sufficient properly to cultivate the land. Saturday night payments being more inconvenient than the poor rates, is the explanation."

"We used to raise a surveyor's rate for the employment of the surplus men. We have had 40 men and boys at one time out of work. The last year they have been paid out of the poor rate. The object of the change was to induce the farmers, if possible, to employ the men, and no more were taken on the road than were wanted. The object has failed; the farmers do not agree among themselves. The circumstance of one man turning away labourers induces another to do the same."

Virtual payment of wages out of the rates.

So far as this irregularity in the engagements of employer and labourer is occasioned or increased by the system of parochial employment, the effect may be simply and correctly described as the payment of wages of labour out of the poor rate, and the question which forcibly presses itself on the attention is by what process the most considerable class of rate-payers in a rural parish, namely, the occupiers of land, can bring themselves to recognise by almost common consent the payment of unproductive wages out of a fund to which they themselves are the chief contributors, instead of employing the same labour and capital with the certainty of some remuneration, upon land for which they pay a certain rent to the proprietor. The great number of parishes in which this state of things exists arises, no doubt, in great measure from the general depression of agricultural interests; but the practice itself is less referable to that circumstance than to the peculiar nature of the struggle to relieve himself from that depression which is suggested to the farmer by the system of parochial employment. In a parish where some of the occupiers are substantial capitalists, and others impoverished and reduced in their means, the latter commence the practice of turning off their labourers from positive inability to meet the Saturday night's payments; others who would not voluntarily have entered on this system, find themselves in the situation of paying towards the maintenance of their neighbour's men, and are fain to avail themselves of the same advantage as the only mode of dealing upon equal terms; and finally the substantial farmer, who is desirous to make the best of bad times, by cultivating to the utmost of his power, is embarrassed by the inevitable dilemma of taking upon him the employment of a disproportionate number of labourers, including the refuse of the parish, or of contributing enormous sums towards the unprofitable maintenance of those whom his fellow occupiers have for a convenient season turned adrift upon the parish. In some parishes, this system is carried on with considerable jealousy and bitterness of feeling between the several employers of labour; and dissensions of a personal, political, and even, as I have been assured, of a religious nature, are referred to as causing able-bodied men to be thrown out of employment, contrary to the interest of the employer, because it was known that they would instantly fall upon the poor rates, to the injury of other rate-payers.

Necessity of finding employment for able-bodied paupers;

its effects.

Another mode in which the natural resources of the independent labouring man are liable to be reduced in amount and frittered away by the operation of the system itself, is the necessity under which every parish is placed of finding employment for the able-bodied pauper as the nominal ground of his maintenance while out of work. Nearly all such work as is actually found for his employment, and which is not wholly without object or value, is so much work withdrawn from the competition of the independent labouring man. Thus there are few pauperized parishes in which the road labour is not altogether withdrawn from the independent labourer, in order to satisfy the claims of the pauper to have employment found for him; and in some parishes the proportion of paupers created by this circumstance alone is found to be very considerable. Again, in aggravated cases of pauperism, there is an unceasing tendency to make the parish the medium of negociation for the performance of private work, the contract being usually made on lower terms than it would be between the employer and labourer, the parish losing the difference. The employer does not always act from motives of self interest in this arrangement; frequently he exerts himself to find work rather than allow the parish men to remain wholly idle; but in doing this he must continually anticipate work which his own interest would in the course of time force him upon having done on the ordinary terms. Whether, therefore, the employer acts from interested or disinterested motives in this arrangement, the resources of the independent labourer are equally forestalled and plundered.

Another way in which the system itself operates to reduce the means of self-maintenance is the inevitable tendency to a lower rate of wages, arising from the ready supply of hands which the pauperized parish presents for the occasional use of the employer.

Tendency to lower wages.

But chiefly connected with this subject of low wages is that most important, because most active and fatal element of able-bodied pauperism, the corruption of the energies and motives of the labourer himself, and the consequent depreciation of the actual specific value of his labour. His only property, generally speaking, is his labour, and this, perhaps, is the point in which the natural resources of the labourer have suffered the most destructive attacks from the operation of this system.

To a certain proportion of the labourers of a pauperized parish, namely, the family-men, it is almost a matter of indifference, in point of income, whether they receive their wages from the public or private fund; the only circumstance which is left to bind them to a preference of private employment being the abstract love of work. In the case of many of the older labourers, confirmed in habits of industry, this single motive has been sufficient to preserve their energies from corruption; and yet it frequently happens that men of this stamp, in the possession of full bodily vigour, are driven, without a pretext of complaint, from services of long standing with masters to whom they had become attached, the ground alleged being usually of this nature: "So-and-so has turned off two of his men; if I am to pay to their wages, he shall pay to your's; you must go."

Depreciation of labourers.

On the other hand, the younger class of labourers in pauperized parishes are showing symptoms of rapid degeneracy as workmen; and many of them are growing up wholly unskilled in the different departments of agricultural work. Some of them are wholly unused to any sort of work, excepting such as requires neither skill nor practice; in fact, the mere removal of earth. This, and this only, they have learnt upon the roads, together with such habits as make them unfit to be trusted about a homestead. The result is, that while the farmer is paying wages for road work which is not wanted, and therefore not superintended, and therefore not done, he is obliged to go far and near for labourers fit for the better sort of farm work. He is thus suffering from surplus labour and a dearth of hands at one and the same time.

The above mentioned have seemed to me the most prominent causes of the failure of the means of self-maintenance, which flow from no other source than the operation of the present system of out-door relief to the able-bodied; it remains to advert merely to the degree in which the resources actually realised, the wages really earned, are perverted from their proper application by the prospect which that system holds out to the labouring man. It is inconceivable that the result should be different with regard to any higher class of society, except so far as shame might operate at first; but when a less educated person finds himself in the position of having nearly the amount of his regular income supplied on the condition of the failure of other resources, the ordinary temptations to squander his actual earnings when in employment must become irresistible under this prospect; and if any motive were still wanting to drive him on such a course, the examples around him and the levelling of all consequences to the provident and improvident, seem almost to take away a free choice of conduct. We need not, therefore, resort to statistical information regarding the consumption of pauper money in beer houses to assure ourselves that in any parish, when the prospect of out-door relief in money on the failure of employment has become thoroughly established, a very considerable proportion of the actual earnings of labour are otherwise bestowed than on the necessaries of life. The case already mentioned, of a parish in which, since the introduction of able-bodied pauperism, the consumption of beer had increased eighteenfold, shows the extent to which a misapplication of the actual resources of the labouring man is sometimes carried, in consequence of the system of out-door payments in money.

Classes comprised in a surplus of labourers.

In addition therefore to the real amount of surplus labour which may exist in any parish suffering from able-bodied pauperism, we may feel assured that the apparent surplus contain the following classes of applicants, in greater or less proportions as the case may be.

1. Those whom the employer of labour would be keeping in employment, were it not for the facilities and inducements which parochial system affords for the frequent dissolution and renewal of the contract of service.

2. Those who would be employed in performing that work which is now withdrawn from the independent labourer's competition, in order to satisfy the parochial engagement of finding employment for the unemployed.

3. Those whom a higher rate of wages and a more strenuous disposition to exert themselves than are usually found to co-exist with pauperism, would enable, so far as other circumstances are concerned, to make earnings sufficient for their maintenance.

4. Those who actually make earnings sufficient for their entire maintenance, but are induced to misapply those resources, and come upon the parish solely in consequence of such misapplication.

Workhouse test.

To each of the classes above enumerated, the substitution of employment in a well-regulated workhouse in place of the present system of money payments, appears likely to apply itself with such force as to dissipate at once nearly the whole of that false and unreal appearance of surplus labour which arises from the combined numbers of these several classes.

The above considerations are those which chiefly explain to my mind the extraordinary effects which have heretofore resulted from the application of a well-regulated workhouse system, and which confirms me in the assurance that the same success may be expected from its application wheresoever it may hereafter be applied.

In the preceding observations upon able-bodied pauperism, I have adverted solely to that aggravated form which it assumes, where a considerable portion of the able-bodied labourers of a parish, are found from time to time dependant on the rates for their whole maintenance.

Report from *Alfred Power*, Esq.

It is observable that the larger class of rural parishes, are those which are found most exposed to this aggravated state of the evil; the instances in which parishes of smaller population and extent exhibit the same alarming appearance, being comparatively rare. One very operative cause of this difference of circumstances, is the better understanding which usually prevails among the occupiers of a small parish, being few in number, as to the employment of what they are in the habit of calling their fair proportion of the labourers of the parish.

This better state of understanding, is much promoted by the immediate and direct effect with which an increase of the poor-rates falls upon the resources of the rated occupiers, when few in number; whence it happens that in the very smallest class of rural parishes, where for example there is only one occupier of land, we invariably find that apparently happy state of things in which no man is seldom or ever found working for the parish. A parish in such a situation, has many advantages over its pauperized neighbour; the poor rates are comparatively light, the labour for which wages are paid, is bestowed upon the land, and the younger generation of labourers are not allowed to grow up in idleness, mutually corrupting each other, and wholly unskilled in the several departments of agricultural work. These comparative advantages are precisely those, which the advocates of a compulsory labour rate expected to ensue from the adoption of that measure in larger parishes; and, on the other hand, the disadvantages and drawbacks attending this state of things in small parishes, are precisely those which form the ground of opposition to the labour-rate, as a measure of remedial tendency; leaving out of view that gross injustice, which under certain forms of compulsory labour-rate, may be inflicted on some classes of rate-payers.

Labour rate.

I have paid some attention to the condition of these small parishes, and the state of things to which I am alluding appears to me very closely to resemble a voluntary labour-rate in its nature and effects.

The following fragments of verbal information relating to very small parishes, may throw some light on the above view, and point out some of those disadvantages, to which small parishes are liable, when unprotected by the means of resort to a well-regulated workhouse.

The following is from a gentleman, the sole occupier and rate-payer of a parish of about 500 acres; poor-rates average about 40*l.* per annum:

Employment of labourers by farmers.

"My men sometimes show that they feel their power over me: the only way I can deal with them for disobedience or bad conduct is to put them on the road at lower wages. That punishes me more than it does them. One chap, with four children, is quite my master. He is a very bad one; neglects his children. It does not signify to him much whether he is on the road or on the farm, as no difference can well be made in his wages. As I pay all the poor-rates and surveyor's charges, it is not in my power to discharge such a man altogether."

"Our poor-rates are low in consequence of our agreeing to take the men into the yards, which is almost as burthensome as paying them out of the rates. I look on the men I employ involuntarily on my farm as the greatest burthen I suffer."

"The surplus men are all employed by me as being the largest occupier. When employed on the roads, I pay the greater share of their wages, and therefore I prefer employing them on the farm."

"We have few out of work now, having lately come to an agreement to employ them all. We have had as many as 22 out of work at once, and are now employing more than we want."

"There are 42 labouring men and boys in this parish for whom we are obliged to find employment. We find that obligation difficult, having only 340 acres, all open field, excepting a small portion in grass. We employ other parishioners to the amount of five, because some of our own are not such as we would wish to employ."

"Never have any men out of work, always allot them out. We do that to save the parish expense, and to avoid the system of roundsmen. We do not inconvenience ourselves; we want all our men. If we did not agree to this voluntary allotment we should have roundsmen. Some of the farmers would turn off their men, and we should be making shift with less men than we want. I could do with less men. I should turn off some of mine if my neighbours did. The truth is, that in these times a farmer will not, without some compulsion of the sort, employ the number it is his interest to employ."

"No men out of work now; sometimes six or seven. We set them to gravel-digging, the surveyor pays them; there would be six or seven now if it was not for the squire."

"We have an old man and his wife that have been dependent on the parish for more than 20 years. They have a son, footman to the King, paying 20*l.* for house-rent at Windsor; another son doing well in service, and two daughters married, and yet we are obliged to support the old couple."

"None out of work now. We have had some to employ on road-work, six or seven at one time. We employ them in getting stones for the trust-road; they can do better at that work than on the farms: we have not too many men. The character of the labourers not very good in some cases; two or three bad ones; want a good deal looking after; quite indifferent to private employment. One came to me, as overseer, for relief yesterday, having thrown up his employment voluntarily; he has five children, and feels independent from that circumstance."

"We are without poor rate or overseers in our hamlet, but have two paupers; population ten persons. We wish to belong to the union; there is a widow and four children now threatening us from a distance. Our labourers are indifferent in character. We turn them on the roads sometimes at lower wages; we do it as a sort of punishment. They know we cannot turn them away altogether, so they treat us as they please. I occupy 236 acres out of the whole 354; there are three other rate-payers; one only an occupier of land. I think it will be an advantage to me to have the means of offering a workhouse."

"We have some men we cannot make work at all; one is quite our master; we have no workhouse. We exert ourselves to keep them in employment; not too many, if all would employ their share of men."

"We never have any men out of employment; we are compelled, by agreement with the landlord, to employ our share of the men. Not more men at present than we can employ with advantage. Can speak little as to the industry and character of the men; none particularly bad: there are bad in all parishes. We are obliged to keep them when they behave ill, or change them with those who have also bad ones. The only punishment we can fix on them is to change. Very little trouble from that cause at present."

"The principal burden of this parish is a man named Gray, a tinker and gypsy, living at Cambridge; he is an old man with a numerous offspring, all deriving their settlement through him. We pay his son's rent, 5*l.* 4*s.*, and the old man's rent, 3*l.* per annum. The young man has five children; they both have troubled us frequently for relief. We are obliged to buy them off; they come and pitch their tent by the road-side, and say they are come to settle. The stock springing from the old man, and therefore settled with us, is 40 individuals. He was an illegitimate child himself, and got his settlement here by being born in my long meadow."

A well-regulated workhouse a cure for the evils enumerated.

The above matters of complaint, selected from many of the same nature, appear to me all cases in which a well-regulated workhouse, or rather the prospect of a workhouse would effect a cure, and which should recommend to a small parish the policy of belonging to a union for the purpose of obtaining that resort. The peculiar evil to which we find the small parish exposed, is, that the employer of labour is usually without the power of exercising any discretion or choice as to the employment of particular individuals, or particular numbers of individuals on his farm. If he wishes to turn off a labourer because he has behaved unsatisfactorily or because he is no longer in need of his services (a freedom which appears essential to all successful speculation with capital), he is restrained from exercising his own will in this respect by the undertaking imposed on him, as a rate-payer, to find the man some employment at all events. There are few parishes at this time in which some of the labourers do not occasionally show that they feel the advantage which the law has thus given them over their employers; the motives to industry, obedience and general good conduct becoming insensibly relaxed by this independence of the approval of those who employ them. Against these pernicious influences, on the other hand, the farmer is compelled to maintain a struggle of an equally pernicious nature, by beating down in every possible way the legitimate sources of independence of the labourers he employs. It is in this spirit that he is sometimes found to grudge the additional comforts which are insured to the inmates of the cottage by the occupation of a small allotment of garden ground; and in a similar spirit of self-defence he sometimes acquires a habit of viewing, with watchful jealousy, the saving of any portion of those earnings upon which he prefers to keep the labouring man dependent from day to day. It is difficult to decide, where both complain, which of the two parties, the labourer or the employer, suffers the greatest injury from this unnatural warfare; but we may confidently say, that whenever this disturbance of the mutual relation has begun to be felt, there exists a tendency which time cannot fail to increase to that state of things in which the criminal law will be the only bond of union between the labouring man and his employer. It is impossible, therefore, to view without apprehension a tendency of this nature, even in those parishes the condition of which appears still tolerable as compared with the circumstances of their pauperized neighbours; and as there appears no reason to doubt that those measures which will remedy the evil in one case will tend to prevent its occurrence in the other, the application of such measures has always appeared to me of nearly equal importance in each. It has been already observed, that a well-regulated workhouse exerts a prospective influence on the mind of the able-bodied labourer, which usually obviates the necessity of his actual experience of the system; and although in the class of parishes last mentioned there will very seldom arise occasion for the actual use of the workhouse, there cannot be any doubt but the dread of its application in lieu of that kind of employment, which every parish without a workhouse finds itself compelled to supply, will have the most salutary effect upon the industry and motives of the labouring man, and restore betwixt him and the employer those natural ties, and those sentiments of mutual good feeling, without which the engagement cannot long be carried on to the advantage of either.

Advantages of union arrangements to small parishes.

The union arrangements, as provided for and settled in the Poor Law Amendment Act, will have the effect of furnishing the smaller class of parishes with the permanent advantage of this resort to a well-regulated workhouse, at a ratio of expense, which, if the workhouse were never used, would, in my belief, be far more than compensated by its operation during the first few years, upon the industry, character and condition of the labouring man. Of this I feel confident, that neither with regard to this class of parishes, nor those in which the existence of pauperism is more clearly marked by a large amount of poor rate, will justice be done to the workhouse system, if the value of its effects be measured only by reference to the actual saving in expenditure effected. In the improved industry and character of those to whom they have to look, as the principal means of conducting their speculations with success, will be found an advantage beyond estimate resulting to the agriculturists from that improved administration of the Poor Laws, which it is the object of our proceedings to introduce.

I have, &c.
Alfred Power,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

—No. 6.—

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

REPORT from *William John Gilbert*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.—With a Supplement.

Gentlemen, Aylesbury, June 15th, 1835.

In giving, according to your request, an outline of the benefits resulting from the introduction of the new system into this county, and the practical operation of the new unions, I do not think I can adopt a more satisfactory course than to state briefly the general features of the condition of the county as regards the habits and conduct of the labouring population, and the situation of master and servant on my first arrival and at the present time. It is true that a short time only has elapsed since the first introduction of the measure into this county, but that very circumstance furnishes a subject of remark when such results are observed.

The state of pauperism formerly more eligible than that of the independent labourer.

In most of the parishes of this county the condition of the pauper was more eligible than that of the independent labourer; the former obtaining the same amount of maintenance without being required to give labour in return.

The effect of it in corrupting the labourer, &c.

The effect of this on the labourer was to make him avoid independent employment, want of labour being the foundation of his claim upon the parish. The pauper having rendered himself useless, went to the parish for relief, stating what was really the truth, that he could not get work. Non-employment with him became a state to be envied, and to be employed was deemed an affliction. The labourer too often showed himself unworthy of his hire, as the means by which to obtain his discharge from independent labour, and to afford him an opportunity of returning to the poor rate. Neglect of work and abusive language were a common practice with him, and where these failed recourse was had to a regularly organized system of annoyance practised upon the employer. Thus the man obtained his discharge, went back to his favourite resort, the rate of the parish, obtained "his money," "his right," as he called it, not only without labour, but even without civility.

Relations of master and servant destroyed

The common ties of master and servant were destroyed under the working of such a system, and the only relative situations left were those of pauper and rate-payer. The proof of these statements is to be found in the concurrent testimony of the farmers, parish officers and landed proprietors of the parishes I have visited, instances of which I beg leave to subjoin to this Report.

No control over servants.

On my arrival in this county, it was a common subject of alarm and of complaint, made in the bitterest terms, that all subordination was lost, and that against neglect of work, insolence and dishonesty there was no check. To all control the poor rate was a barrier, within which the labourer when censured always threatened to fall back. All agree that the labourer would neither come to his work in the morning nor stay at it after two or three o'clock in the afternoon, quitting it to cultivate his own garden. To any remonstrance the only answer was insolent and abusive language, and that the parish would pay as much without the return of labour.

Cottage allotments.

The state of independent labour by the new measure, made preferable to that of pauperism

The change effected in consequence.

Labourers now strive more to find work.

I find that the labourers now feel support from the poor rate to be less eligible than independent labour, and strive to find work; that idleness to a great degree is replaced by industry, and insolence by civility; and, in short, that the proper relations of master and servant are in some measure restored. There are many who have before been permanent paupers now in work, and the pauper that would never even leave his parish has gone to Manchester and the north of England, and is now at work at high wages, maintaining himself and family in respectable independence.

Instance in the parish of Risbro'.

In the parish of Risborough, at this season last year, there were one hundred and forty able-bodied men, with their families, supported as paupers by the poor rate; this year there is not one single able-bodied man that is not maintaining himself by his own indnstry. The same results are effected in many, and are in progress throughout all of the parishes in this district.

The new measure tends to insure the labourer more permanent employment than heretofore.

Nor has the measure been without a beneficial effect in another way, namely, in insuring to the labourer more permanent employment than heretofore. When they found that the men were willing to be maintained as paupers, the farmers in many instances engaged them only by the day; and I have known some cases of farmers discharging the whole of their men in the midst of hay-making because the weather changed, telling them that during the rain they must go to the poor-rate, to "the book," as they called it, to be paid, and that when the weather cleared they could return to their work again.

This evil has begun to diminish, for I find that the farmers already talk of the possibility of being short of labourers, and of the necessity that they will be under to keep them as permanent men, for they feel that the change will make the men leave their parish for work and go to a distance, and in cases of emergency they may not have sufficient men to do their work.

System of relief in kind instead of in money,

I have observed great benefit to arise from the rule, ordering relief to be given in kind; the wish to have money instead of bread, furnishing to the idle man another inducement to find work.

induces the tradesman to exert himself in favour of the labourer.

It also operates upon the tradesman, the more immediate adviser of the pauper. The little shopkeeper in a parish exercises great influence amongst the paupers; it is to him they resort for credit, and sometimes advice, which is generally given according to the bent of his interest. These small shopkeepers, where a pauper deals with them, will tell him that the parish should allow him more money, will encourage him to make another application, which they themselves will support at the vestry. It is a well known fact, that in vestries each little shopkeeper will advocate the claims upon the parish of his own customers. Hitherto a high

a high amount of poor rates has been consistent with the interest of the little shopkeeper, now it is opposed, the poor rate was all spent in the parish, and the baker got 6*d.* for his loaf; the more paupers the more profit, now the reverse is the case; the more poor rate the less profit, for the less poor rate the more independent labour. The wages of independent labour are spent in the village, the relief from the poor rate goes to the contractor; the shopkeeper now dissuades the labourer from pauperism, whereas before his interest induced him to encourage him.

Executive in the Board of Guardians, benefit of.

Great benefits may be expected in the change of the executive from the overseers to the board of guardians; the more extensive knowledge, impartiality, and uniformity of proceeding; the superiority of the class of persons forming the board, and the system and regularity of business all tend to afford a better superintendence of the poor, a more efficient means of detecting imposition, and at the same time of administering justice equally and fairly, and with less danger of partiality. In the unions formed in this county I am happy to say that the boards of guardians are composed of highly respectable and intelligent individuals, whose attendance is unremitting, and their conduct in the performance of their duties zealous and active. I have observed that the large unions, however, from the circumstance alone of their extent, are preferable to the smaller, being both more economical and further removed from the evils of the old vestry system.

Large unions preferable.

Classification in the unions.

Few married people or children with parents.

Instance Amersham union.

With reference to effecting classification in the workhouses, and to the objection as to separating man and wife, I have the pleasure to say that in the workhouses of the several parishes of these unions, the proportion of married people and of children having parents is very small. In the Amersham union, where the classification has been effected, the guardians have found so few married people and so few children with parents, that no separation of parent and child or husband and wife has been necessary. From my inquiries I find that in the other unions the same is the case, and in effecting classification in this county I do not conceive it will in any union be found that many married people, or parents and children are in the workhouses. Those who have not yet seen a well-regulated workhouse feel a great dread of separation, but at Aylesbury which is in an improved state of management, the paupers (some old people) have themselves requested that they may live separate, and I expect similar results in the other unions, so that the necessary separation will be in accordance with rather than against the wishes of the paupers.

Separation promotes comfort of aged paupers and children.

The advantages of that clause which compels a husband to maintain the previous offspring of his wife, and in the new changes respecting Bastardy.

That clause in the Act which compels a husband to maintain the former offspring of his wife, and the new alterations with respect to the law of bastardy, have already, by preventing improvident marriages and immorality of conduct, produced some striking and beneficial results. I have thought it important to subjoin to this Report, evidence I have collected, that encourages a hope for the most satisfactory changes in those systems and habits that have so grievously and generally tended to demoralize the labouring classes.

The effect of the old system was, to cause improvident and burthensome marriages; formerly all widows with children relieved, whether able to procure their own living or not.

The effect of the old law was to make all widows marry that could support their children, as they had then their answer to the overseer's objection that they ought not to have relief. Wherever relief to a widow's children was refused, the marriage of the widow was very shortly afterwards announced to the overseer, and in almost all the parishes I found that all the widows were receiving relief, and no other reason assigned than that they were widows. In looking over a list of paupers I find widow B. and child; I inquire her age, 22. Is she healthy?—O yes. Does she work?—Yes; she is a washerwoman. Why do you relieve her then?—Oh! sir! she is a widow, with a child. Do you relieve all widows that have a child?—Yes. If they have no child?—No; not if they are without children. The father-in-law is now responsible for the maintenance of the children, and the widow's list in most of the parishes is undergoing revision.

The late Chesham disturbance misrepresented.

As much misrepresentation has gone abroad on the subject of the late disturbance at Chesham, I have thought it prudent to add to this Report the evidence of some gentlemen resident in that town, rather than make any statement on the facts myself. I think it however proper to state, that on my being apprised on the Saturday of the disturbance, I immediately went from Aylesbury, where I was residing, to London, to see that proper assistance was sent down, and travelling all night, arrived at the scene of the disturbance by day-break the next morning, and put myself immediately in communication with the magistrates and civil authority, and remained to afford any assistance in my power for several days, till tranquillity was altogether restored.

Power vested in Commissioners for uniting parishes without consent, judiciously exercised with respect to the parish of Stoke Poges.

In reference to the power conferred on the Commissioners by the Bill of uniting parishes without, and even against their consent, I have taken some evidence from the parish of Stoke Poges, as strongly demonstrative of the necessity of such a power, and of the judicious exercise of it in the case of that parish. It will not be forgotten that the strongest resistance was offered by the parish to the union, petitions signed by very nearly the whole of the rate-payers, were presented to the Commissioners, the Home Secretary, and both Houses of Parliament, stating the peculiar circumstances of the parish, and praying that it might be left out of the union. After the greatest attention given to the allegations in these petitions, and most minute inquiries into all the circumstances of the parish, the Commissioners feeling that an union was necessary for the welfare of this parish, as well as those surrounding it, decided that it should be united, and be one of the parishes in the Eton union. It will be found that although scarcely three months have elapsed since all parties were opposed, the benefits of the union are already so apparent, that the opponents have become approvers of the union, and confirm, by their approbation, the judicious exercised of that power conferred upon the Commissioners.

The petitioners against the union, now in many instances favourable to it.

I am very happy in being able to say, that the Honourable Mr. Osborne, the rector of the parish, and Mr. Granville Penn, of Stoke-house, the two *ex officio* guardians of the parish, are

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

are most regular and active members of the board of guardians, and Mr. Granville Penn, has accepted the office of vice-chairman of the board.

Although the evidence which I annex shows that the parish was, previous to the union, heavily burthened with poor rate, and that the rates were increasing during the years 1834 and 1835, that is up to March 1835, that although the clergyman was unremitting in his attention to his parish, and the resident gentlemen were at all times willing to give him their assistance, yet the rates went on still increasing, and I am informed by some of the parishioners, that but for the vigilance and attention of Mr. Osborne, the rates would most probably have been, instead of 1,000 *l.*, nearly 2,000 *l.* in the year.

Private charities abused.

The well meant liberality of the resident gentlemen, and the charities that exist in the parish, it is felt rather contributed to increase than diminish pauperism. The labourer feeling that by a pitiful story he could get soup or money at the houses of the gentlemen, did not fail to make himself appear as miserable as possible. Habits of degrading dependance were the consequence, and pauperism of course the result.

Illegal accounts commonly passed under the old system.

As connected with this parish, I beg leave to add the copy of a leaf out of its Book of Expenditure, for the year 1835, showing that the overseers were so remunerated for their trouble, that the office became desirable, and even profitable. The overseer of the present year, who attended me a few days back, told me there was one thing that made him dislike the union, which was, that he would have a great deal of trouble and not be paid for it. The charges in the following bill are more like an attorney's bill. than the disbursements of an overseer.

PARISH OF STOKE POGES.

Disbursements, Class 7th.

1834: Money paid for Law Expenses, in removal of Paupers, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
1834	Expenses in attending at Windsor and Eton	–	5	–
April 2.	Mr. Long's Bill (old)	7	1	3
23.	Expenses in attending at Eton, &c. with paupers	–	5	–
	Annual account book	–	6	6
	Coroner on J. S. Clark, killed in Mr. Cooper's gravel pits	–	7	–
May 5.	Expenses in going to Windsor, &c. on Thomas Green's case	–	7	–
	Hire for chaise and horse to Heighton for ditto	2	–	–
	Backing Warrant at Brighton	–	2	–
	Expenses with ditto	3	2	–
	Expense in attending at Eton twice on parochial business	–	10	–
	Making out annual accounts	2	–	–
	Amy Spicer	–	1	1
9.	Mr. Long's bill	1	12	–
23.	Letter, 10 *d.* stationary, 10 *d.*	–	1	8
	Expenses in attending at Mr. Long's, &c. on Thomas Green's account	–	5	–
	Coach hire to Harlington Corner and back	–	4	–
30.	Mr. Sharp for an inquisition on J. Clark	2	3	6
	Mr. Robinson, for a magistrate's meeting held on John Devonshire's case (an idiot)	–	7	6
April 2.	Expenses in attending meeting	–	3	6
	Expenses in going to Mr. Long's, &c. on John Devonshire's case (an idiot)	–	3	6
7.	Expenses in going to Boveney on widow Treadaway's account	–	2	6
	Expenses in going to London with J. Devonshire to the Lunatic Asylum	–	5	–
31.	Expenses in going to St. Leonard's Hill on Thomas Green's account	–	3	6
June 9.	Expenses in going to Eton with Mrs. Saunders	–	2	6
16.	Mr. Long's bill	1	6	6
	Examination of William Burch and expenses with ditto	–	8	–
27.	Expenses in going to Burnham and Eton	–	2	–
July 1.	Letter 1 *d.*, expenses in going to Chelsea after J. Hollis	–	3	6
	Ditto after H. Carter	–	3	6
	Stamp for ditto, 3 *d.*, letter 2 *d.*	–	–	5
	Schooling books for Amy Spicer	–	–	10
	Three letters	–	1	3
16.	Journey to Eton to pay a county rate	–	3	6
May 7.	Journey to Uxbridge	–	1	–
Aug. 13.	Signing rate-look and expenses	–	3	6
Sept. 3.	Attending on W. Burch's case	–	3	6
	Taking out warrants for ditto	–	2	6
12.	Giving information on Burch's case	–	3	6
	Mr. Long for ditto	–	9	6
	Journey to Windsor and Eton on ditto	–	5	–
	Mr. Long's bill	–	10	6
	Journey to Penn Common near Missenden to apprehend W. Burch	–	7	6
	Lunatic List	–	7	–
	Attending with ditto	–	5	–
13.	Sending Ware's money to London	–	1	–
	Journey to Windsor on Burch's case	–	2	–
	Ditto with Lunatic List	–	3	6
	Mr. Oxley's bill for printing	4	8	8
	Jury List	–	6	–
	Churchwardens and overseers attending with ditto	1	–	–

259

Appendix (B.) No. 6.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

1834: Money paid for Law Expenses, in removal of Paupers, &c.—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
	Making Jury List out, &c.	–	2	6
Sept. 29.	Letter 10*d.* ditto 8*d.*	–	1	6
Oct. 10.	Coroner on the inquisition of H. Mayner	–	7	–
	Journey to Windsor, Cavalry Book for Corporal Brown	–	–	6
	Journey and expenses at Eton	–	3	6
	Examination of J. Lowman, &c.	–	3	6
18.	Sending widow Johnson's money	–	1	–
15.	Sending widow Burch home	–	7	–
	Letter	–	–	1
25.	Expenses in attending Barristers at Beaconsfield	–	15	–
	Paid man for going to Beaconsfield for Coroner	–	1	6
29.	Letter	–	–	10
	Mr. Robinson's bill for an inquisition on Mayner	2	2	–
Nov. 14.	Attending with an information against Goswell	–	5	–
	Two letters 1*s.* 6*d.*, signing rate book, &c.	–	3	6
Dec. 10.	Mr. Whitney attending at Eton with J. Day	–	3	6
	Three bench cards	–	1	6
	Expenses in conveying J. Day to Feltham, &c.	–	4	6
26.	Pauper 1*s.*, attending at Mr. Long's on Geere's case, 5*s.*	–	6	–
	Going to Boveney for Mrs. Treadaway's money	–	2	6
1835	Letter	–	–	10
Jan. 2.	Expenses at Horton Lunatic Asylum, and with H. Carter	–	5	–
16.	Mr. Whitney attending at Eton	–	3	6
20.	Mr. Thompson for transferring Geere's money	–	7	–
	Two journeys to Chalvey 5*s.*, and letter 8*d.*	–	5	8
	Man going to Burnham for Mr. Roberts	–	1	–
	Attending commissioners with horse and cart by order of vestry	–	10	6
30.	Attending on Ellis and Hughes at Chalvey when sick	–	2	6
	Mr. Cordery for removing J. Lowmas's goods	–	7	6
	Water-tub for Workhouse 8*s.* letter 9*d.*	–	8	9
	Expenses to Harfield	–	7	6
Feb. 13.	Ditto on attending at Eton	–	3	6
20.	Mr. Whitney going to Windsor with J. Langley to be examined	–	3	–
March 6.	Four letters	–	2	2
	Paid Parker for getting notices signed, and putting ditto on church door	–	1	–
	Three men sweeping snow, &c.	–	2	3
	Stationary	–	5	–
	Mr. Ingalton's bill for printing, &c.	2	10	3
	Letter	–	–	8
	£.	45	10	–
	In the year 1832 this same item of charge is	61	3	3
	In the year 1833	38	1	–
	In the year 1834	72	7	4

Mr. Osborne informs me that he remonstrated against these payments; but it appears they were still continued, and these and other abuses would no doubt have continued, had not the parish been included in the union.

Comparative expenditure of Stoke Poges.

The sums expended for the relief of the poor in this parish are as under:—

	£.
In the year 1832	779
In the year 1833	756
In the year 1834	1007
In the year 1835	821

Showing an increase of expenses in the last two years.

The Bastardy charges are:—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1832	28	13	6
In 1833	26	–	6
In 1834	23	1	6
In 1835	20	17	6

Migration.

The provision and arrangements you have made for the employment of the southern labourers in the northern counties, as connected with the proceedings of this measure, have been most wisely and judiciously chosen. Many of the parishes in this county have already availed themselves of the advantage, and others are now following their example. It will be found that the parish of Bledlow, which before the passing of this Bill was so overburdened with poor-rate that the farmers were giving up their land, and all looking forward to the total desertion of the farms, has almost dispauperized itself of all the able-bodied, by means of the facilities afforded through the Commissioners for employment in the north.

The petition from the paupers of this parish stating their distresses, was received by the Commissioners late in the evening; and on my arrival in the parish the next morning at nine, I found the whole management in a state of the greatest disorder. The men lying about the roads or poaching in the woods, several robberies had been committed. The overseer's ploughs and agricultural implements had been frequently damaged in the night, and a bullet had been fired into his son's bed-room. The vestry was paralyzed and hopeless, and the labourers, all more or less paupers, had completely the control of the parish. The parish had tried all means to get them to work without effect. At the rail-road at Tring, fifteen miles distant,

Appendix (B.) No. 6.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

distant, work had been provided for them, but not one man could be prevailed upon to go. On the Saturday night they would go to the overseer and obtain their relief; most of these men were living in cottages, with their own furniture, and some of them keeping pigs and fowls. They came to me in the village, and told me they hoped I should be able to do something for them. To my question of what they wanted, they replied that they wished the overseer to pay them more weekly money, and hoped I should order 2*s.* or 3*s.* a man more. I inquired if they were willing to work; they replied they were, that they had already *worked* upon the roads. The *work* on the roads I found was lying under the hedge. They all said they should not like to go out of the parish, but offered to work *in* the parish; they conceived that no work could be found. I immediately put myself in communication with the parish officers, and advised them to find some land for spade husbandry, and get the men to work by the piece, which I found they did. The officers informed me that the paupers disliked this work, and grumbled much at being paid half in kind. Having heard from the Board of Commissioners that situations were ready for these men in the north at 30*s.* a week for three years, I went round the parish to see the men and their wives, and ascertain if they would accept the offer. At first there was not a single pauper that would consent to take the situations; the spade husbandry was still continued. I again visited the parish several times; and after many visits, I at last succeeded in *persuading one* family to go. Their next neighbour then consented to accompany them. The parish provided conveyance by the canal for them, and their families and furniture, and one of the officers went with them. Their employers engaged them for three years, for the first year, at 30*s.* a-week; the second year, at 35*s.*; and the third year, at 40*s.* This family, in Bledlow, was earning, or rather rather receiving from the poor rates, 7*s.* a-week only. These parties shortly afterwards wrote to the other paupers in the parish, speaking in the highest terms of the benefits of the change, and the other paupers immediately applied to the parish to be sent. Situations were found for 83 individuals, who are now all engaged at good wages in the different manufactories, and the parish relieved from the burdens under which several of the farmers had sunk, and many were fast sinking, into pauperism.

The parish of Risborough, and several adjoining parishes, have considerably relieved their burdens by this channel of labour. The statements made to me by the parish officers and others, which I annex, respecting the migration of these paupers, are most satisfactory, and give reason to hope that at the same time that the parishes are relieved from their burdens, the welfare and independence of a great portion of the southern labours of the over populated parishes will be secured by this means of employment. I find, from the best inquiries I have been able to make, that the southern labourers are well received by those in the north. The men from Bledlow write, that they were received by the labourers with the greatest kindness.

Wendover and several other parishes in the county are now making arrangements for the migration of their paupers to the north.

System of medical relief.

Before I close this letter, it may not be improper to call attention to the examinations I annex as to the result of the system of medical contract adopted in the two unions of Wycombe and Amersham. It is not unknown to you, that many who are quite competent to provide themselves with medical and surgical attendance, have hitherto always received relief from the parish doctor under the impression that, by so doing, they did not add to the parish burthens or render themselves paupers, for their argument was, that a certain sum being paid to the doctor, it mattered not whether he attended 10 or 100 patients. The overseers feeling also that the burthens of the parish were not affected, were regardless as to how many or what class of persons received parochial medical relief. To remove these evils the two unions to which I have alluded have agreed to pay the medical man so much for each case of illness, decreasing in a given ratio as the number of patients increases, and with a limit that the aggregate amount of the several sums shall not exceed a given amount. Thus, by the means of payment alone, producing a system of checks so much wanted, which operates upon the medical officer so as to remove any inducement to lengthen illness, at the same time that it secures for the pauper the strongest inducement on the medical man to effect a cure as soon as possible; upon the relieving officer, so as to make him see that at the same time that no improper persons are admitted as pauper patients, no person really necessitous shall be neglected. It brings each case distinctly before the guardians each week for their vigilance and superintendence, and by the limit in the amount prevents the several parishes being burthened with heavy medical charges. The effect of this system has been to reduce that particular class of pauperism, and to make many subscribe to self-supporting dispensaries, and others to provide themselves with attendance, who before have always in that respect been paupers.

In the unions in this county, where the mode of payment is by a sum certain, I do not find the same results, but the state of medical pauperism remains much less diminished than in those where the system of payment per case is adopted.

The effects of the new measure extraordinary, when considered with regard to the shortness of the time it has been in operation.

The introduction of any new system calculated to remove corruption is attended with many difficulties, and seldom till after the lapse of some considerable time can it be got even into operation. I have therefore great reason to congratulate the Board that this measure, the one of all others, that had corruption and personal interest to contend against, and where prejudices both of the higher and lower classes united to impede its progress, has not only got into operation, but has so far cleared its way as in the short space of a few months to produce beneficial results, sufficiently powerful to convince the doubtful, convert the hostile, and to unite them in endeavouring to carry its principles more extensively into effect.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

W. J. Gilbert, Assist. Poor Law Commr.

SUPPLEMENT to Mr. *Gilbert*'s REPORT.

EVIDENCE of the Rev. *Charles Turner*, of Wendover, J. P., and one of the members of the Board of Guardians of the Wycombe Union.

As a guardian of the Wycombe union, and as a county magistrate, can you state to me whether any benefits within your own knowledge have arisen from the New Poor Law Amendment Act and the unions formed in this county?

Pauperism decreased in the parish of Wendover.

Since the establishment of the Wycombe union, in which this parish is included, I have had scarcely any applications, comparing this with the same season in prior years, for parish relief, and I attribute this principally, and I may say entirely to the operation of the new system; the terrors, as they consider them of the workhouse, have induced the men to find work, and the employment of a greater number of men by some of the farmers, has been the consequence of their fears, that the men would leave the parish in search of work, and that the money for their support would go out of the parish.

More labourers employed.

Then, Sir, are you of opinion that the old system of paupers spending the money paid out of the rate amongst the several tradesmen in the parish, tended to make such tradesmen rather encourage the increase of paupers than otherwise?

Spending the money arising from the poor-rate in the parish, tended to increase pauperism, cause of disturbance at Chesham and Chalfont St. Peter's.

Why, in the very nature of the thing it must do so. The more paupers there were, the more money there was paid amongst the tradesmen. I do not think this applies particularly to this place, but equally so to all others, from the nature of the thing. At Chesham the disturbance arose, I am told, from the same cause, and at Chalfont St. Peters the same; but I am inclined to think that the tradesmen are in error, for this reason, that the new measure, when it has its full effect, will induce many to become labourers and obtain their own living, in fact, will convert many who have hitherto been paupers into industrious, sober and provident labourers, who, instead of spending their money at beer-shops and in spirit drinking, and in other improvident ways, will, in fact, have more money to spend with the tradesmen, dealing in the necessaries of life, and the labourers will be a class of customers more respectable than the paupers have been hitherto, and I think the tradesmen will have fewer bad debts, and upon the whole will be benefited by the change.

The moral improvement of labourers effected by new law.

Then, Sir, as you are of opinion that under the old system the tradesmen had an interest in the increase of pauperism, what is your opinion as to whether the new system of paying in kind on contract gives the tradesmen an interest in the diminution of pauperism?

The system of contract induces tradesmen to exert themselves against pauperism.

Yes, I am inclined to think so: for as under the old system the amount received from the poor rate went to the village tradesmen, they clearly had an interest in pauperism: but as under the new system the amount expended for the maintenance of paupers goes not to the tradesmen but to the contractor, whilst the wages earned in the parish will be spent with the tradesmen, they have, under the new system, just an opposite interest, namely, an interest in the increase of independent labourers.

Have you observed whether the effect of this change of interest has produced any diminution of pauperism?

The character of the labourer improved.

He is more eager and successful in finding work.

Increase of employment with the improvement of the men;

but migration or emigration necessary to heavily peopled parishes: able-bodied pauperism may be eradicated.

Under old system pauper would not leave his parish now willing to emigrate.

Under the operation of the present system, which has been in action only a month or two, I certainly do find that a difference has taken place; the general behaviour of the labouring population is improved. They are driven to the necessity of finding work; they are more industrious; as far as I can learn, I find more of the men are employed in the parish, and several of them are gone away, and have, as I understand, found work; but I cannot say whether the exact cause of it is from the system of contract or not, but I attribute it to the general operation of the measure, and the introduction of the workhouse system; but I will add, that although I have the greatest hopes of the present measure, that it will increase the independent labour of the locality as one of the results of the moral improvement of the labourer, yet in this parish the population is so great that I do not think labour upon the spot can be found sufficient for the employment of all, but by emigration and migration to our colonies, or to different parishes, I have little doubt that in a few years, able-bodied pauperism may be eradicated. Under the old system, idleness, indolence and improvidence were the portion of the pauper, and acted as so strong an inducement to keep him in his own parish, that the certainty of good wages if work was to be the condition, was not sufficient to induce him to move. He would therefore not emigrate, but continued to burthen and add other burthens to the parish. Paupers in our own parish could never be prevailed on to move, but since the union was formed, they have expressed a wish to emigrate.

Have you considered the expenses of your parish as a single parish, and whether they will be diminished or increased by the union of Wycombe?

Economy of the union;

advantages of united workhouses.

Oh! we expect great diminution. The first is a year of outlay, but notwithstanding such outlay, I feel that at the end of the year, the parish will be a gainer. But I have no doubt that in future years a great saving will be effected. There are thirty-three parishes I believe in our union. To this union there will be a workhouse, consisting of two wards, one at Marlow and one at Bledlow, sufficient for the whole union. There were few parishes that had not some sort of poor house, and in the larger parishes, a master and a matron to superintend them. Take them altogether, I should think they would average a little more than twenty paupers to each house. The management being now limited to two houses, these results I conceive will follow. The aged and infant poor will be much better looked after and taken care of, whilst the able-bodied and idly-disposed pauper will be kept under good control and in due subordination, and the whole expense be diminished considerably. Say that there are in this union twenty houses, which I believe is about correct; the management of each house cannot cost the parish less than 25*l.* year, taking it at the lowest scale.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

This would be upon the union a charge of 500*l.* a year, whilst the management of the two houses will be only 200*l.*

Have you felt any inconvenience or derived any benefit from the circumstance of the Wycombe union being so large as to consist of 33 parishes, and to be 60 miles in circumference?

Large union, advantages of. Impartiality and uniformity of proceeding.

I think we have derived great benefit; there being so many guardians from distant parishes acting on so large a scale, the possibility of intimidation and of favouritism is entirely destroyed. The paupers of the several parishes finding that all around them are treated alike, more readily submit to the law than they did under the vestry system, where they could make comparisons between theirs and other parishes, where they received more. It was a common thing to have complaints made to me that they were ill treated, because in some adjoining parish more money and less work were found.

Concentration of knowledge.

I also find this consequence, that from the extent of district great experience and knowledge are brought together and concentrated in one operation; so that if one parish is in error as to any point of management or fact, it is corrected by the superior intelligence and information of some other parish. There is much more intelligence in a board of guardians than in a vestry, the board being composed of the gentry and most respectable inhabitants of this large district, whose attendance is regular and as close as can be expected; besides,

Continuing.

the board of guardians will be a continuing body, gathering information and storing it up as they go on, whereas the management by overseers was one of endless apprenticeship,

The executive under the old system constantly fluctuating.

each year having a new man, and although one overseer might introduce a good system, the next appointed might entirely destroy it.

Shall you find any inconvenience from the workhouse of the union being distant from your parish?

Distance of workhouses prevents frivolous applications, and is itself an inducement to industry.

No other inconvenience than in sending the pauper; to counterbalance that, I think the distance will operate as a superior check upon application for relief, from this distant part of the union; for though a pauper of idle habits may make an experiment and try the workhouse, if in his own parish, he will, I think, have great reluctance to be sent to such a distance. I think, in fact, the very distance will act as an incitement to industry. This is one of the reasons why I prefer the Wycombe union, that our parish is distant from the workhouse.

I shall be happy to hear from you, Sir, any general observations on the results likely to follow from the formation of Wycombe union, and the measure generally in this district?

The measure generally advantageous to Wendover.

I should say my opinion is, that when the system has been some time in operation, the poor will find the beneficial influence upon their minds, first, by inducing habits of industry, order and economy, and by consequence their natural results, contentment and happiness, and the system which at present may appear to be one of rigour and severity, will be found by experience to be satisfactory and beneficial, advantageous alike to the labourer and the public.

Evidence of *James George Tatem*, of Wycombe, esquire, Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Wycombe Union.

Having been chairman of the Wycombe union, which was formed the 25th of March last, can you give me information of any results from the operation of the union?

The Wycombe union.

The union consists of 33 parishes, and comprises an area of 60 miles circumference, and is managed by a board of 38 elected and 16 *ex officio* guardians. There are five relieving officers, each appointed to a district, receiving each a salary of 80*l.*; there is a clerk at 100*l.*; an auditor and treasurer whose salaries are not yet fixed. There are 13 medical men

Mode of Relief.

to attend upon the paupers, each having a fixed district; the mode of payment is by a sum per head for each illness of each pauper. The mode of relief has been, by orders for the workhouse and for out-door paupers, partly in money and partly in bread, the bread being supplied at about 1*d.* per pound by contract, to be delivered by the contractor at the place

Workhouses.

of giving relief. The relieving officers devote the whole of their time to the duties of their offices, and are constantly engaged attending and looking after the paupers. There are existing among the parishes of this union 15 workhouses, with an average number of 26

Two selected for the whole union.

paupers to each workhouse. They have been all mingled together and kept without work. The union has selected two workhouses from this number, one at Great Marlow and one at Bledlow, which at present are considered sufficient for the poor in all the parishes, and the remaining workhouses will either be sold or let, as may be determined, as soon as the alterations and repairs of the selected workhouses are completed, and the poor removed into them.

Cost of repairs. Masters of workhouses.

These repairs are contracted for at the sum of about 284*l.* A master has been appointed for each of the workhouses at a salary of 100*l.* each.

Mode of supplies by contract. Paupers to be employed and children educated.

Advertisements for contracts to supply the workhouses are about to be issued. Work is to be found for the in-door adults, and the children are to be instructed in a manner that may be thought best calculated to make them useful members of society.

Union as to out-door relief commenced;

On May 15th, the contracts for bread were completed, and, as regards out-door relief, the operations of the union may be considered to have commenced. The houses not being completed,

pleted, the relief by workhouse has not yet been in full operation but to a certain degree only. — as to workhouse management not fully in operation.

What effect have you observed to arise from the board of guardians ordering relief instead of the overseers, as formerly?

I think there is a benefit from concentration of information, so that evils arising from error are not so likely to occur. It destroys the system of jobbing, a man too who will make up a story and go privately to the overseer, will not face a board of guardians with a false statement. A great benefit is the uniformity of the system resulting from the board of guardians; the management in all the parishes is alike, and that comparison which used to be made by the paupers of the relief in their parish and those adjoining is done away with. — Change of executive, effect of.

Have you observed that the new mode of management and the change in the executive from the overseer to the board of guardians have effected any improvement in the labouring population?

The labourers strive more to find work, but as I live in a town I have not much opportunity of judging of this. The loan clause in the Act has already proved very beneficial; the board has made about fifteen loans of from five to ten shillings to men for a month: the men are now supporting themselves, whereas at the same season last year they were on the parish. — Moral improvement of labourers. Loans have proved advantageous.

Have you observed that the employers of labour give more wages or hire more men than formerly?

I have not had an opportunity of observing the fact, but the withdrawal of money relief in aid of wages, and the workhouse system will, I doubt not, induce the employer to have a greater number of constant men and give higher wages, because as the men, unless they are hired for a time, cannot under the new system be had in an emergency, and as the parish will not contribute to their support, except in kind, the employer must pay sufficient for their necessities. — The new system induces farmers to hire men for a greater length of time, lest they should leave the parish, also to give them better wages, the parish not aiding them.

Are you of opinion that any benefits have resulted or will result from the relief in bread, and of what kind?

These two; that the wife and family will now obtain food, which formerly they were often deprived of, her profligate husband in many cases spending the whole of the relief at the beer shop; and also this benefit, that the relief in kind is less desirable to the profligate pauper than money, and will act on him as an inducement to find labour. I learn that all the little tradesmen are violent in their opposition to the contract. It is clear that under the old system they had an advantage in the number of paupers, which they have not now; the more money there was paid to the paupers the more there was to be spent amongst the tradesmen; but the reverse is now the case. Under the old system paupers were often encouraged to get into debt in order that an increased price may be charged upon the several articles they bought, and their custom insured for the future. — Relief in bread beneficial. Tradesmen against the contract, but are induced to exert themselves against the increase of pauperism.

Is there a saving effected to the union by the system of contract?

Decidedly there is; we give one-half in kind (subject of course to exception under particular circumstances); the price of the bread by contract being 4*d.* for the loaf, and the charge of the little tradesmen being generally 6*d.*, there is a saving of one-third upon the quantity we give in kind, that is, a saving of one-sixth upon the whole relief. The average cost of relief of all the parishes before the union was about 30,000*l.* a year, therefore by this contract alone 5,000*l.* a year will be saved, a sum more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of management of the whole union for eleven years to come, and is a reduction alone of one-sixth of all the rates upon every parish in the union. — Supply by contract, economy of. £. 5,000 a year saved.

Have you yet attempted to offer relief by means of the workhouse?

Yes, we have; we have given orders for about 83 for the workhouse. — Workhouse used as a test.

How many of these have gone in?

Not one; we considered them all cases of imposition, and ordered the workhouse as a test.

Could you, without a workhouse, have tried whether these applicants were really necessitous or not?

No, we could not; without a house we must have given them money or bread.

Then you are of opinion, that had you not adopted the workhouse system the parish to which they belonged would have been burthened with the maintenance of those 83 persons?

Yes, certainly.

What arrangements has the union made respecting relief in cases of bastardy? — Bastardy less encouraged.

They have come to a resolution not to pay to the mother the amount ordered to be paid by the father, but in the cases that have come before us we have ordered 6*d.* and one loaf of bread.

What has been the effect of this management?

Great dissatisfaction on the part of the mothers; they told us that they came for their

money, meaning the money ordered to be paid by the father, and seemed to think it was their right.*

The union having been so short a time in operation, it is doubtless difficult for you to give me any exact cases; but have the goodness to tell me what is your opinion, looking at what has taken place, as to the general results to be expected?

General advantages.

I think it will make the poor rate less desirable than it has been; rendering independent labour preferable: will, therefore, make many depend upon their own exertions who would otherwise have lived upon the parish: and will, in fact, by increasing and improving the character and conduct of the labouring classes, lead to the employer taking more men and giving better wages than hitherto, at the same time that the parochial expenditure will be diminished more than one-half.†

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Samuel Clarke*, of Chenies, Overseer:

The new system effected saving in Chenies, and improved the moral character of the labourer;

SAYS, The new Bill and union will be the means of effecting a considerable saving in our parish.

The industry and moral character of our labouring population is evidently improved.

no able-bodied now on the parish.

Last year, 1834, we had several able-bodied men upon the parish; in the same time of this year we had none. Some of them have found work in the parish; they have looked out more for themselves. The relief of part in kind to bastards I find has induced many to discontinue their applications for relief, and they support them themselves. All our widow's children, whether the mother was able to support them or not have had relief, for we knew that under the old law if we had refused she would have got married, and told us that her earnings were her husband's, and that he was not bound to maintain them.

New bastardy law advantageous;

also the alteration with respect to relief for widows' children.

The children supported by the parents themselves.

I have observed since the passing of the new Act that although we have refused relief to the children, who are now supported by their parents, they the parents have not got married. Under the old law we dared not refuse relief, as the mothers before this would have been married, and a pauper family have been the consequence.

The tradesmen now exert themselves against pauperism.

I have, since the contract for bread in the union, observed an activity amongst the little tradesmen to discourage the men from being paupers; they do not now get the money paid to the paupers.

The medical contract prevents patients being indiscriminately sent to the parish.

I approve of the contract for medical relief by payment, per case. It will prevent the old evil of having all applicants sent to the doctor and shut that door to pauperism.

The pauper children express great content in the workhouse under the new management.

The workhouse of our parish is appropriated to the children of the union; there are 35 in, I visit them often, two or three times a day. There is a good ground for them to take exercise in, and a man and woman to look after them; they are all clean and taken good care of. They are taught to read and work; they tell me they like it better than they did the workhouse they were in before, and are more comfortable and better taken care of than when they were with the other paupers. I understand there is not any child there that has been separated from the parent, they are all either bastards, orphans, or deserted children. Many of the ladies of the neighbourhood have been to see them, amongst others, Lady Russell our rector's lady, and some ladies from Rickmansworth. I saw these ladies; they said that they found these children most comfortable, and warmly approved of the care and attention paid to them; they were glad to see them so clean and comfortable. These children all go to the church on Sunday, and behave themselves in a most orderly and proper manner.

EVIDENCE

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* *See* Mr. Fleet's evidence as to effects in bastardy cases.

Saving of one-third already effected by the Wycombe union.

† A comparison between the expenditure of the Wycombe union for seven weeks, beginning the 25th of March 1835, and the expenditure of the parishes of which it is composed for the maintenance of the poor for seven weeks, commencing the 25th March 1834, showing that the expenses during the time these parishes have been in union are upwards of one-third less than in the corresponding week of the preceding year.

The Union is divided into five districts.

	Seven Weeks' Expenditure in 1834.	Seven Weeks' Expenditure in 1835.	Difference in favour of the Union.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First District - -	382 2 -½	228 5 -	153 17 -½
Second „ - -	314 9 7	270 1 10½	44 7 8½
Third „ - -	377 9 9½	213 10 8¼	163 19 1¼
Fourth „ - -	397 11 3	235 7 11¼	162 3 3¾
Fifth „ - -	361 18 7½	245 14 5	116 4 2
£.	1,833 11 3½	1,192 19 11	640 11 4½

Whole expenditure of the union for the time stated.

Making a saving of 640*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*, being nearly 100*l.* a week, and upwards of one-third of the whole expenditure of the union for the time stated.

The whole of the expense to be incurred by this large union for the completion of the workhouses is by the contract 284*l.*, which the saving effected in the three first weeks is nearly sufficient to defray.

EVIDENCE of Mr. *James Edmonds*, Overseer of Chalfont, St. Peter's Parish:

SAYS, up to the passing of the present Poor Law Amendment Bill we had in our parish nine bastards born within the last five years; no year passed without one or two coming upon the parish. The new Bill, and particularly the bastardy clauses, were talked of before it passed. In the last year we have not had one bastard, and I have not heard that any of our poor people, single women, are pregnant.

Bastardy.

I attribute the change to the effect of the new Bill, which has put a stop to the trade, for it was a perfect trade of bastardy.

Diminished by means of the new Bill.

In point of expense I have no doubt we shall save money by being in the union.

Expense saved by union.

I had one man in my parish I offered him a place of 9*s.* a week, he refused it, and told me he could get as much from the overseer for doing nothing; since the union this man has found work in the parish at 10*s.* as a constant man.

Case of pauper who formerly refused work now accepting it.

EVIDENCE of *John Clarke*, Farmer, of Bledlow.

HAVE the goodness to state to me the condition of your parish up to the 14th August last?

The last year, that is the year before the new Act, there were eight eighteen-penny rates, amounting altogether to nearly 2,000 *l.* There was at this time a great surplus of labour, and a great number of men, fifty I suppose, doing nothing except lying on the roads. Their general habits were very dissipated, arising from a long system of mismanagement in the weekly pay being given without labour; in fact, the relief from the poor rate was more desirable than independent labour. The men were very insolent and disorderly; we had no control over them. I have known many instances, many have come under my own knowledge, where the labourer has acted ill for the very purpose of getting discharged. He would then come to the overseer and say he had no work; the overseer then relieved him. The reason why he preferred parish relief is simply this, that he received as much money from the parish in a state of idleness, as for work when with a master. My labourers had to work from six o'clock in the morning till four in the evening, whilst the pauper had nothing to do but go to the road at any hour he pleased, employing his time principally in his own garden, and many of them getting fuel from the adjoining wood and selling it, thereby obtaining a larger weekly income than the independent labourer.

The condition of Bledlow parish in August 1834:

great surplus of labour, and yet impossible to find good workmen;

labourer trying to get discharged that he may go on the parish insolent and disorderly.

How was it that, with such a state of things, you could obtain any labourers?

There were some very few old labourers, aged people, who had passed their youth under a different system, and still felt a shame in being paupers. These old men would do more work than the generality of the young men, and always were employed; we were obliged to pick out of the others those who were the best characters, and do the best we could with this labour. It was a very common thing for the men, if we found any fault, to tell us that they did not care whether we kept them or not, for they could get as much on the parish and not work for it, and a burthen of wood in addition. It was a common expression amongst the farmers, when the men behaved ill, to say that he only wanted his discharge to get upon the parish; and one farmer, a Mr. Billing, being angry with his man, refused to turn him away, as a punishment, to prevent him going on the parish. We could find no remedy for this evil; we could find no work, and the ultimate effects of the whole system would have been in a very short time to have driven every farmer from the parish, and have left it like Cholesbury, perfectly pauperized. The land in a very few years would not have maintained the paupers, and must have been given up; indeed some land had been given up, the farmer not being able to bear the burthen of the poor rate. We had a poor-house in our parish into which the aged and infirm were put, but none of the able-bodied. We did not know how to manage it; we found that the smallness of the parish would not warrant any expense, and the magistrates constantly gave orders for relief out of the house, and always objected to able-bodied men being sent there; so that the house, instead of being a benefit, has been an injury.

The labourers express their indifference whether their employers retain them or not.

Instance of a farmer refusing to discharge his labourer to prevent his going on the parish.

Distress of the parish in consequence of heavy rates.

The parish of Bledlow incompetent to manage its workhouse.

The workhouse, owing to the smallness of the parish, a burthen and expense.

Have the evils of which you complain been removed or lessened; are the industry and conduct of the labourers improved?

Yes, they are very materially; we have much lessened the numbers of the paupers. Shortly after the new Bill, several of the paupers who had applied to the magistrates, finding that the power to order relief was taken away, applied to the Commissioners, when the very next day Mr. Gilbert came into the parish, to inquire into the state and condition of the parish, and to advise us generally how to act. We told him that nothing could induce the paupers to leave the parish to find work, and that even at the rail-road at Tring, about fifteen miles distant, where work was to be had, none could be prevailed on to go. In accordance with Mr. Gilbert's advice, who told us that the first course to be adopted was some system that would make independent labour more desirable than the pauper relief, and that he advised spade husbandry as the employment, and payment should be partly in kind. We immediately set aside several pieces of ground to employ the men on. We gave them the land to dig by the pole, and paid half in kind and half in money. The men grumbled, and were very discontented; but Mr. Gilbert constantly visited the parish, and advised us to proceed, which we did, and soon found that the men became more civil, and did all they could to find work. They applied to us at the vestry to give them work; several came to our houses; and having ascertained that the men were really anxious to be employed, the Commissioners offered them work in the north of England, near Manchester. Several large families, who had never gone out of their parish before, and who we could never

Bledlow improved under the new system;

prevail on to go out and look for work, even at the railway, immediately offered to go; and the result has been, the eighty-three persons, including children, who had before been all supported by the parish, went down into comfortable situations, and, with the exception of five or six of the worst characters, who have returned, all remain in full work. Most of these families were engaged for three years certain, some of them at 30*s.* a week for the first year, 35*s.* for the second year, and 40*s.* for the third year.

some of the paupers who could not before be prevailed upon to move now migrate; succeed in finding work at good wages.

Many letters have been received from the paupers who have gone, conveying the most satisfactory reports. One of the men, John Stevens, whom I saw at his house at Quarry Bank, pointing to his house and furniture, expressed his strongest thanks for the change he had experienced, and made use of this extraordinary expression, "That all the horses in Buckinghamshire should not draw him back again."

Four hundred and fifty-five pounds, after paying the expense of the men to Manchester, will have been saved in this parish since the month of November last, and in the whole year will be one half less than before.

In consequence of the new measure, many of the paupers now maintain themselves, and there is a great reduction of expense in Bledlow.

Many who remained are now maintaining themselves, and the amount now paid weekly in the parish is so much reduced, and the reduction continuing to increase to such an extent, the character and conduct of the labourers are so much improved, that all apprehensions of pauperism is removed, and great confidence felt, that as regards the able-bodied the parish will be totally dispauperized.

Advantage of the relief in kind in checking extravagance, &c.

The paupers that remain upon the parish being relieved partly in kind, is productive of much good, one of the most beneficial parts of the system. The wives and families that before were left almost in a state of starvation, whilst the husband spent the money at the beer-shop, obtain now a fair subsistence. The custom of the beer-shops diminishes, and the good order and sobriety consequent upon the new system are apparent. The men cannot sell their bread, because every one has a supply; and the mode of payment prevents the possibility of the family being left as they often previously were, without sustenance. The bread payment is disliked by the disorderly pauper, and acts also as an inducement on him to find work.

Do you find any other effect from the payment in kind?

The shop-keepers interest themselves in favour of independent labour.

Yes; I do find that the little tradesmen, who had formerly an interest in the increase of pauperism, now persuade the paupers to find work; formerly, the more paupers the more money the little tradesmen made; but now that a contractor supplies the bread, the less pauperism and the more independent labour the more money to the shopkeepers. One of these shopkeepers called and remonstrated with me, that all the men were not employed; and I know that he and others do all they can to prevent the men being paupers, and encourage their becoming independent labourers.

What is your opinion as a farmer and employer, of the effect of granting no relief in aid of wages, except in kind?

The abolition of money in aid of wages, an inducement to the farmer to give more wages.

My opinion is, that the relief in kind is judiciously substituted for money. If all relief in aid of wages were withdrawn, I have no doubt but the farmers would give higher wages; for instance, I have thrashing to do, or hay to cut, or any other work, I must have men, and if the parish would pay part I should feel it unnecessary to give out of my pocket so large a sum; but if the parish gives nothing, I must pay the man full wages, and get from him a good full day's work; and as the men get independent, and the rates get lower, the wages will get higher.

If I have the free use on Saturday night of 5*l.*, instead of paying it to the overseer I shall be able to lay this out in labour on my land in the next week; whilst the labourer was half pauper and half labourer, he was like a man with two masters, and could do justice to neither; but now he feels that he is wholly a labourer, he works hard and willingly. My 8*s.* wages will purchase for me labour sufficient to produce 10*s.* worth of crop; but with a pauper my 5*s.* paid will be a loss, for all the labour such a man will do, won't be worth half-a-crown. With independent labourers, the more I have, in moderation, the more I make; but for the paupers, the more I have, the more I lose: I will employ as many of the former and as few of the latter as I can. Ten independent labourers would do me more good than five; whilst of paupers, five would be more desirable than ten.

State of the parish of Risbro'.

Evidence of *James Gilbert*, of Richborough, Victualler and Millwright, and Overseer of last year; and of *James Stratton*, of Risborough, Farmer, and Overseer for the present year.

Will you state to me the state and condition in which your parish was, during the months of March, April and May 1834?

Heavily pauperized with able-bodied. Dispauperized as to able-bodied.

There were, in these months upwards of one hundred able-bodied men in the parish.

In the same months of 1835 there were no able-bodied men on the parish, and at the present time, June, we are in want of men.

Cause of pauperism.

What are the causes of your parish being, in the year 1834, in such a heavily pauperized state, Mr. James Stratton?

State of pauperism not less eligible than independent labour.

It was because the labourers were lying on the parish without any work; they liked that better than going to work. There is a man who has worked upon my farm all his life, from the time he began labour until he was 40 years old; he had a wife and nine children. I found him a little dishonest; he took some of my corn, and I discharged him. He then, the same day, went to the overseer. The overseer did relieve him, sent him on the road with the other men. This man told some of my men afterwards that he was never so well

Case stated.

off

off in all his life; he got more money, and could get wood, three or four bundles a day, to take home to his family and sell. A farmer, Mr. Bennell, went to the overseer, requesting that this pauper might come to work for him; the pauper refused to leave the parish, unless the overseer would make up "his money" as much as he got from the rate. The overseer, however, refused him relief, and he went to the work. This man was always one of the best workmen till he went on the parish, and afterwards would work for no one. He soon after left Mr. Bennell, and came to the overseer, and so remained up to the new Bill. He and his wife would come and abuse the overseer, and threaten the vestry, and they could do nothing with them. When the new Bill came in, this man immediately left the parish and found work, and has been off the parish ever since, except six days, and since the union has not once applied. The paupers used to stand in the market place. I have often seen these men slink behind and get away, on seeing a farmer or any person coming who they thought was going to employ them. These paupers were such an annoyance to the people of the town, insulting all who passed, we could do nothing with them. They are all now most orderly and civil, and receive their relief with expressions of gratitude. I attended the relieving officer on the last pay day; part of the relief was in bread, which the poor received in a most contented and orderly manner.

Effect of the new Bill.

Labourers already improved.

What is your opinion upon the effect of paying in kind?

I think it protects the wives and families against the extravagance of the husbands, and I find that it induces the men to find work, as they get all money from their work. No one would believe the difference there is in the men, they are now so orderly, so willing and glad to do any thing; we never have any words with them.

Paying in kind.

What effects have you observed from the system of making contracts for provisions?

The bread is obtained much cheaper; the loaf that cost sixpence before is now purchased for fourpence and of quite as good quality; so that there is a saving of one-third. Supposing, then, that the whole of the relief were given in bread, as the rates of the whole union amount to above 30,000*l.*, there would by this means alone be a saving of nearly 10,000*l.* a year, but if only half, which is what is at present given, there will be a saving of 5,000*l.* which would more than pay all the expenses of the union, and I should think the expenses for the whole county into the bargain.

The economy effected in provisions by contract.

In the Wycombe union, saves one-sixth of the whole expenditure.

Has it appeared to you that since the goods were supplied by contract, that the tradesmen interest themselves to get the men into independent work and discourage their being paupers?

I do not know how it is that the men have all found work in such plenty, but they have all found it.

Have you sent any families to Manchester?

Yes, several families; chiefly children and women, altogether 102 persons. Shortly after the new Bill these parties came and requested that they might be sent. I am sure they would not have left the parish before the new Bill.

Migration from Risbro' to Manchester.

Mr. Gilbert, the late overseer of the parish says, That he went to Manchester, having communicated with the Commissioners and found places for them all in the townships round Manchester. Eight families went to Messrs. Harrison & Sons of Staley Bridge; one of these families' names, Bailey, consists of the father, mother, and eight children, two of them under the age of work; this family is paid 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* a week until they learn the business, and as soon as they do, that they are then to have 4*l.* 19*s.* a week. There were very comfortable cottages for them to go into, cottages that to those in this parish may be called little palaces. The children under the age were to go to a school; there is a small weekly sum paid by the family to a medical fund, for which, when ill, they have the benefit of the best medical advice. Mr. Gilbert continues: "I went to see the Bledlow families; they were all very comfortable; expressed themselves highly satisfied and that they would on no account come back again. The families of Stevens, Howlet and Verey, all expressed themselves highly pleased and well off. One of the children of the name of Brooks came to me," says Mr. Gilbert, "and said, 'how kind her employers and all persons were to her and gave me 2*s.* to bring to her mother, and told me she would send her some more as soon as posstble.' This little girl gets 7*s*, a week wages; she pays 4*s.* 6*d.* a week for her board and lodging, 1*s.* for washing, and has remaining 1*s.* 6*d.* for clothes. I never saw such cottages for poor people as those the Bledlow people had; they had every convenience with a nice garden before and behind. There was a school-room at the end of the row of cottages, to which school the children went every day."

Mr. Gilbert's evidence of the advantage of the emigration,

comforts, &c. of Risbro' emigrants.

Will the effect of withdrawing the relief in aid of wages, in your opinion, affect the price of wages?

I think it will raise the price; the men must be had and kept, and if the parish will not pay the farmer must, and I have no doubt will. When we in our parish agreed to pay out of the rate the wages went down immediately and the pauperism increased greatly. The wages have, in fact, already been raised; a gentleman in a neighbouring parish has sent here to-day to say, that he will give 12*s.* a week for good men, and some are at work for that sum; one of them is a single man; before we have paid only 7*s.* wages as the highest sum.

Withdrawing relief in aid of wages, increases the price of wages.

Instance of it.

In this union you are aware that all the workhouses are to be given up excepting two, do you conceive any economy or other benefit will arise from that arrangement?

Yes, I think that it will be a great saving. We have a workhouse with only 20 in, a number that will not allow of good management. We are obliged to put them altogether to the discomfort of the old and the demoralization of the young; it is bringing up the young as badly as can be; it is ruining the boys. The classing the poor will conduce to the comfort of the old

Benefits of union as regards workhouse paupers.

Classification morally and economically beneficial.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

old and the instruction and improvement of the young. The economy in bringing all the workhouses of the 33 parishes into this union will make as great a difference in expense as there is, speaking comparatively, between 33 individuals keeping 33 houses and all occupying two.

Opinion that there will be a saving of two-thirds in the expenditure.

I have attended a great deal to parish matters and looked at the expenditure of this union. If all the parishes are affected by the new measure, as ours has been, all able-bodied pauperism will cease, and I think that instead of the rates being 30,000*l.* that they will in a few years be less than 10,000*l.*

EVIDENCE of *Daniel Smith*, relieving Officer of the Amersham Union.

Amersham Union.

How long have you resided in the parish of Amersham?

Nine years and eight months; I have been for nine years up to the 6th of October last, contractor for the parish, to maintain the in-door and out-door poor; and one year I had the hamlet of Coleshill. Since the 5th of October last, and up to the time of the union, I was master of the workhouse, and am now there till another master is appointed; I also, for about five years, contracted to keep all the roads in repair, and have, during the nine years and eight months, been well acquainted with the state of the labouring population of this and the surrounding parishes.

Well acquainted with labouring population of the district.

What parishes are under your management as relieving officer?

Amersham, Chalfont St. Giles, Sear Green, Beaconsfield, Penn and Coleshill.

Can you say what was the state of pauperism, as regards the able-bodied class, in those parishes, or any of them, last year at this season?

State of pauperism last year in the workhouse.

At Amersham, we had 56 paupers in the house; our parish was one of the improved parishes, where the workhouse system was introduced. At Chalfont St. Giles, there were about 30 in the house; at Sear Green there was no house; at Beaconsfield, there were 14; at Penn, nine; no house at Coleshill; at Chalfont St, Peters, there were, I think, six or seven and twenty paupers; at Chenies there were 11; at Chesham, there were upwards of 40; but I speak only with certainty as to my own district.

State to me the numbers in the poor-houses retained for the union?

This year corresponding period.

The poor-houses retained are Chesham, Amersham and Chenies; all the other workhouses are empty. In Amersham, there are 34; 28 men, four women to nurse, cook and clean, and two children, under medical care. The men are all old and infirm people; there is not one able-bodied man in the workhouses. At Chenies all are children; there are 37, and a man and woman to look after them. At Chesham, there are five men with their wives, very aged, and about 30 women. In the whole of these workhouses there are no married couples, except the five at Chesham; and we have not had occasion to separate man and wife, there being so few married couples. Neither were there any children, except two, who had parents that had not deserted them. All the children, excepting these two, were without any sort of parental connexion. The parent of one of these children is subject to occasional insanity, so as to be incapable of taking care of her children. The other is a servant in the workhouse at Amersham, and not only consented, but was very anxious that her children, who were illegitimate, should go to Chenies.

How is the state of able-bodied pauperism out of the house, in your district?

I have not had one to pay the last week; all have work.

In what state are the children at Chenies?

Satisfaction and comfort of the children in the workhouses.

Very comfortable indeed. They all seem very much pleased. They were all clean, much more comfortable than when I have seen them mixed up with other classes.

How do you find the aged and infirm at Amersham; are they more comfortable by themselves than when mixed as formerly?

Classification conducive to the comfort of the aged and infirm.

I have asked the people how they are; they all say very comfortable. I am enabled to manage them much better now they are classed, much better than when they were all together. I am enabled to manage much better for the sick and ill; when the children were with them, they were subject to annoyance; and I should say that they are far more comfortable. When they were all together, young people would sometimes come into the house, and I have known bastards born in the house. All I could do could not prevent the intercourse.

Immoral conduct in the workhouses during the old system of all classes being mixed.

What effect do you think will be produced by the men going to a distant workhouse?

The distance of the workhouse advantageous.

I think it will have the effect of making many of them find work.

What, in your opinion, will be the effect of giving relief partly in kind?

Relief in kind advantageous to the wife and family.

Instance in proof.

I think it will have a very great effect upon the able-bodied; they like to have the money. I know that the money is, a great part, sometimes spent, and the wife and family left in destitution, whilst, when bread is given, the wife and family get support. The wife of a bricklayer, who earned 10*s.* a week, came to my wife and complained, that her husband did not bring home one half of the money; and paupers, who receive relief in money, are known not to take home enough to give bread to their families. The pauper cannot go and sell the bread, because all having bread there are no purchasers; tickets might be sold, but bread could not.*

EVIDENCE

The ease and want of proper restraint in the workhouses.

* In some of the parishes the workhouses were used as comfortable boarding houses for the paupers. They went to bed and got up as they pleased, and either went out to work, or amuse themselves according to their wishes. Some of these men were employed by the farmers at low wages, which they were permitted to spend

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Thomas Brickwell*, Surgeon of the Amersham Union.

As you have been medical officer under the contract framed on the system of payment, per case, have the goodness to tell me whether you approve of the system of contract, and whether any beneficial results have followed its adoption? — Medical relief, payment per case.

I approve of the system, but the amount in the present contract is inadequate; I think I shall lose a guinea a week by it; in some of the parishes it is at present only one-third of what I have received in former years for the same time. But I approve of the system for these reasons: it is a self-acting check upon the relieving officer, in giving improper orders or withholding proper orders upon the applicant for medical relief, in making him feel that in receiving it he is a pauper, and causing the parish a specific charge for him, and upon the medical man by causing an inquiry into each case, so that none can escape attention, and by that means also secures proper attendance to the patient. Indeed the mode of contract forms a complete system of check and security, in cases of pauper medical relief, the want of which was so much felt under the old system. — Approves of the system of the contract, as a check upon relieving officer in giving improper orders, &c. and also upon the applicant.

Has it tended to curtail the evil of sending all parties to the parish doctor, for medical relief, which was so prevalent under the cases of contract in gross?

Yes, it has; I have many cases now that I am attending as independent patients, who used always before to come to me as paupers. I of course would rather decline mentioning names; one case is a woman of Penn, her son is a master bricklayer, with whom she resides, the cottage and garden their own. She has a daughter about 30, a sempstress, who gets a very good living; this woman was with her daughter always attended by the parish; on my telling this woman that the parish paid a specific sum for her she refused to be attended, and now pays for herself; she said she would rather pay for herself than that. There are many cases which evidence this effect of the system; one is a young man of Amersham, who was always attended by the parish. He was frequently ill, and has since the new system of contract never received medical relief at the expense of the parish, but has paid me himself generally 5*s.* a week; he said he would rather pay for it than the parish know his disease. There are numbers of other cases evidencing all the effects I have mentioned, but I have not them before me at this moment. — Has curtailed the evil of sending all applicants indiscriminately to the parish doctor; many who were formerly pauper patients now independent patients. Cases.

Do the new independent patients pay you?

Yes, they do; they pay us at the time they have the medicine.

Now although you do not receive so much from the parish contract, will not the amount by these new independent patients more than make up the difference?

No, I think not; but will go towards it.

EVIDENCE

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spend in any way they pleased, the same relief nevertheless being afforded in the workhouse. The paupers came home to their meals, and lounged out or disposed of their time in any way suitable to their several inclinations. — of the old system pernicious.

Bledlow workhouse is an instance of this kind of management. The master, I conceive, had some hopes that he would be appointed under the union, and he was therefore very loquacious in his endeavours to convince me how well he was adapted for the office. He never, he said, put any restraint upon the men; they worked for whom they liked, came home to their meals, and had the best of fare, and went out and in just as if they were their own masters. He said they were very fond of him, and would rather be in his house than at work for the farmers,

I add the answers of a few questions I put to this man, showing the system of management, and the effect of the change, as also the saving to be effected by management in numbers.

The DEPOSITION of *James Stevens*, Master of Bledlow Workhouse:

SAYS, I have had the contracts for the workhouse at Bledlow for the last three years; I am paid 3*s.* a head. — Workhouse management under the old system at Bledlow.

How do you provide for the paupers?

They have as much to eat as they please, good porridge for breakfast; plenty of meat—pig-meat, with potatoes and greens, except Tuesday and Saturday, when they have bread and cheese. Pudding on Sunday, and good beer every day, a pint with their dinner, and some for their supper.

Did they live as well as any labourer could with his earnings?

Yes; they lived much better than most of our labourers, the labourers often complained and said they wished they were in the house; they would go to the overseer and ask him to let them go into the house; we have no work in the house, the men go out and do as they please; there is no restraint, the door is always open, and they go out as they like. Some of them get work. One man, William Heyburn, who was in the house always got constant employ out, and used to come to his meals and to sleep. Since the new Bill has passed, an order was given to me by the direction of the guardians that no man should go out of the house to work. On this order being given, Wm. Heyburn immediately left the house, and is keeping himself in his old place of work. The master told him that as he could not get the support from the parish, he the master would raise his wages, which I understand he has done to an amount sufficient to maintain the man. We have 13 paupers in, paying 3*s.* a week; the house would hold 100, and is to be one of the houses for Wycombe union, when the whole system is to be changed. — Lived better than the labourers. Inhabitants of the workhouse boarded and kept, though in the receipt of wages and in constant employ. Instance.

What would you keep 100 people per head for?

I hardly know that; I could do it for 1*s.* 6*d.* a head; for 1*s.* 9*d.* or 2*s.* it could be done well; I think I may venture to say 1*s.* 9*d.*

EVIDENCE of *Benjamin Quartermain Simons*:

Workhouse.

Cases of married people requesting themselves that they might be separated.

SAYS, I am master of the workhouse at Aylesbury, and have been ever since the house was built, five years last November. The rule of the house is to classify the inmates, and we always keep men and wives separate; in the old house the men and their wives used to live together, amongst these, there were John Evitt and his wife, James Hearn and his wife, the only married couples who were removed into this new house. After being in the new house, living together as they had done in the old house for about six months (the other married couples who had newly come into the new house being separated), Evitt and his wife, and Hearn and his wife requested that they might be permitted also to live separate, and Hearn's wife also requested that she and her husband might live separate. The reason they gave was that being old and afflicted people they disturbed one another at nights, and could not be so well attended upon as if they were separate. The vestry consented to let Evitt and his wife live separate, but having no nurse that could wait upon Hearn we were obliged to refuse their request. Evitt and his wife lived separate all the time they were in the house, up to the time of the wife's death; and Hearn and his wife continued together till the husband died. The wife of Hearn made many and frequent applications to the parish to be permitted to live separate, but we had no one that could attend upon him; she stated that her husband's infirmities soured his temper, and made them quarrel and disagree; neither Evitt nor his wife ever requested after they were separated to be allowed to live together again.

Another case of the same sort is, a man and his wife belonging to our parish who had been living in St. Margaret's parish, the man in the infirmary and the woman in the workhouse, their names were Ironmonger, they are still in our workhouse. They requested to live separate, and still do so with their own desire; the wife is bed-ridden and requires nursing like a child. It is necessary to have a woman to nurse such a person; if her husband was with her no woman could in his presence nurse, and she must either remain in a state of filth and neglect, or she must live separate from her husband.

Do you conceive it possible, without separation of the sexes, to manage a workhouse consistently with the comfort of the aged and control of the able-bodied?

Opinion of the workhouse-master that it is impossible to manage a workhouse with decency and cleanliness, without a classification.

No, I am sure you cannot, Sir; if a man and his wife are together they must have a separate room to themselves, or there would be the gross indecency of many men and many women sleeping, undressing and doing the necessary offices of a bed-room in the presence of each other. The effect of joint-room too would be that the paupers, men and women together, being reduced to a state of total want of decency, would soon have common and promiscuous intercourse.

If one room was had for each man and his wife, it would be impossible to find room for them in the large parishes?

We always find that paupers in separate rooms are dirty in the extreme, and a set of servants would be necessary to keep the house clean. I am clearly of opinion that all who try to manage a large workhouse, without the division of the sexes, will fail in making the aged comfortable, the disorderly obedient, or keeping the house in a state of healthy cleanliness.

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Joseph Fleet*, Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Iver.

HAVE you observed, or do you know any instances showing benefits derived by your parish from the operation of the new Bill, or the union in which it is included?

Economy of the union.

Yes, I consider the whole of the benefits received by our parish to be the effects of the new Bill, which enabled us to introduce a mode of management different from the preceding. The improvement in the point of expense is stated in the table annexed to this as prepared by Mr. Boswell, the guardian of the parish, from the parish books.

Is the economy the only benefit to which you allude?

Improvement in moral character.

Farmers have employed more men in consequence of the diminution of parish expenditure.

Dispauperized as to able-bodied.

No, I think that is the least benefit, in fact it is only the consequence of the great benefit, the moral improvement of the labourer. The new system has had the effect of making the men look to their own good character and industry as the means of support, and both have been much improved, to the advantage of themselves and the parish. We observe that the men are more civil and orderly, and endeavour to give satisfaction to their employers more than formerly. The farmers generally have stated to me that they have employed more men in consequence of the diminution of the parish expenditure, which enables them to do so. We give no relief in aid of wages, and none is paid by the relieving officer. Indeed the new system has left us no pauper labourers; all the working men support themselves without even asking relief of the parish. Last year we had at this time, (June 29,) upwards of 20 able-bodied men upon the parish, whose usual occupation was pitch and toss, and the then assistant overseer told the vestry that he could not make them work. As soon as the new Bill passed, we told the men they must work for the parish the same number of hours as for a farmer, and we should get gravel and other work for them, which they must perform, or they would be discharged. The men seemed quite surprised at the idea of such a thing as discharge from parish work, and at first refused to work. We then discharged a few and refused relief. We found that they went to the magistrates immediately, but learning that the magistrate's power was taken away, they found employment for themselves, and

and have not since been on the parish. We kept the remaining paupers at work, and found that they soon found employment. When the whole of these out-door labourers had found work, the vestry came to a resolution to give no further able-bodied relief out of the house, except in some particular cases of accidental misfortune and good character. There were a great number, upwards of 100 applications for relief from able-bodied paupers during last winter. At the commencement, we ordered the greater number into the house; men of the best character with families we put to work out of the house.

In the whole of the winter there were about twelve only out of the number that accepted the house, and the greatest number at out-door work was ten; whereas in the corresponding weeks of the preceding year there were upwards of 50. Workhouse test.

Those who accepted the workhouse, were at first very turbulent and refused to conform to the rules of the workhouse, or to work; we took them before a magistrate who committed them. When they came out of prison they applied to the parish again, and they appeared to expect to be set to work. We gave orders for the workhouse; some then said if we could keep their wives and families for a week, they would seek for work. In some cases we consented, in others refused. In a short time they all applied to have their wives and families. Those who went out had found work not only for themselves but for those who remained in the house. They all left, and are now maintaining themselves at work for farmers in the parish.

We had an old pauper who had been on the parish as a permanent pauper for 20 years; he had the largest and most dissolute and idle family in the parish. Within the last three weeks this man, for the first time, went off the parish, and is now supporting himself and family independently. Case of permanent pauper now maintaining himself.

The employment in the house was breaking oyster-shells for manure.

Do you know of any instances tending to prove the effect of the change in making husbands maintain the children of their wives by former husbands, and also their bastards?

It prevents improvident marriages. I can mention several instances. One is that of a young girl of 18 who was confined in the parish with an illegitimate child. The parents had encouraged the intercourse between their daughter and the father, in the expectation of getting her married. The man, or rather lad, was about 19. This intended marriage was broken off on the new Bill passing, or otherwise I have no doubt the marriage would have taken place, and the very same day the parties would have applied to the parish. The child born since the Act has been supported by the mother There are several others living in the same row of cottages with this woman whose conduct is more orderly and decent than it has ever been before. Cases in which the new Act has prevented improvident and venal marriages.

Another case is this. A woman of our parish, a widow with four children, who received relief from the parish, I understood was about to be married to a drunken dissolute shoemaker in Langley. I met this woman one day and spoke to her on the subject of her intended marriage. I asked her if she was aware that her husband would have to maintain her children. She said no, she never thought of such a thing, as the parish had always kept them she expected they would still do so. I told her they certainly would not, and added "As you are in your present state" (she was then pregnant) "I shall not grant any further relief, unless you come before the vestry." She immediately replied, "Oh, then I shall not marry him. I am sure he would not have me unless you allow me the 4*s*. 6*d*. a week," and the marriage scheme was fortunately given up.

We had another widow 35 years old, with four children, who was pregnant of a bastard child. It was well known that she and the father of the bastard, a lad of about 20, intended to marry, expecting to have the allowance or annuity, as they seem to think it, from the parish. I saw this woman and told her the same as the last. She afterwards, that is after the union, applied to the vestry, who said no out-door relief would be allowed to her; it would be a premium on bastardy, but that she and her family could have an order for the workhouse. She said she was quite sure she should not come into the workhouse; she would send her children. The vestry told her she would be punished for deserting her children.

This the vestry thought a case in which separation would be very beneficial to the children. She had one girl of ten, a son about twelve, and two younger children living in the same house where she was cohabiting with the father of the bastard child.

She left the vestry and has since supported her family. She has not married.

Do you think it possible, without classification of the sexes, to manage a workhouse consistently with principles of economy, morality and decency? Impossibility of managing workhouse properly without classification.

No; it would cause a great increase in the expense; we could not consistently with any economy or cleanliness have a separate room for each married couple; and it would not be by any means decent for several married people to sleep together in the same room, so I conceive it impossible to manage a workhouse properly without a separation of the sexes and classification.

Do you think (generally speaking) that the management by union will be beneficial to your parish?

I think it will reduce expense, produce an uniformity of management, and by the extension of knowledge and power in the board of guardians will remove many of the errors of the old Generally beneficial.

old management, and entirely get rid of the system of favouritism and terrorism practised under the vestry system.

Economy in Iver.

MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS of the Parish of *Iver* in the Years ending Midsummer 1834 and Midsummer 1835 on account of

	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.						PAUPER LABOURERS.						OCCASIONAL PAUPERS.					
	1833–4.			1834–5.			1833–4.			1834–5.			1833–4.			1834–5.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
June 21 to July 19 -	11	7	–	16	19	10	36	13	1	24	19	4	4	4	6	4	14	–
July 19 to August 16 -	11	6	4	14	–	10	15	11	8	4	18	–	4	4	–	3	15	–
August 16 to Sept. 13 -	9	16	5	15	8	6	25	19	1	2	17	6	5	19	–	7	14	1
September 13 to Oct. 11	11	5	2	21	8	3	37	3	5	3	10	2	5	10	6	3	10	8
October 11 to Nov. 8 -	14	19	6	29	2	8	42	10	8	10	18	6	8	7	6	5	1	4
November 8 to Dec. 6 -	14	10	10	35	3	7	46	17	8	8	14	8	10	11	8	3	19	–
December 6 to January 3	18	13	4	38	14	1	81	12	8	14	–	4	14	9	2	3	7	6
January 3 to January 31	19	14	1	36	19	6	87	13	6	18	6	7	25	13	6	2	9	6
January 31 to February 28	22	10	–	27	–	10	84	19	10	10	8	3	14	17	4	2	3	–
February 28 to March 28	22	4	5	25	13	10	59	3	8	12	15	8	8	12	–	2	1	6
March 28 to April 25 -	18	8	10	22	1	6	68	3	5	5	6	5	5	1	–	2	10	6
April 25 to May 23 -	17	10	8	17	17	4	51	18	–	2	1	8	6	17	–	2	3	–
May 23 to June 20 -	17	12	3	17	14	10	20	–	6	1	10	–	4	4	–	2	3	–
£.*	209	18	10	318	5	7	658	7	2	120	7	1	118	12	8	45	12	1

* £. 14. 2. since paid for beer consumed in the Workhouse in the year ending Midsummer 1834, is added to this amount in the following Abstract.

A COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT for the Years ending Midsummer 1834 and Midsummer 1835, showing the increase and decrease of the several heads of Expenditure.

	1833–4.			1834–5.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In-door Paupers - - - -	224	–	10	318	5	7	94	4	9	—		
Pauper Labourers - - - -	658	7	2	120	7	1	-	-	-	538	–	1
Occasional Paupers - - - -	118	12	8	45	12	1	-	-	-	73	–	7
* Pensioners (including Bastards) -	429	8	–	294	5	2	-	-	-	135	2	10
	1,430	8	8	778	9	11	94	4	9	746	3	6
	778	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	4	9
Decrease on the year - - £.	651	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	18	9

* The weekly payment on account of pensions is now only 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, at which rate the annual expenditure under that head will be 188*l.* 10*s.*

The prevention of venal marriages.

At the board of the Wycombe guardians, a decent looking woman, a widow, applied for a loan of a few shillings to assist her in getting some forms, as part of the furniture of an infant school she thought of opening, which she said would enable her to maintain herself and children.

It appeared that before the last Act this woman received relief for three children she had, and was on the point of marriage; but when the intended husband found that instead of receiving an allowance from the parish he would have to maintain the children, the marriage was given up, and the woman, I understand, is maintaining her children without aid from the parish.

The marriage was got up on some intimation from the parish that the relief to the children would be disallowed on the ground that the mother could support them; in order that to such an objection to grant relief the mother might plead her marriage, and that any thing she earned was her husband's, and that as he was not bound to maintain them, the parish must.

EVIDENCE of *John Miller*, relieving Officer of the Amersham Union:

SAYS, in Chesham last year, in five weeks, as assistant overseer, I paid 280*l.* This year, the same corresponding weeks, for four parishes, viz. Chesham, Chesham Bois, Chenies and Chalfont St. Peter's, I have paid less than 230*l.*

Reduction in bastardy under the new system.

There is a great reduction as to bastardy. In Chesham, in former years, there have been on an average four or five bastards a-year; in the last six months there has been only one application. I find that the women hold out less inducements to the men than they did before.

Our

Our streets at night used to be in a state of great disorder. As a constable, for two years I was constantly three or four times a week called out of bed to quell disturbances. Decent people could scarcely pass through the streets after dark.

Improvement in morality and public order.

There are not now any thing like the number of women there used to be, and the town after dark is now as quiet as other towns. I know that the new Bill has been decidedly the means of effecting this change. I have seen the present constables, and they tell me they are seldom now called out for any disturbances.

Since the new Bill, the beer-shops are much less frequented; they complain much of the want of money, and tell our overseer that they cannot pay the rate. I have gone out with the overseer to collect the rate several times. The beer-shop men invariably speak thus:—"We have no money; how are we to get money when the men can't spend it; all the money is spent in bread." There was constant quarrelling and fighting in the beer-shops; I was often called up at night to quell disturbances at beer-shops; and the present constables, as I hear from them, have been seldom or never called up.

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Edmund Mason*, of Slough, in the Parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey.

Do you hold land in the parish of Stoke Poges?

Stoke Poges.

Yes.

In the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey?

Yes, I do.

Do you hold land in other parishes in the neighbourhood?

No, I do not. I am the freeholder of land in Burnham, Hitcham and Dorney, which was formerly occupied by me, but I now let it to tenants.

Was the poor rate in Stoke Poges before the union less than in those parishes?

No, more. Stoke Poges is the heaviest poor rate of any parish I have lived in. My land in Stoke Poges is on one side of the road, and that in Upton-cum-Chalvey on the other, and I always pay more in Stoke Poges, generally about 1*s.* 6*d.* for every acre more than in Upton-cum-Chalvey, that is, 1*s.* rate more; and the church rate of Stoke Poges is the heaviest of any parish I ever lived in, and the parish is still in debt.

particularly heavy in its parish burdens.

Were you, as a rate-payer in Stoke Poges, of opinion that it should be included in the union?

Yes, I was, and I am confirmed in my opinion that the union will be beneficial to it. I have seen several farmers who signed the petition praying that the parish might be left out of union, and they tell me, that from the improvement the union has already effected in the parish, they are very glad that it was placed in the union, and that they are much indebted to me for not having signed the petition. The rates in our parish of Stoke were unequally collected; for instance, when the overseer called upon me the last time before the union, I requested to look at the book, and found many arrears, and one of a Mr. Depree, a private gentleman, living at Langley Broom. The assistant overseer told me it was Mr. Depree's practice to pay one rate under another; that is, always to have one rate in arrear. This evil is corrected, and they now clear up a whole rate before another is called for.

Petitioners against the union now approve of parish being united.

Are you then of opinion, that many of the rate-payers of Stoke, although they prayed to be left out of the union, now are glad to find their request was not complied with?

I not only think but I know the fact, and could name many who have told me they are glad to be in the union.

You think, then, that the power given to the Commissioners to unite parishes without their consent, well exercised in this instance?

The power of Commissioners to unite parishes without consent, judiciously exercised with regard to Stoke Poges.

Yes, certainly I do, and I consider that such a power was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the parish; for had the rate-payers the power to refuse, we should have gone on in our old way, and much of the land in the parish would not have been worth the amount of the poor rate.

What benefits do you conceive the union will produce for Stoke?

I consider, first, the rates will be very much lowered; next I think, what is of much greater consequence, the morals of the labouring people will be improved, and the deserving poor will be better off than they have been. It will afford a good check upon the loose, disorderly and improvident paupers, and the board of guardians will be able to act without fear.

In the parish of Stoke, the system of terrorism was carried on to a great extent. Some time ago, one of the overseers came to me; he wished me to see the poor that were out of work; they were in the gravel-pit, a great number of them doing next to nothing; I went up, and saw them idling about; some gentlemen spoke to them, and wanted to put them to work by the piece; they showed great objection to this, behaved to all parties in an insolent and threatening manner; the men were not put to the piecework. It certainly appeared to me that the overseers were afraid of them. This was about two years since.

Have you not some charities in the parish; and do not Colonel Vyse and some other gentlemen give sums of money and other things to the poor?

Yes, there are some charities; 200 acres land for firing, a charity for a school, I believe, and some charities of bread.

Charities of Stoke abused by the pauper.

I never heard of Colonel Vyse giving money, but I have of his giving soup and other things to the poor when sick.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

Do you think the charities have tended to improve the poor, or otherwise?
I think certainly not to improve them; they have rather tended to lower the independent spirit of the poor, and bring them to the overseers for relief. It is very difficult to distribute private charity without falling into that error, and in Stoke I think they have not escaped it.

Have you any charity in Upton?
Only some clothing and apprenticing charity; less than in Stoke.

Then you seem to think the charities in Stoke not beneficial?
No; I think it is proved by the rates being higher than in the other parishes.

What is your opinion of the bread relief in Stoke?
I think there, as elsewhere, it is very judiciously substituted for money.

EVIDENCE of *William Lowndes*, of Chesham, in the County of Bucks, esquire, Justice of the Peace, and Guardian *ex officio* of the Amersham Union.

The late disturbance at Chesham.

DID you aid and assist, or were you present at the removal of the paupers from the poor-house at Chesham, on Saturday the 23d day of May last?
I was present; I attended as a guardian to meet Mr Drouet, who came to superintend the removal of the male paupers from Chesham to Amersham workhouse.

State what occurred on the removal of or attempt to remove the paupers?
I left my house and proceeded direct to the workhouse; the town appeared to me to be quite quiet, no people were assembled round the house, and I did not observe any indications of any disturbance or disposition to resist the intended removal; I found my brother magistrate, Mr. Fuller, at the workhouse, and shortly after I arrived Mr. Rose, the overseer, and Mr. Weedon, the elected guardian, with other gentlemen inhabitants of the town came. The relieving officer had been paying some of the paupers, and I rendered him some assistance by writing down their names; I saw numbers of these paupers who were paid, and went round the house with Mr. Drouet, who had arrived in the mean time; I did not find any discontent among the paupers whom the relieving officer paid. I went to all the men who were to be removed; I told them they would have to go to Amersham workhouse; they were all willing and content to go excepting one man, who said he would not be parted from his wife. This man is a gardener by trade; his wife has for nearly two years been in the workhouse at Chesham, and he living out in the town. During this time the master informs me that this man never came to see his wife, but just at this time he happened to be in the workhouse in consequence of having a bad leg, and during the time of his stay the husband and wife have never in the house slept together. We considered that his objection was made merely to give trouble, but being very anxious to avoid doing any thing that could be misconstrued into harshness, this man was permitted to stay at Chesham with his wife. This man finding that his desire to remain gave us no trouble, himself on the following day, I understand, was brought over in the van with the other men. After I had so seen the paupers on the Saturday and they had been visited by their friends, and all that were to be removed expressed themselves willing to go, I observed a waggon drive into the workhouse yard; this was about one quarter to eleven o'clock in the morning; after the waggon had entered, the workhouse gates were again closed; I was at this time in the yard, I could see over the gates to the bridge, and observed a number of people coming towards the house. Shortly after this several large stones were thrown into the yard, and I heard the noise of a crowd outside the gates; I immediately went into the street in the direction from which the stones came, and went amongst the crowd and remonstrated with them; several of the women told me they would not permit them to be moved. After talking to the crowd for some time, I went back to the workhouse yard; I told Catlin, the waggoner, and John Gomm, the master of the house, if the cart was ready they were to start. The paupers, ten old men and one boy, then got into the cart; I then attempted to open the gates, but the crowd resisted; after a short time I opened the gates, the waggon with the paupers was then driven out, and I closed the gates. I remained at the workhouse till about one quarter before twelve, and the crowd had left the workhouse door, and all appeared to me quiet and I went home. I had not been home two minutes before a letter was brought to me from Mr. Ford, of Chesham, who was valuing the goods at the workhouse, saying, that there was a riot on the hill, that is, a hill about half a mile from the workhouse; that the mob had thrown stones, broken Mr. Fuller's head, and that Mr. Heath had been struck and some of the paupers were returned. Upon this I went down to the house; I found two or three of the paupers standing outside the door, whom I told to come in, and I went into the workhouse yard. Looking over the gates I saw Col. Drake, the chairman of the board of guardians, and Mr. Joseph Heath, clerk to the magistrates, and Henry Heath, clerk, and Mr. Marshall, the clerk to the board of guardians, riding over the town bridge in the direction of my house; I sent to them to say I was at the workhouse; they came to me and told me the mob had attacked and pelted them. Mr. John Drake shortly afterwards came to us, and we deliberated on what should be done, and determined to send to town for police and to apprize the Home Department and the Poor Law Commissioners; and we also sent off notice to the Assistant Commissioners at Aylesbury. We staid at the workhouse all day till eight o'clock at night, and issued precepts for special constables and swore in some. The mob increased to about 500 at this time. By one o'clock the paupers were all in the house again, and at eight o'clock I left the paupers remaining under the care of the master, as before. Finding that the mob had succeeded, we determined

mined not to remove the paupers till the police force should arrive. The police arrived about half-past one o'clock on the morning of Sunday; I got up and found beds for them, Mr. Fuller, my co-magistrate, being too ill from the wounds he had received to get up. During the Sunday the town appeared to be in a state of excitement, but there were no mobs in the streets. It being determined on to apprehend the rioters on Monday, we sent a message to Lord Chandos for the yeomanry, as we expected a rescue, and thought the police force would not be sufficient, as it was reported that messengers had been sent from the mob at Chesham to the neighbouring parishes and to the railroad to get men to come and resist the intended apprehension of the rioters on the morrow. On Monday morning at about nine o'clock I proceeded to the Town-hall to meet the other magistrates, Mr. Drake, Mr. Mason and Captain Arnold; other magistrates shortly after arrived. We proceeded to take informations and issue warrants. The yeomanry, I understood, consisting of the Chesham and Wycombe troop and the Aylesbury troop, which had got in readiness, remained out of the town, and the police, 21 in number, in the market-place. The crowd soon began to increase, and parties came in from the surrounding parishes and men from the railroad with sticks; I should suppose there were upwards of 500 persons collected. We continued our examinations till six o'clock at night, and signed commitments for the prisoners, who were sent to Aylesbury gaol escorted by the Aylesbury troop of yeomanry and some of the police. It was reported to me during the day, that the mob had said, "they are too strong for us, or we would have had a row."

Is it your opinion, that if you had not had the force you mentioned that a riot or rescue would have taken place on the Monday?

If we had not had the force there would have been a riot, and I have no doubt a rescue; I think the force was necessary to prevent riot, which was the object of our requesting it.

Were the paupers from Chesham removed on the Monday?

No, they were removed on the Tuesday following; I with the other guardians gave directions that they should be removed. The town all day on the Monday remained disturbed, and I thought it better that the Chesham troop of yeomanry should not be discharged until the neighbourhood was quite tranquil and the paupers removed, and I gave directions as a magistrate that the Chesham troop should be in the town when the paupers were removed to-morrow.

As the paupers themselves were willing to be removed, tell me why did the persons out of the house resist their removal?

From a factious opposition; I rather conceive gross errors had been circulated amongst the crowd, and they were excited by interested persons to get up a riot.

Have you seen any of the paupers since they were removed?

Yes, I have; they make no complaints.

In the removal from Chesham, had you occasion to separate man and wife?

No, two or three old married people still remain at Chesham together.

Did you have occasion to separate child from parent?

No, for they were all orphans that we removed; there were two or three children within the age of nurture that remained with their parents.

The Deposition of *Benjamin Fuller*, of Chesham, esquire, a County Magistrate, and Member of the Board of Guardians of the Amersham Union.

I am a magistrate of the county of Bucks. On Saturday, the 23d May last, I attended at the workhouse of Chesham, to superintend the removal of some of the old male paupers from thence to Amersham workhouse, in pursuance of an order made by the board of guardians of the Amersham union, in which Chesham is situate. I was at the workhouse at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At about a quarter before eleven, the arrangement for removing the paupers being nearly completed, I left the workhouse for a few minutes, and went into the office of Messrs. Marshall and Heath, to transact some magisterial business. As I came out of the workhouse, I found a few people collected round the gates. I returned to the workhouse before eleven, and found the crowd round the gates considerably increased. I was received with hootings and groanings. In a few moments I returned from the workhouse yard into the crowd, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. William Weedon, and endeavoured to reason with them on the folly of resistance, but without effect. Finding the irritation and determination of the crowd increasing as the proceedings for bringing out the waggon in which the paupers were went on, I sent for the Riot Act. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weedon had returned into the workhouse yard. An attempt was then made to open the gates and bring out the waggon, which the crowd resisted, and they succeeded for a time. I again remonstrated with the crowd; but finding persuasions and threats unavailing, I read the proclamation required by the Riot Act. After the Riot Act had been read the crowd gave way for a while; the gates were opened, and the waggon came out and proceeded at a slow pace along Amy-lane, towards Amersham. I followed the waggon, and the crowd followed me. Much violent language was used, especially by the women, who excited the men by branding them as cowards. As soon as I got into Amy-lane the crowd began throwing stones, and the waggon proceeded some distance forwards, whilst I staid back to discover who were the aggressors. When I overtook the waggon again, it was stopped by the crowd at Amy Mill, in Chesham Bois parish. When I came up the waggon again proceeded, surrounded and followed by the crowd, who threw stones. As the waggon proceeded up

The late Chesham disturbance.

Report from *W. J. Gilbert*, Esq.

the hill it was frequently obstructed, and once the wheel was locked. The crowd increased in numbers and in violence, and stones were thrown in showers. From time to time they endeavoured to pull the paupers out of the waggon. When I got to Ware's farm, which is at the top of the hill in Chesham Bois parish, I stopped back a little while, and then the crowd rushed on with greater violence to empty the waggon. When I came to Chesham Bois common, I found one of the paupers lying on the road, with his hand cut as by a stone: I found other paupers further on. The waggon was some distance in advance, and I stood on the hill watching its progress until I saw it completely emptied, and the crowd returning with some of the paupers in triumph. I then retreated into one corner of the common, the crowd in the meantime pelting me from the road. Presently one man came out from the crowd, and said he came to ask me some questions, as no one else would. More than 30 of the crowd followed him, and began asking me questions. Some asked for beer, as the condition of letting me go; others abused and called me a tyrant. They then began hustling me, and afterwards pelted me with dirt and stones. At length some behind me struck me on the head with a stone, and knocked me down; and whilst down, there were several cries in the crowd of "Kill him, smash his head," &c. When I got up I retreated to Ware's farm, and afterwards returned by the fields to Chesham. After my return, I for several hours saw a crowd assembled round the workhouse.

I saw all the paupers in the workhouse before we started; they all appeared willing to go to Amersham.

On the road near to Amy-hill I saw one of the paupers defending himself against the attempts made by the mob to pull him out of the waggon, with a knife, which he swung backwards and forwards, to prevent them taking out the tail-board of the waggon, which they were attempting to do. I came up to the same man on the common, after he had been forcibly pulled out of the waggon by the mob. I said to him, "These people call themselves your friends." He said, "I call them devils; see how they have used me," pointing to his hand, which was very much cut with a stone.

During the progress of the waggon the paupers several times called out to me to protect them from the mob; several were much hurt by the stones that were thrown.

Then it appears that when the mob found that the paupers consented to be removed they attacked them?

Yes, they did; the mob cried out, "Why don't you get out of the waggon." The paupers refused, and many of them were struck with stones.

What appears to you to have been the cause of these disturbances?

I think the mob were excited by gross misrepresentations; they were led to believe that all the labourers' children, whether paupers or not, were to be taken from them, or at least all who had received at any time relief. This I discovered since the riot.

Do you conceive that the dissatisfaction amongst the bakers at the contract for bread, being made with other than tradesmen of Chesham, conduced at all to the riot?

Yes, I do.

Evidence of *William Weedon*, of Chesham, Yeoman, Guardian for Chesham

Says, I was present on Saturday, the 23d day of May 1835.

The late Chesham disturbance.

Have you seen Mr. Lowndes' statement?

Yes, I have. It is correct, as regards the transactions and proceedings of the mob of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

Have you any thing to add to that?

I went down to the workhouse on the Sunday named. I asked five of the paupers whether they were willing to walk to Amersham, and they said yes. I told them I would give them a shilling a piece for refreshments on the road, and they went directly, and I gave them the shilling. About eleven o'clock, as I was on my road to Amersham, I met two of the men coming back. I inquired the reason; they told me that they went into the Boot and Slipper, and some people there told them, if they went to Amersham they would get killed, for there were above one hundred at the top of the hill, waiting for them.

When I got to Amersham I inquired, and found the other three had come, and were in the Amersham house. I have seen the paupers since, and asked them how they were; they said they were very comfortable, but had not quite so much room to walk about as they had had at Chesham.

Evidence of *John Gomm*, Master of Chesham Workhouse:

The late Chesham disturbance.

Says, James Poulton's wife has been in the workhouse ever since I have had the management of it, and was there when I came; I believe she has been in three or four years. Her husband lived out of the house about ten months; and during the whole of that time did not once, to my knowledge, come to see his wife.

I saw the paupers before they were removed; I saw them on the Friday before, they were all willing to be removed; they would rather have stopped at Chesham, but if wished they would go willingly. There was no objection whatever. There was not any separation of man and wife, or child and parent: all the children were orphans excepting one infant or two, who remained with the parent.

—No. 7.—

REPORT from *Daniell Goodson Adey*, Esq. to the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for *England* and *Wales*.

Report from *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

Gentlemen, 18 June 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and regret that other engagements have prevented me attending to it sooner.

The new system in its infancy.

None of the unions formed under my superintendence, have been sufficiently long in existence, to allow the adoption of a system of "workhouse management," directed to the enforcement of the principle "that the condition of the able-bodied pauper should be made less eligible than that of the independent labourer of the lowest class." But in forming those unions, several parishes have come under my notice, where that principle has been the guide of the parish officers; and in no one instance where it has been adopted and enforced, has it failed in producing the desired effect; viz. the reduction of pauperism, and the consequent improvement of the general condition of the labourers, and the diminution of the burthens of the rate-payers.

Efficacy of the principle of placing the paupers below the independent labourer.

It is unnecessary that I should remark on the case of the parish of Hatfield, as it has been long before you, or on that of Welwyn, both of which still continue to prosper under a system they were early in commencing; but the following instances of successful parochial management under the system alluded to, are more recent, and as some of them have succeeded even with the most inefficient workhouses, that is with common poor-houses, having every facility of ingress and egress, it illustrates still more strongly the beneficial effect of the system, not only in a pecuniary, but a moral point of view.

Instances of improved management. Hatfield. Welwyn.

To the statements of these instances, I beg leave to add several letters I have received, containing information in regard to the effects already observable, as produced by the change of system.

Sandridge.

The first parish I shall mention is Sandridge in this county:

Population - - 810. - - - Area - - 5,000.

Up to the year ending Lady-day 1833, the accounts were so kept that little information can be derived from them, beyond ascertaining the total expenditure, which, for that year, was - - - - £. 941. 17. 7.

Improved system introduced by vestry.

In the middle of 1834, the parish commenced a new system, described in their minute-book as follows:

"The principle which guides the vestry in the administering parish relief is, to limit that relief as far as possible to the workhouse, which operates as the surest test of real want on the part of the applicants, detecting imposition on the one hand, while on the other it applies the most efficient means of relieving actual distress."

Effect of the workhouse principle.

	£.	s.	d.
The effect of adopting this principle was almost immediately apparent; for the cost of relief to paupers fell from - - - - - - - - -	941	17	7
In the year ending Lady-day 1833, to - - - - - - - - -	553	16	3
In the year ending Lady-day 1834, and in the year ending Lady-day 1835, able-bodied pauperism was extinct, the expense for the poor being only - -	391	17	4

Reduction of expenditure.

The annexed comparative Table will show the result in the most detailed form:—

PARISH OF SANDRIDGE.—POPULATION, 810.

A comparison of the Year ending 25th March 1833, with that ending 25th March 1835, (the Workhouse System having been introduced during the intermediate year) with respect to OUT-DOOR RELIEF, IN-DOOR RELIEF, and TOTAL EXPENSE of POOR.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF; comprising

1. Weekly Pensions.——2. Relief to able-bodied Men, Roundsmen, and others.

1. WEEKLY PENSIONS:			£.	s.	d.
From 25 March 1832 to 25 March 1833 - - -	56 - - -	Pensions amounting to	356	11	6
„ „ 1834 to „ 1835 - - -	20 - - -	Ditto - - - ditto - -	82	18	–
Decrease - - - -	36		£. 273	13	6

2. RELIEF TO ABLE-BODIED MEN, ROUNDSMEN, AND OTHERS:		£.	s.	d.
From 25 March 1832 to 25 March 1833, from 40 to 50	including casual relief, and hire of land for digging (£. 25. 14. 8.) - -	265	9	–
From 25 March 1834 to 25 March 1835	Able-bodied, *none* - - - - -			
	Casual relief (viz. 3 suspended orders) - - - -	6	10	6
	Given in provisions on account of sickness - - -	14	13	4
		21	3	10
Decrease - - - -		£. 244	5	2

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

1. EXPENSE:	£.	s.	d.
From 25 March 1832 to 25 March 1833, (Poor were farmed at 4*s.* per head, and their labour) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	176	10	–
From 25 March 1834 to 25 March 1835, (including clothing and current expenses of establishment) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	187	4	–
Increase - - - -	£. 10	14	–

Report from *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

2. Numbers in Workhouse:

From Lady-day 1832 to March 25, 1833, no account kept; average number, 17 or 18.

	Admitted.	*Remaining* March 25, 1834.
From March 25, 1833, to March 25, 1834	25 Men.	10 Men.
	16 Women.	7 Women.
	22 Children.	7 Children.
	63	24

	Admitted.	*Remaining* March 25, 1835.
From March 25, 1834, to March 25, 1835	10 Men.	9 Men.
	8 Women.	6 Women.
	5 Children.	–
	23	15

GENERAL EXPENSE OF POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
From March 25, 1832 to March 25, 1833 - - - - -	941	7	7
From March 25, 1834 to March 25, 1835 - - - - -	391	17	4
Decrease - - -	£. 549	10	3

The following is a copy of a Letter which I received from the Rev. *W. D. Ryland*, Vicar of Sandridge, in answer to my inquiries relative to the operation of the new measure:

Dear Sir, Sandridge Vicarage, 1st July 1835.

Working of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

I am happy to be able to return, what I hope will be considered a satisfactory answer to your inquiries relative to the working of the new Poor Law in this parish. I have no hesitation in stating, that a great alteration has already taken place in the general conduct of the labouring poor, since the introduction of the workhouse system. They *do* show a greater anxiety to retain their places than formerly, and their attention to their duties is consequently greater; and this, I beg leave to state, not only as the result of my own observations, but as the opinion of the farmers who employ them.

Alteration in the conduct of the labourers.

Labourers dispauperized.

As to those men who a year or two ago were on the poor's books, they have all of them got work; most of them I believe *in* the parish, the few who have not got work in the parish having always been strollers; so that it does not seem to be the effect of the new system to drive men out of their parishes, but to compel them to labour. As to *depredations*, they have certainly not been *more* numerous than formerly; I think the reverse; and this result it was but natural to expect, since the more men are compelled to labour, the less time they will have to lounge and idle about. Your last question, touching the *morality* of my parishioners, whether *that* has improved or otherwise since the introduction of the new system, I find it more difficult to answer. I have not, I think, any scales which will enable me to weigh so delicate a substance; but, as it is a common saying, that idleness is the mother of vice, and, as I have stated them to be more industrious, I *hope* they are also more moral.

Morality of labourers.

I remain, dear Sir,

D. G. Adey, Esq. Your's, very truly,

W. D. Ryland.

Berkhampstead.

The parish of Sandridge was, I believe, led to the adoption of this system, from the example set by Berkhampstead, also in this county, about twelve miles distant from it.

Population - - 2,369 - - - Area - - 4,250.

Workhouse built.

In the year 1830, a Mr. Nugent left, by will, to the parish of Berkhampstead, 1,000 *l.* to build a workhouse with, which, with the aid of subscriptions, amounting to nearly as much more, enabled the parish to erect a most efficient building.

Their expenditure had been as follows:—

	£.
1826 - - - - - - -	1,846
1827 - - - - - - -	2,041
1828 - - - - - - -	1,933
1829 - - - - - - -	2,063
1830 - - - - - - -	1,582
1831 - - - - - - -	1,496
6) 10,961	(1,826, average 1,826

Expenditure before and after the introduction of the workhouse system.

In 1831, the workhouse was erected, and the system described in the Sandridge minutes, gradually brought into operation.

The

The expenditure of the following year (1832), and the year 1835, is shown in detail in the following Table :—

ABSTRACT of the YEARLY EXPENDITURE, from March 25, 1830, to March 25, 1835.

ACCOUNTS.	1831. £. s. d.	1832. £. s. d.	1833. £. s. d.	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
1. Pensions to resident aged and infirm	234 1 6	220 3 3	186 7 6	163 3 –	135 16 –
2. Pensions to non-resident ditto	47 19 –	11 14 3	20 1 –	10 2 –	12 7 –
3. Allowances for children	159 17 –	138 5 9	140 7 –	132 17 10	120 3 6
4. Allowances to bastards	38 19 –	31 – –	22 13 –	11 – –	10 6 –
5. Allowances to sick	89 11 10	117 8 3½	75 17 11	107 19 6	68 13 7
6. Allowances for labour	210 5 11	209 2 6	59 15 8	—	—
7. Maintenance of paupers in workhouse	191 18 1¼	232 2 8¾	226 9 4¼	232 9 6½	157 9 7¾
8. Materials and tools for work	6 12 9½	8 18 1½	17 – 11½	6 16 8	1 17 11
9. Clothing, furniture and repairs	26 1 7	231 8 11½	123 17 5½	18 18 8½	12 17 7
10. Funeral expenses	7 11 11	19 2 8	21 11 4	14 11 5	17 9 9
11. Law expenses	3 – 6	13 3 2	43 – 5	13 1 4	4 15 10
12. Incidental expenses	84 4 7	96 7 5¾	124 17 9	39 11 5	38 1 8
13. Salaries	106 7 3	102 15 3	89 12 6	87 9 6	90 6 –
14. Constable's expenses	16 15 4	17 9 3	9 13 6	8 15 6	8 1 6
15. Lunatics	31 – –	—	—	—	—
16. County rates	79 9 4	88 15 4½	92 2 5	92 2 6	92 2 6
	1,333 15 7¾	1,537 17 –½	1,253 7 10¼	938 18 11	770 8 5¾
New Valuation	163 – –		Receipts		886 6 3½
£.	1,496 15 7¾		Balance in hand £.		115 17 9¾

ABSTRACTS of RECEIPTS for the past Year.

	ACCOUNT OF RATES. TOTAL Sum Assessed.	Uncollected.	Excused.	Collected.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rates returned as uncollected last year	67 19 6½	1 15 3	21 4 7	44 19 8½
Rate of 2 *s.* granted May 19th	415 15 1½	5 13 3	21 3 4½	388 18 6
Rate of 2 *s.* granted November 3d	415 11 7½	72 15 1½	—	342 16 6
£.	899 6 3¼	80 3 7½	42 7 11¼	776 14 8½
Incidental Receipts				35 12 10
Balance in hand last year				73 18 9
Total Receipts £.				886 6 3½

NUMBER of PAUPERS relieved.

Class.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
No. 1.	40	36	31	28	27
2.	8	6	4	3	3
3.	17	19	15	18	22
4.	15	14	9	5	4
5.	51	49	20	nil.	nil.
6.	34	68	64	52	32
	165	183	142	106	88

EXPENDITURE of former Years.

Years.	£.
1826	1,846
1827	2,041
1828	1,933
1829	2,063
1830	1,582

John Hyde, *Noah Newman*, } Overseers.

	£. s. d.
The total in the first year (1833) being	1,537 17 –
„ in the second (1835) „	770 8 5

Extinction of pauperism amongst able-bodied.

A diminution of one half. A corresponding result taking place on all classes of paupers, and able-bodied pauperism becoming extinct.

Northchurch,

The workhouse at Berkhampstead was soon found larger than requisite for that parish, and the adjoining parish of Northchurch, with a population of - - - 1,156
An area of - - - - - - 3,890 acres,
sought to participate in its benefits.

sought to join Berkhampstead workhouse.

They were allowed it on paying 6 *d.* a week for the lodging of the paupers sent there, their support being the same.

Expenditure of Northchurch before and after using workhouse.

The expenditure of this parish had been as follows:—

	£.		£.
1828 - - - -	1,314	1830 - - - -	1,529
1829 - - - -	1,146	1831 - - - -	1,281

In the next year, 1832, it partly participated in the workhouse management, and its expenditure in detail in that year, and in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835, is shown in the following Table:—

ABSTRACT of YEARLY EXPENDITURE from March 25, 1832, to March 25, 1835.

ACCOUNTS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Pensions to resident aged and infirm	198 19 9	176 8 6	146 4 –	129 14 6
2. Pensions to non-resident ditto -	26 – –	19 19 –	16 15 6	13 18 –
3. Allowances for children - -	72 16 6	77 1 –	62 9 6	31 2 –
4. Allowances for bastards - -	25 2 6	11 3 –	5 11 –	6 17 –
5. Allowances for sick - - -	96 6 9	134 14 7	91 4 6	60 4 2½
6. Allowances for labour - - -	176 15 6½	156 18 9½	81 – 3	11 3 11
7. Maintenance of paupers in workhouse - - - - -	242 5 8½	171 3 7½	128 16 9¼	115 3 9¼
8. Tools and materials for work -	11 6 6	8 19 4	1 1 6	—
9. Clothing, furniture and repairs -	76 10 3	21 12 8½	25 2 5	23 7 9½
10. Funeral expenses - - - -	10 14 11	24 9 11	12 14 3	11 8 3
11. Law expenses - - - -	4 15 8	1 19 6	2 5 –	1 4 –
12. Incidental expenses - - -	133 5 3	85 14 8	18 19 8½	29 18 6
13. Salaries - - - - -	65 12 6	66 8 –½	68 15 6	72 8 6
14. Constable's expenses - - -	- - -	5 12 2½	3 6 2	2 10 6
15. Lunatics - - - - -	- - -	– 10 6	4 2 –	4 10 –
16. County Rates - - - - -	77 4 1½	77 3 1½	77 3 1½	77 3 1½
£.	1,217 15 11½	1,039 18 6	745 1 2½	590 14 –¾
Paid in discharge of Valuation Debt * -		139 7 –	81 – –	52 10 –
Total - - £.		1,179 5 6	826 1 2½	643 4 –¾
Receipts - - -			827 16 3	714 16 10¾
Balance in hand - - £.			1 15 –¾	71 12 10

* *N.B.* This debt is now extinct.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS of the past Year.

	ACCOUNT OF RATES.			
	TOTAL Sum Assessed.	Uncollected.	Excused.	Collected.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rates returned as uncollected last year	70 13 8	- - -	2 17 4	67 16 4
Rate of 2s. granted May 19th - -	351 5 –	17 13 9	2 6 –	331 5 3
Rate of 2s. granted November 3d -	350 14 6	48 19 3	2 11 6	299 3 9
£.	772 13 2	66 13 –	7 14 10	698 5 4
Incidental Receipts - - -				14 16 6
Balance in hand last year -				1 15 –¾
Total Receipts - - £.				714 16 10¾

NUMBER of PAUPERS relieved.

Class.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
No. 1.	31	30		22
2.	5	3	No	3
3.	10	12		10
4.	9	6	account.	3
5.	41	35		9
6.	60	43		18
	156	129	- -	65

EXPENDITURE of former Years.

Years.	£.
1828 - - - -	1,314
1829 - - - -	1,146
1830 - - - -	1,529
1831 - - - -	1,281

Augustus Smith,
Thomas Friend, } Overseers.

From

Report from *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

From this Table it appears that,—

Its expenditure for 1832 was - - - - £. 1,217 15 11
„ for 1835 - - - - 590 only.

Its expenses and its pauperism decreasing almost exactly in the same proportion as in Berkhampstead.

Another instance, though still more recent, is that of Redbourn in Herts, Area—4,260—population,—2,047, which soon followed its neighbour, Sandridge, from which it is only three miles distant. Redbourn;

I am well acquainted with this parish, and a worse one (for this county), both in the number and character of its paupers, cannot be selected. state of pauperism in this parish.

The poor-house is a wretched place, and little more has been done to it than to divide it, and from a couple of courts, in one of which the able-bodied paupers are daily (they sleep at home) set to work breaking granite, instead of allowing them to do the same work on the adjoining common as they had done for several years past, but with little effect for a good reason, the men employed on the turnpike-roads did the same work, and therefore there was nothing but the price to object to, but the moment they were shut in a yard the feeling changed. Poorhouse; partial classification. Employment on the road, and in the workouse.

I annex a Table of the Expenditure of this parish since 1830; in 1834–5 the system was changed, and the result shows at once the effect of employing paupers in a way they feel degrading, or more properly speaking, of giving them work which is harder or more disagreeable than what a labourer ordinarily performs: Comparative expenditure before and since the change of system.

EXPENDITURE.	To Lady-day, 1830.	To Lady-day, 1831.	To Lady-day, 1832.	To Lady-day, 1833.	To Lady-day, 1834.	To Lady-day, 1835.
Disbursed during the year for the maintenance of the poor, and for other purposes relating to the poor - - - -	£. s. d. 1,733 11 -½	£. s. d. 1,337 16 3	£. s. d. 1,464 4 4½	£. s. d. 1,634 3 5	£. s. d. 1,558 4 3½	£. s. d. 962 2 9

In short from paying half in idleness, half in a sort of employment, between 20 and 30 dissolute and riotous vagabonds who were coming in bodies and complaining to the magistrates for four or five months during the winter, the number has been reduced to four or five, and even those anxious to get away the moment they had the opportunity. Diminution of pauperism.

I subjoin a letter from the clergyman of the parish, upon the effect of the improved system of management in Redbourn.

My dear Sir, Redbourn, June 27, 1835.

In answer to your inquiries respecting the degree of moral improvement to be observed in the lower orders in this parish, since the adoption of a better system in the management of the poor, it is my decided opinion that a very great improvement has taken place in their general conduct, and in the performance of their social and moral duties. The labourers endeavour to keep their places more than they formerly did, and are now almost always found, on having finished a job, to go round to the farmers seeking a fresh one (a thing unknown almost before), as one of the principal farmers in the parish informed me, that formerly when he wanted labourers he was obliged to seek for them, or to apply to the overseers, now on the contrary they are anxious to be employed; depredations have very much decreased, and I believe no commitments, except for poaching, have taken place from the parish within the last year. The average of pauper marriages is nearly the same as before, but one case has occurred in which an improvident marriage did not take place, after the banns had been published, owing to the alteration in the mode of giving relief to the unemployed paupers. I am confirmed in these opinions by all the farmers, to whom I have spoken on the subject. Moral improvement of labourers. Improvident marriages checked.

I am, &c.
D. G. Adey, Esq. *W. Serocold Wade.*

The foregoing are examples of the effect of reducing the pauper below the level of the independent labourer, through the confinement and discipline of a workhouse.

The following instances will show that the principle followed up even in a much less strict manner, has a proportionate effect.

The poor-house of St. Stephen's (area, 8,000, population, 3,000), and that of Abbott's Langley (area, 5,100, population, 1,980) (both in Herts) are most inefficient buildings, and able-bodied pauperism was extensive in both parishes, there being generally 25 to 30 paupers of this class at a time for most of the winter months. These parishes adjoin each other, and the parochial authorities almost simultaneously adopted the plan of purchasing large quantities of roots, carting them to the workhouse, and causing the paupers to come every morning (they slept at their homes) to split them for firewood. By thus *confining them* to a spot under the eye of a master, and by taking care that the work done was both harder and worse paid for than could be obtained by the independent labourer, both these parishes have become nearly dispauperized of able-bodied paupers. When I examined them a few months St. Stephen's had but eight, Abbot's Langley, none. St. Stephens, Abbot's Langley poorhouses; employment provided therein, and its effect.

The third instance was at Ivinghoe in Bucks, area, 5,260 acres, population, 1,648. Ivinghoe.

Here they had no workhouse or poorhouse, and generally about 30 able-bodied paupers for many months at a time on their books. When the Poor Law Amendment Act passed, No relief to able-bodied.

Report from *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

the parish came to a resolution not to relieve any able-bodied person, and the Birmingham Rail-road commencing about the same time they stuck to this resolution, directing the paupers to get work there.

Though higher paid than ordinary labour, the work is much harder, and only three or four of the best men actually went. The others seeing they had no longer an excuse, dispersed.

Paupers refused to work on rail-road:

burned their tools: threatened the overseers.

In fact, hard work, that is, work at which the idle workman cannot obtain the same wages as the industrious, will have nearly a similar effect. At Leighton in Bedfordshire, a few miles from Ivinghoe, though the able-bodied paupers there were assisted by being provided with barrows, spades, &c., and work obtained for them at the rail-road by the parish officers, yet, after trying it a day or two, they refused to stay, made a bonfire of their barrows and tools, insisted on being found work in their own parish, and the overseers becoming alarmed at their threats, gave way to them, and they have continued to receive relief on their own terms, viz. doing little or nothing for it.

> Had the parish officers, or rather the vestry (for they interfered) been as firm as the parish officers of Ivinghoe, can any reasonable doubt be entertained but that the result would have been similar?

Ampthill,

compared with adjoining parishes.

I may close these instances with another, where the system of keeping the pauper below the labourer, either by the offer of the workhouse or by more severe work and less pay, has been long acted on; I refer to Ampthill, Bedfordshire, (area 1,900, population 1,780). I could only get at the result by comparing the relative effect of a different system in the adjoining parishes. These parishes are not only in the lowest state of pauperism, but they differ from the cited parishes in Hertfordshire by forming a district, where it may be fairly said there is a redundancy of population; but how does Ampthill stand among them with respect to its expenditure? why, in this parish the average rate levied on each head of population is 12*s.* 3*d.*; in the twenty adjoining parishes it is 21*s.*, one of them being as high as 35*s.* and another as 31*s.* Thus having Ampthill as a sort of oasis in the desert of pauperism of this district.

I shall close this Report with two letters which I have received, the first from the vice chairman of the Ampthill union, showing the operation of the Act in that union; the second letter is from a gentleman, a large land renter and owner, who has acted as overseer of the parish of Flamstead Bury for three years, and illustrates the effects of similar principles to those upon which the Poor Law Amendment Act is founded.

Respected Friend, Ampthill, 6 mo. 25, 1835.

A week or two ago the Central Board of Poor Law Commissioners requested to be informed if we had provided so far in our arrangements in this union, as to be able to furnish any facts relating to the operation of the new Poor Law, that would enable us to form a comparison with the former state of things.

From the short time that has elapsed since the formation of the union, a large proportion of which has been necessarily expended in making the numerous arrangements requisite to carrying on the affairs properly, it was felt impossible to make any satisfactory digest of facts that would be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the peculiar situation of this union, which is, I believe, one of the worst pauperized in the kingdom, the population of the 19 parishes being under 15,000, and the expenditure for the poor in the last three years averaging about 20*s.* 4*d.* per head. Although we cannot as yet give in a regular statistical account that shall enable the Commissioners to draw a comparison with former years, it will, I am sure, be very satisfactory to them to learn, that already a very great change has been wrought in the general feeling and habits of the labouring poor, as is manifest to every one who has occasion to employ many hands, a change which is exemplified by a remark made to me last week by Mr. Welch, a builder, who is employed extensively by the Duke of Bedford; he says, "the men are not like the same they were last year, for they then used to come and ask for work, and were generally better pleased with being refused than having it given them, but now they come begging for it and are glad to keep their places." I have heard a similar observation from many other persons, and can fully confirm it by my own experience, which is not a little. I consider this as a striking feature on the effect of the new law, and one which augurs well for the future success of the measure; in a neighbouring parish (Houghton Conquest) the mere adoption of giving relief in bread instead of money, and which plan was acted upon before passing the Act, a surprising alteration has taken place, as the labourers have been induced to look out for work at a distance which they have almost invariably found, and no part of which would they have had, if the plan of paying in money had continued, as in that case they would never stir from home. Another important feature in the new law is the strict investigation that takes place into the merits of each case of alleged distress, impositions are detected and dealt with in a manner that the officers under the old law dare not enforce.

Effect of relief in kind.

Beer-houses.

I have heard many complaints from the beer shop-keepers of the falling off in their trade, which I take to be good proof of the well working of this system, indeed, from a good deal of observation, I am inclined to think that no other provision than the right execution of the Poor Law is required to abate the bulk of the nuisance occasioned by these establishments, and no one can have lived in the country with his eyes open, without acknowledging that they are an abominable nuisance, and nurseries of vice and immorality of all kinds. Notwithstanding these good effects, I would not advocate the new law if I believed it was oppressive to the poor. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain this point, and have had complaints brought to me by influential persons, all of which have turned out to be grossly exaggerated and sometimes totally false, and I have no hesitation in stating my firm belief, that

that the sum of human suffering has already diminished, and will continue diminishing in an increased ratio as the arrangements for perfecting the plan are brought into operation, and it appears perfectly clear to me, that the real improvement of the condition of the poor will be very much in proportion to the reduction of the rates nominally for their relief, but virtually under the old mal-administration for their degradation. At some future time I may be able to enter more fully into the matter with increased experience; I may however remark, that in my own acquaintance many who were prejudiced against the law are now of a different opinion, and I believe the time is not very distant when it will meet with the approbation of nearly all those who now oppose it. I have met with several who have inveighed loudly and vehemently against it, but upon coming to close quarters in argument, not one of those have had even a tolerable knowledge of the provisions of the Act.

I remain, thine respectfully,
Charles May,

D. G. Adey, Esq. Assistant Commissioner. Vice-Chairman of the Ampthill Union.

Dear Sir, Flamstead Bury, 29th June 1835.

Respecting the queries submitted to me, I must in the first place observe, that it is not in my power to answer them with reference to the new Poor Bill, as it has not yet come into operation in this parish, but as the system introduced here nearly three years very much resembled that measure in many of its principal features, perhaps the following observations may not be altogether irrelevant.

In a pecuniary point of view the effect has been very great, the reduction in the annual expenditure being nearly 60 per cent., but by far the most gratifying result is the very perceptible improvement in the general conduct of the labouring class, they undoubtedly evince much greater anxiety to retain their places; the farmers have repeatedly expressed their astonishment at this change, they "could hardly have supposed it possible."

As a decided proof of their general improvement, I will merely mention, that during the first year of my overseership, scarcely a week passed without my being summoned, or my having to summon a considerable number of the parishioners; in fact the parish was, as several magistrates have assured me, proverbial for the turbulent behaviour of the men; during the last year (I have served three) I have not appeared before the Bench but once.

Depredations are decidedly upon the decrease.

Improvident marriages are less frequent.

Bastards receiving relief in 1832, 7; - - - in 1835, 1.

There exists, so far as I can rely on my own observation and on that of the principal farmers, a general spirit of contentment in the parish; this must not however be wholly ascribed to "the system;" it is undoubtedly in a great degree occasioned by the present very low prices of provisions and clothing, which enables them to enjoy many comforts they had long been strangers to.

When the new Poor Bill shall have come into full operation, I confidently anticipate a still further improvement, particularly in the moral and social qualities of the poor, a natural result, as I conceive, of that excellent measure.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
Alex. Fraser.

D. G. Adey, Esq.

I have, &c.
D. G. Adey,
Assist[t] Poor Law Commiss[r].

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

—No. 8.—

Report from Colonel *C. Ashe à Court.*

REPORT from Colonel *Charles Ashe à Court* to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*:—With Three Inclosures.

Gentlemen, Southampon, June 2d, 1835.

IN reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, I beg to state, that as the organization of the county of Hants is still incomplete, none of the unions within its limits having been in operation more than two months, some of them scarcely as many weeks, it is quite impossible that I can submit to the Board any accurate opinion as to the general working of the new system of Poor Law administration. So incessant, indeed, have been my occupations in chalking out the different unions in various and distant parts of the county, that I have rarely had it in my power to do more in those unions which are already declared, than to attend the first meetings of the board of guardians, and to furnish such information and instructions as I judged necessary to enable the guardians to perform their very responsible duties without any further immediate assistance from me.

Workhouses not yet erected.

In the seven unions of Lymington, Droxford, Petersfield, New Alresford, Basingstoke, Fareham and Hartley Wintney, all very lately established, workhouses are still to be erected; and until these buildings are completed, no very sensible difference can be expected in the management of the poor.

Advantages of unions having workhouses.

Romsey, South Stoneham and Alton are fortunate in possessing workhouse accommodations sufficient for the probable wants of the parishes united to them; and here alone I have been enabled to note the immense advantages which have resulted from the operation of the unions. I again transmit the statements which I have received from these places; than which, nothing can be more cheering, nothing more satisfactory.

Alresford workhouses.

Although at New Alresford the foundations of the union workhouse are only just marked out, and the relieving officers have scarcely had time to make themselves sufficiently acquainted with their duties, I am authorized in stating, that in the parish of Ropley, the decrease in the expenditure has been very considerable; and at Kilmiston, not only has it been reduced nearly, if not full, 50 per cent., but the proprietors and occupiers here, as at Holybourne and Chawton, have, without solicitation, increased the wages of their independent labourers from 8*s.* and 9*s.* to 10*s.* a week, which has afforded them the means of living decently and comfortably by their own honest exertions, without that parochial aid which had hitherto been supplied to them, as well as to all others with large families, not with reference to their actual wants, not according to their merits, but simply on the calculation of the number of their children; many of whom, perhaps, were of an age to provide entirely for themselves, and some actually in the receipt of weekly wages.

Decrease of expenditure, although the union in its infancy.

Increase of wages.

Catherington union satisfactory.

My verbal reports from Catherington are equally gratifying; but I have requested a detailed account of the effects of the new system in each separate parish of this union, at the chairman's earliest convenience.

Droxford union; its beneficial operation.

I have also written to the very zealous and intelligent chairman of the Droxford union, for a report of his proceedings since my last interview with him. I am given to understand, that at Hambledon the operation of the union has been strikingly beneficial.

Southampton union. Alteration in regard to bastardy.

In the Southampton union, at the commencement of the present year, nearly 1,700 *l.* were due to the public from the parents of illegitimate children. On the 20th February, fifty-one of these children, under the age of fourteen, were struck off the poor books, and ordered into the workhouse, provided the parents were unable to maintain them. Of this number, five only were sent into the house, and one of them was withdrawn immediately afterwards.

Of 51 bastards, the offer of the workhouse was accepted for 5 only.

Of 26 bastards above 13 years of age, one only accepted the workhouse.

Twenty-six bastards, above the age of thirteen, were at the same time discontinued on the pay lists, as being able to provide for themselves. One only, an orphan under peculiar circumstances, has found it necessary to apply for admission into the workhouse.

Anticipated results of the new measures.

In a former Report, I have made you acquainted with the pauperized and degraded state of the labouring classes in this county, as I found them at the latter end of last year. In the course of a few months I indulge the hope of being able to convey to you infinitely more satisfactory information on this subject; information derived not only from my own personal observation, but resting also upon the authority of those who are now anxiously and most zealously engaged in carrying out the new system.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales. I have, &c.
C. A. à Court, Assist. Poor Law Com.

(Copy.)

Enclosure, No. 1.

LETTER from Mr. *Richard Blunden* to Colonel *Charles Ashe à Court,* Assistant Poor Commissioner.

Honoured Sir, Alton, May 20th, 1835.

Results of the Alton union, in showing comparative returns of expenditure.

I should have replied to your's on Monday, but have waited for the returns from the other districts, which I desired the relieving officers to send me, as I had no doubt you would be gratified at the results of your labour in forming the union, and in the success of the system of relief. I have not at present the return either from Binsted or Bentworth districts; but as soon as I get them will immediately forward them. You can only draw a comparison to show a saving in the Alton town expenditure by previous years, the system of the Poor Law Amendment Act being wholly acted on previous to the union. In Neatham, to which you particularly allude, you will find the expenditure 5*l.* 16*s.* for the month previous to my appointment, and 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* subsequent, being, as I stated, a reduction of two-thirds.

The

The parish which approaches nearest to that parish in decrease of expenditure, is Hartly, in the Silbourne district.

You revert to my statement with regard to the increase of wages in Holybourne and Chawton. I am happy to be able to confirm it in both places. The amount given in Chawton previous was 8*s.* a week, the amount now 10*s.*; in Holybourne, divers amounts previous, but now 10*s.*; but in both places, the employers of labourers give as much task-work as possible, which is far preferable to rising the wages, as it tends to create a feeling of industry among them, and the amount they earn does not require the assistance of that accursed system of head-money:— Rise of wages. Task-work given.

Comparative expenditure before and since the union.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chawton:						
Month previous to union	17	16	–			
Month subsequent	8	17	–			
				8	19	–
Holybourne:						
Month previous	11	9	6			
Month subsequent	5	2	10			
				6	6	8
Neatham:						
Month previous	5	16	–			
Month subsequent	1	18	9			
				3	17	3
Farringdon:						
Month previous	18	13	–			
Month subsequent	8	18	2½			
				9	14	10½
Selborne:						
Month previous	28	5	–			
Month subsequent	15	11	–			
				13	14	–
East Worldham:						
Month previous	7	5	10			
Month subsequent	3	4	9			
				4	1	1
West Worldham:						
Month previous	3	10	6			
Month subsequent	1	9	2			
				2	1	4
Hartley:						
Month previous	10	4	–			
Month subsequent	3	19	3			
				6	4	8
Newton:						
Month previous	14	2	8			
Month subsequent	6	5	8¾			
				7	16	11¼
East Tisted:						
Month previous	12	6	2			
Month subsequent	8	4	2			
				4	2	–

I trust you will excuse the rough manner in which I send this, it being now half-past ten, and I have not received the returns but above an hour. I will take the liberty of addressing you again to-morrow, as I have a good many details to send you.

I am, honoured Sir, your obedient servant,

Rd. Blunden.

Enclosure, No. 2.

(Copy.)

RETURN showing the Decrease in the Amount of Payments made to the Poor in the following Parishes in the *South Stoneham* Union, since the appointment of the relieving Officers.

—	ST. MARY'S EXTRA.			HOUND.			HAMBLE.			BURSLEDON.		
1835.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
March 27	5	14	3	5	19	6		—			—	
April 4	4	17	–	4	1	6	2	7	6	2	6	–
„ 11	4	7	6	3	18	6	2	1	6	2	1	6
„ 18	4	5	4	4	5	6	2	8	6	2	10	6
„ 25	4	4	–	4	2	–	2	4	2	2	5	–
May 2	4	3	–	4	7	–	2	2	9	1	17	–
„ 9	2	15	5	3	6	–	1	15	–	1	7	6
„ 15	2	14	6	2	9	6	1	15	–	1	6	–
„ 22	2	15	5	1	15	6	1	15	–	1	5	–

Report from Colonel *C. Ashe à Court.*

Enclosure, No. 3.

(Copy.)

RETURN showing the Decrease in the Amount of PAYMENTS made to the POOR in the Parishes of *Romsey Extra* and *Romsey Infra*, since the appointment of a relieving Officer:—

Romsey Extra.	£.	s.	d.
1834: Five weeks Expenditure for the relief of the Poor - -	209	5	–
Amount of Rents - - - - - - - -	37	10	–
TOTAL - -	£. 246	15	–
1835: Five Weeks Expenditure for the relief of the Poor -	186	8	4
Difference in the Expenditure of the two years -	£. 60	6	8

Romsey Infra.

The decrease in expenditure for the relief of the poor since the union came into operation is 25 per cent., including rents.

—No. 9.—

No. 9.

Report from *H. Pilkington*, Esq.

REPORT from *Henry Pilkington*, Esq. to the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for *England* and *Wales*.

Gentlemen, Worthing, 10th July 1835.

1. THE two points to which my attention is directed by your letters of the 28th May and the 6th of June, which I had the honour duly to receive, are,—1st. "As to any striking facts which may have occurred to me illustrative of the proceedings already taken under the authority of the Commission, and any other observations which I may think it important to communicate with reference thereto;" and, 2dly. "As to the beneficial effects produced in any parish or union by the adoption of a system of workhouse management, which has been directed to the enforcement of the following principle: namely, that the condition of the able-bodied pauper should be made less eligible than that of the independent labourer of the same class."

Marked results from the interference of the Commissioners can hardly yet be expected.

2. Before submitting to the Board such observations on these two topics as I have been enabled to make, I should observe that many things conduce to make them very imperfect and incomplete; the very short time in which the Commission has been at work, so at least as that the rules and regulations which have emanated from it could have had any very material influence by direct means upon the administration of pauper relief; the fact that most of the unions formed can hardly be said yet to have come into operation; the time of the guardians having been hitherto employed rather in making preparations for a more economical distribution of the parish funds than in actually saving money,—in building or preparing their workhouses by alteration of their buildings, appointing their officers, issuing their advertisements for tenders, and in much other business which must be regarded as preliminary steps towards the introduction of a system which shall be the means of effecting beneficial alterations in future, rather than as any alteration from which benefit to any extent can be expected to have arisen at present; the circumstance that both guardians and officers are all of them strange to the system altogether, rather learning it themselves than able to make the most advantage of it by a full and practised knowledge of the subject;—all these are strong reasons why the frequent occurrence of any striking facts illustrative of the beneficial effects resulting from the adoption of an improved system of management is hardly as yet to be expected; or that where they do occur, they should be sufficiently marked to allow of their being distinguished from accidental occurrences.

Conclusions regarding the progress to a better system in West Sussex.

3. With these allowances, it appears to me that the following conclusions, as regards the district of West Sussex, are very strongly warranted by the statements which I shall hereafter have the honour of laying before you.

1st. That the Commission has been the means of lessening the general expenditure for the support of the poor, and consequently that one great cause of the depression of the farmer and of the fall in the value of landed property may be expected at no distant period to be considerably mitigated.

2dly. That that expenditure has not been lessened at the expense of or deprivation of the comforts of the aged and infirm, or of those classes really deserving of the assistance of the charitable.

3dly. That the condition of the industrious labourer has really improved, and that his independence is in quick progress of establishment; his liberation from the unjust and enslaving effects of rates in aid of wages having already commenced.

4thly. That the system of head money to children, without reference to the real necessities of the parents, has been nearly abolished in a very large district.

5thly. That the disposition to riot and turbulence has very much decreased among the labourers.

6thly. That the moral habits of the poor are in a state of improvement, and that beneficial effects have followed and are likely to follow the principle of making the condition of the able bodied labourer less eligible than the independent labourer of the same class.

7thly

7thly and lastly. That the Bill advances in popularity and in the good liking not only of the rate-payers but of the independent labourer, and those of the poor whose real necessities have made them dependent upon parish relief.

Decrease of expenditure:

4. In support of these propositions, I beg to append a comparative statement of the expenditures of the last three years, previous to their Union of the parishes, composing five Unions, which I have had the honour of recommending to the Board, viz. Westbourn, West Hampnett, Midhurst, Thakeham, and Steyning. The expenditure of the first three of these Unions, is up to March 25, 1834; of the two last, to March 25, 1835. In Westbourn, the expenditure is 1,012*l.* less in the last of the three years than in the first. In West Hampnett, 1,607*l.* In Midhurst, 212*l.* In Thakeham, 2,439*l.*; and in Steyning, 897*l.*; making a decrease in the poor expenditure in three years in the five unions, comprehending 112 parishes, of no less a sum than 6,167*l.* It may be said that as this decrease is antecedent, rather than subsequent to, the formation of the respective parishes into unions, that therefore it is not attributable to the alteration of the laws for the relief of the poor; but it would be almost an absurdity, to suppose that so large and simultaneous a decrease, a decrease too, which, more or less, I believe, has extended to every parish in the kingdom, could be accounted for in any other way than by the supposition that either the fear of the consequences of the expected audit, or the knowledge of better principles of management, more generally diffused by the publication of the Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, had introduced, among the parochial authorities, a more economical distribution of the parish funds.

how effected.

EXPENDITURE of the POOR for the United Parishes of *Westbourn*, *West Hampnett*, and *Midhurst* Unions.

	FOR THE YEARS			Difference between the first and the last years.
	1832.	1833.	1834.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Westbourn - -	8,614	8,070	7,602	1,012
West Hampnett - -	17,526	15,918	15,919	1,607
Midhurst - - -	17,429	17,986	17,217	212

EXPENDITURE of the POOR for the United Parishes of *Thakeham* and *Steyning* Unions.

	FOR THE YEARS			Difference between the first and the last years.
	1833.	1834	1835.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thakeham - -	11,103	9,634	8,664	2,439
Steyning - - -	9,529	9,068	8,632	897

Among many instances in which the promulgation of the new system has operated, to sharpen the inquiries of overseers to the detection of imposition, and the consequent lessening of the amount of pauper relief, my memorandums enable me to adduce the following cases:—Edmund Etherington, of Lurgashall, was on the pauper list of Lurgashall parish for 16 years, receiving relief in rent and head-money for his children, during the whole of that time. From successful inquiries made by the parish officers, as to his ability to maintain himself, it was determined that his pay should be stopped. This, however, was not done without frequent applications on his part to the bench; being, however, at length convinced that he had no chance of any thing more from the parish, he produced money sufficient to stock a small farm, for which he is now rated in the parish books in the sum of 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and since this he has applied for another farm, for which he is to pay a rent of 35 *l.* per annum.

Detection of imposition, and consequent diminution of expenditure.

Thomas Copeland, of the same parish, had been receiving relief for 20 years. A more accurate investigation as to his circumstances being made, it was discovered that he possessed ample means of keeping himself, and his pay was in consequence at length stopped. He has since bought two houses, with half an acre of ground, worth from 120*l.* to 130*l.* and has maintained himself respectably ever since.

John Smith, of Woolbeding, has been a pauper on the parish books during the greatest part of his life. He received relief as such up to the 11th of April 1834. His "allowance" was then 10*s.* per month. It being discovered, however, that he possessed a house, and a field of four acres of land, with two cows and a horse and cart, and a right of pasturage on the common, his pay was also stopped. After many ineffectual efforts to get himself again placed on the list, on the 18th of last January, he came to the overseer's house, bringing with him his two boys, stating, that 11 months pay was due to him, and that if he was not paid his "right," he would leave his children at the overseer's house. It was with difficulty

Report from *H. Pilkington*, Esq.

that the overseer got him out of the house, and when he did, he told him that he might depend upon it he should suffer for it. "You shall be picked out for this," said he.

These statements I make on the authority of the overseers of the respective parishes, who all of them expressed themselves well pleased with the new Poor Law, and confidently anticipated the most beneficial results from it.

Saving not effected at expense of aged and infirm.

5. That this decrease has not been effected at the expense of the aged and infirm, the weekly relief books of the five unions, if inspected, will amply testify; many paupers of this description being now actually better off than they were under the old system; none having been brought into the workhouse against their inclination, and very few struck off the list, and those only on the clearest evidence being adduced, that either in their own persons, or through their immediate relatives, they had sufficient means of maintaining themselves.

Neglect of medical officers under the old system corrected by the new.

As much misrepresentation has gone abroad respecting the provision for medical attendance on the poor, under the new administration of the Poor Laws, and complaints even to the getting up of petitions for the alteration of the system, provided in that respect by the Commissioners, have been carried to the Commons House of Parliament, I have much pleasure in being able to lay before your honourable Board the following case, as it will show that so far from inattention having been manifested in that most material part of the relief to the poor, under the new system, the commission has been necessarily called in to correct, most beneficially for them, the abuses which had prevailed under the old system; and that it has been the means of allaying considerable agitation which had been occasioned by the neglect of the medical officers appointed under it.

During my first operations in this county, and while I was particularly engaged in endeavouring to allay the disturbances which then prevailed, and on account of which I had been suddenly sent for from London, word was brought to me that the labouring population were in a state of very considerable excitement in the town of Arundel, and that the local authorities were very apprehensive that unpleasant consequences would arise from it. On investigation of the causes of it, I found that it proceeded from a belief on the part of the populace that an old woman had died in the workhouse, in consequence of neglect on the part of the medical man, whose business it was to have attended her. On investigation of the case, I found that there was great room to suppose that this idea was too true. It appeared that the neglect of the medical officer had been gross indeed, so very gross, that I deemed it right to direct that a coroner's inquest should be empannelled to sit in judgment upon it, and eventually that the medical man should be discharged from the establishment; it appearing by evidence on oath of the matron and several other persons connected with the establishment, that he had suffered the old woman to remain 14 days in a constipated state, without applying any remedies for her relief. In no case could the value of a superintendance over parochial affairs by a power unconnected with the place, or unswayed by local considerations, be shown more strongly than in this; for, had the matter been left to the private authorities, the poor would have been unredressed, and the guilty have escaped punishment altogether; for so strong was party spirit, that the jury not only found the medical man guiltless of any neglect, but actually praised his humanity and attention. As this happened in the district where but a very short time before a considerable rising had taken place among the people, I consider that my decision tended much to allay the angry feelings which were then manifesting themselves; the populace being highly satisfied with what I had done, and well convinced that the case arose entirely from the faulty administration of the old system, the new having not then been brought into operation.

Consequence to, and effect upon the poor.

Moral as well as bodily health of the poor regarded by the new system.

That the moral as well as the bodily health of the paupers will not be likely to be worse taken care of under the new system than under the old, the following facts, which I noted down at the time, will amply testify:—Mr. John Hunt, who is surgeon to one of the districts of the Westbourne union, stated to the board that on visiting the Bosham workhouse, a house which had not then been altered from the system in which it had been left by the overseers acting under the old administration; he one day found a married man standing up in his bed in the middle of the day, with nothing on but his shirt; while two young women, one of whom was daughter to the governor of the house, were making a bed immediately adjoining the one on which he was standing. The old governor, who was totally unfit for his situation, has been discharged by the board of guardians, acting under the new administration; and these indecencies have been prevented by a proper separation of the sexes. When Mr. Weale, now one of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, visited the workhouse at Horsham, at my request, he found several couples of able-bodied married persons regularly sleeping without any partition or screen between them, in the same room; while several young females were also sleeping in a corner of it. He also found a highly dangerous lunatic in chains, in the common sleeping-room. When I visited the house a few weeks ago myself, I found that these improprieties had been done away with; the lunatic had been sent to a proper asylum for such unfortunates; and the male and female paupers removed to different divisions of the building.

Cases.

Improved condition of the industrious labourer.

6. That giving any but occasional relief to the able-bodied labourer is robbing him of his just due and thereby destroying his independence, and is, in fact, giving relief to his employer instead of to himself, is a truth now becoming generally acknowledged and acted upon, to the great improvement in the condition of the industrious labourer, the following facts, which I with much pleasure noticed at the time, very strongly testify. At one of the meetings of the Midhurst union, the father of a boy 12 years of age, who was receiving 9*d.* per week rom his employer, presented himself for relief, on the plea that the wages received by his son were insufficient for his maintenance; this was immediately refused, the guardians, who are most of them farmers, unanimously observing, that this would be giving relief, not to the boy but

Cases.

to

to his employer. From the last inquiries which I made on the subject, the boy was still with his employer at an advance of wages, thus becoming an independent instead of a pauperized labourer and in an improved condition.

7. In the parish of Storrington in the Thakeham union, a number of able-bodied men and boys were employed by farmers and others in the parish at very low wages, they living in the workhouse and receiving considerable relief all the while from the parish, under the plea that their wages were insufficient for their maintenance. This relief has now been taken away, and the men have been sent out of the house by the guardians of the Thakeham union, on the principle that such relief is given to the farmer and not to the men. They have all since found work at an advance of wages, and work now as independent instead of pauper labourers.

8. It has been the practice more or less, in almost every parish, for mistresses of families to bargain with the parish officers to take females as servants, on condition of their receiving from the parish a weekly sum towards their maintenance; this the parish has been in the habit of doing on the erroneous idea that they are thus saving the parish funds, by keeping paupers in part, whom they would otherwise have to keep wholly, forgetting that by thus making it the interest of mistresses of families to take none but pauper servants, they are stopping up one great source of their own relief, viz. the demand for servants, who would be kept altogether by their mistresses but for such a mischievous interference in their favour by the parochial authorities. Nowhere was this bad practice more prevalent than in the Thakeham union. Since the formation of the union these allowances have in all cases been struck off, without any instance of a girl's being in consequence discharged by her mistress, the girls being now independent instead of pauperized labourers.

In a communication which I have received from the Westbourne union, the guardian of West Thorney makes the following observation: "Our pauper expenditure is lessening; this arises from giving employment and good wages to the labourer, and thus rendering him independent, and also from carrying the spirit of the new Poor Law Amendment Act into operation as much as possible." Diminution of expenditure. Causes.

The Rev. John Austin, of Pulborough, has lately raised the wages of the whole of his labourers (with an understanding from them that they will apply for no more relief from the parish), on the principle that an industrious labourer is entitled to such wages as will enable him, on a fair calculation, to maintain his family, and that relief given to him is in fact given to his master. Rise of wages.

9. Head money to children as a system has been entirely abolished in the Midhurst and Thakeham unions, and has been considerably abated in those of West Hampnett and Westbourne. I have no doubt but that it will be very soon put an end to in these unions also.

10. It is very remarkable that at the time of the formation of the Thakeham union, which is situated in one of the worst regulated parts of West Sussex, the greatest efforts were made by interested persons to get up disturbances without effect. The Rev. John Austin, the rector of Pulborough, who was a great sufferer in the riots of 1830, stated to me that the same men, four of whom he knew and had marked, who were the ringleaders in the disturbances at that time, had again been attempting to excite the labourers to acts of insubordination and riot without effect; they even, the reverend gentleman further stated, passed through Pulborough, well known as one of the worst parishes in the union, with a few deluded persons whom they had collected together, and actually hissed the labourers as cowards and slaves, because they would not join them. In the Rogate and Harting districts, too, well known as among the worst in Sussex, delegates from the Eastbourne rioters have been doing their utmost to excite the labourers to acts of violence, but hitherto, except in the instance of a few women and children, without effect. Labourers more orderly.

I might here observe, that the disturbances which prevailed among the labourers at the time of my first arrival in Sussex, and which I was then more particularly sent down to examine into, and which were at that time very frequent, were seldom raised in the first instance by persons actually in want, or as in the case at Arundel, by persons under excitation from improper treatment; but rather by those who, having no honest plea for asking relief, hoped to get that by imposition or intimidation, which they despaired of gaining by other means. Head-money to children, as a regular system; idleness and short hours for the parish labourer; every thing was gained by imposition or intimidation. My chief course of proceeding was to convince the labourers that the new law was their friend, rather than their enemy; that so far from unjustly invading their rights, it tended to discourage encroachment upon their proper independence; that while it protected the honest and industrious, it showed the idle and profligate that good conduct could alone gain them assistance in the hour of need; that the regulation of the laws for their relief was no longer in the hands of private individuals, upon whose fears they could operate, but in those of a public body, whose regulations it was impossible for them to bias, and against whom the weapons of intimidation were pointless. By these means I have never yet failed of putting down any disposition to riot or disturbance which I have yet met with. Disturbances created by impostors and intimidation, rather than by the destitute.

When I visited the parishes of Yapton and Felpham, in the West Hampnett union, last year, I saw daily nearly a score of able-bodied labourers going to their parish work in the gravel-hole, between eight and nine in the morning, and returning from it at three in the afternoon. The overseers, too, were continually complaining that they not only did nothing when they were there, but were insolent and violent whenever they were remonstrated with. The same persons informed me, the last time I was at the West Hampnett union, that now that a better system of discipline has been introduced into the workhouse, and work provided within the walls at the corn-mill, instead of out of doors in the gravel-hole, labourers sufficient cannot be found within the house to keep the mill going. When the labourers at Gravel-pit idleness. Effects of new system thereon.

Report from *H. Pilkington*, Esq.

Bosham workhouse, one of the workhouses in the Westbourne union, which under the old system had long been notorious for the laxity of its discipline, were told, that for the future they would receive no relief but in the Westbourne workhouse, a house which had been put under a better system of management, they all refused to enter it, and all found work for themselves, and have supported themselves ever since. The same thing happened in the West Hampnett union, at the removal or intended removal of the paupers from the Sidlesham house to that of West Hampnett. Few of them chose to leave an ill-regulated house, where they were suffered to live a life of lazy idleness for one where labour only was to be the price of their maintenance; and of those who did go, all who were able to work have since left it, and are now getting their bread by their own industry, to the great advantage of their own moral habits and the relief of the rate-payers; affording good proof of the advantage of making the condition of the able-bodied pauper less eligible than that of the independent labourer.

Effects of a well-regulated workhouse upon the idle.

The following is a copy of a letter which I have received from the clerk to the board of guardians of the West Hampnett union, the largest union I have formed, consisting of 37 parishes, in a hitherto very pauperized district, and the scene of the principal disturbances which prevailed at the time of my first arrival in Sussex:—

" My dear Sir, " Chichester, July 22d, 1835.

Success of Westhampnett union.

" As I know how anxious you are about the success of the Westhampnett union, I trouble you with a letter, merely to say (which I do with considerable pleasure), that we are going on very smoothly and satisfactorily.

" We have but few applications for relief. On Monday we had but seven, and those were cases of trifling importance. We have given many orders for the workhouse, but only few have been delivered or acted upon.

" We have no complaints from the inmates of the houses respecting the dietaries, though there is much misrepresentation afloat *abroad*, and they form the subject of frequent conversations amongst the opponents of the new law.

" On Monday we examined the paupers on this point, and they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied and contented.

" Believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

" Henry Pilkington, Esq." " *R. Raper.*"

Decrease of opposition.

11. I every day see stronger reasons for inferring that the Act is gradually improving in the good opinion of all classes. Women are continually representing to the relieving officers how much more real benefit they derive from receiving their relief in kind, than they should do if the same amount of relief were paid to their husbands in money; and the aged and infirm frequently express their satisfaction with those rules and regulations which they had been led to suppose would operate cruelly and oppressively towards them. The higher ranks, as they begin to see the manner in which the alterations in the mode of relief operate among the different classes of paupers, and to understand the principle upon which the rules and regulations of the Commissioners have been framed, are proportionably more favourably inclined towards them.

I conclude my imperfect report with the narration of a case under the Bastardy Law, which cannot be too much known or too generally circulated, and which, though it does not belong to the district concerning which I am now reporting, yet as it happened immediately under my own eye, and just at the alteration of the law, and as it will tend materially to disabuse the public mind of the false accusations which have been thrown against a very important section of the Act, I beg leave to insert it here.

Beneficial effect of the alteration of the Bastardy Laws on female morality.

At Pinxton, a small village in the south of Derbyshire, a poor but respectable couple had an only daughter, whom they had long looked up to as the pride and comfort of their declining years. It was her misfortune to get connected with a villain, the son of a neighbouring cottager, who, taking advantage of the confidence which a many times repeated promise of marriage had given him, seduced and deserted her. While I was sitting at home one day, I was told, that an old man wanted to see me; he came in seemingly broken down with grief, and his object was to ask me, whether by the new law the Act which rendered an unmarried woman with child liable to be removed or summoned to a court of justice to swear her child was repealed? Having answered in the affirmative, he said, "I am very glad to hear of it; Sir, it is an excellent alteration; it will save me, and all who think with me, from a great deal of shame and trouble. I have had the misfortune to have my daughter seduced by the son of a neighbour; she is with child, and the parish officers have sent to tell her, that she must get ready to go before the magistrates at the next petty sessions, to swear to the father of it; and this, Sir, is what gives me more grief, almost, than the misfortune itself. Exposing a young woman in this manner, in an open court, before all the gentlemen of the county, and all her neighbours, is only hardening her in guilt. When she once gets over that shame, she very seldom fears any other. Her poor old mother and myself feel sorrow enough at the disgrace she has already brought upon us; but, poor thing! she was always a good and affectionate child till this happened, and this never would have happened, had not unfair arts been used against her; we console ourselves therefore in the idea, that though she has made a temporary deviation from the path of virtue, she is not hardened in vice, and we hope that she may be restored to respectability, if the sense of shame which we trust yet exists in her is not destroyed by the recklessness which a public exposure almost invariably produces." I said, that the provisions of the old law, as regarded bastardy cases, were supposed to be enacted in a spirit of kindness to and consideration for the woman, as they compelled the author of her disgrace to support her when, through his misconduct, she was unable to support

support herself, and gave her the power of making him participate in the punishment of both. "To those who think that money or revenge can compensate for the loss of a good name," replied the old man, "the enactments contained in the old law may be kind, but inasmuch as the means which must be taken to put them in force cannot be applied, except at the expense of a still greater loss of modesty on the part of the female, and without materially lessening the chances of her return to virtue, they are productive of evil rather than of good to her. Though I am old and poor, I would rather work, for my part, to the end of my days for my daughter, if by so doing I could hope to restore her in time to respectability again, than receive double the amount which the old law would give me at the expense of her further disgrace and degradation." The ideas of the old man, and the view which he had taken of the true operation of the old law upon female modesty, and consequently upon female happiness, appeared to me so correct, that I cannot think but that a more general promulgation of them would have a very beneficial effect in altering the opinion which many worthy persons entertain of the provisions which the new law has made for meeting this very difficult question. It may be very true, that under the new law the tempter may oftentimes escape punishment, while the tempted only suffers; but if he cannot be punished without greater degradation on the part of one who has lost too much by her intercourse with him already, as far as her good is concerned, it is better that he should go unpunished altogether. In the instance before us, so beneficial was the operation of the new law, that neither did the betrayer escape punishment, nor his victim suffer further degradation in the attempt at punishing him; for so greatly was the sympathy of his neighbours excited in favour of the old man by his good conduct and honourable ideas, that their indignation alone against the man who had acted so dishonourably towards him, compelled him voluntarily to make a better provision for his child than the old law would have forced from him.

I have, &c.

Henry Pilkington,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

— No. 10. —

No. 10.
Report from *R. Earle*, Esq.

REPORT from *Richard Earle*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

Gentlemen, Northampton, June 9, 1835.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chadwick's letters of the 28th of May and the 5th of June, conveying your request that I should forward to you any striking facts that have come under my notice, illustrative of the results of the proceedings taken by the authority of the commission, or of the beneficial effect resulting from the introduction of the workhouse system, with a view to the enforcement of the principle, that the condition of the able-bodied pauper should be made less eligible than that of the independent labourer of the same class.

Northamptonshire.

I need not remind you that in this county the interference of the board with those parishes which have been united by its authority is so recent, as to preclude me from attributing to it any improvement which may be perceptible in them, but it is important for me to state, that out of 100 parishes which I have already visited, I have found few in which the expenditure on the poor, for the last year, has not been materially less than for many years past. In every quarter attention appears to have been awakened by the evidence on which the Poor Law Amendment Act was framed, to the extent of pauperism existing in the several parishes. The means by which it is to be lessened are understood by many, and although those means are not at present within the power of all, some approach has, in most instances, been made to an improved system of management, and consequently some check given to the evils of pauperism.

Reduction of expenditure.

The recommendations of the Commissioners have been acted on by several parishes with the greatest success. Relief in kind has been substituted for payment in money; task-work in lieu of day-work, and *relief* in lieu of *wages* for that work. Every effort has been directed to enforce the principle, that the condition of the able-bodied pauper should be less eligible than that of the independent labourer. The determination no longer to confound relief with wages is observable in many parishes, and has operated most beneficially on the pauper labourers, and has created in them (the most gratifying result) an increasing anxiety to obtain a subsistence without any parochial assistance.

Relief in kind and task-work.

Distinction between wages and relief enforced, and beneficially.

I am able to declare in the most positive manner, that wherever any improvement has been effected either by individuals previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, or subsequently by the parochial authorities acting in its spirit or guided by the advice of the board, it has been produced by a determined and not unfrequently a very sudden adoption of this principle.

Principle of keeping the independent labourers' condition above that of the pauper.

All improvement produced by this principle

These general remarks, originating as they do in personal inquiries, are of course intended to apply to those parishes only which I have visited in this county, being about 100 or nearly one-third of the whole. Of these few have the advantage of an efficient workhouse, indeed I have not met with one in which it would be possible to set any number of able-bodied paupers to work. Few and inefficient as they are in this respect, they have, nevertheless, in more than one parish been the means of annihilating pauperism.

Workhouses few and inefficient,

yet advantageous.

I shall enter into the particulars of two parishes, in one of which a sudden improvement has been effected by means of a workhouse, and in the other a gradual but complete extinction

Improvement effected by means of a workhouse.

tion of pauperism has been the result of a long and steady adherence to sound principles rendered however more difficult by the want of a workhouse.

Hardingstone.

Expenditure.

The parish of Hardingstone has a population of more than 1,000, and extends over about 3,000 acres. The expenditure on the poor, for the last three years, was as follows:—

Ending 25th March	1833	£. 802
" "	1834	618
" "	1835	438

Workhouse.

A workhouse capable of receiving from 60 to 70 persons was completed in Oct. 1833; after harvest in that year, the first step was taken, and the usual allowances, called head-money, to able-bodied labourers having large families were withheld. To such men an offer was made to take one or two of their children into the workhouse; that such an offer would be accepted by many could not have been expected, but the only instance in which it was accepted serves to illustrate the injurious tendency of the practice of giving head-money. The father of a large family sent two children, a boy and a girl, into the house; they were there for a few months; the boy worked daily at a pin-manufactory; the girl was taught lace-making. So soon as the parents found that the former could earn 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the latter 6*d.* they withdrew them. Is it not fair to presume, that the possibility of these children contributing to the support of the family would never have been considered or their small earnings appreciated, if the parents had continued to receive parochial aid?

Head-money withheld.

Workhouse offered.

Roundsmen system abandoned.

Relief in workhouse or in kind substituted.

The Roundsmen system was then abandoned, many able-bodied labourers were refused either relief or employment, except in the workhouse. Some, however (principally inferior workmen), were employed for short periods by the parish, but received relief in kind only. The plan of giving to labourers, who are visited by temporary illness, everything they require in kind is now adopted, and is found to be a complete check to frauds on the parish through feigned sickness. The able-bodied single women and widows have been dealt with in the same way, and one only of this class receives out-door relief.

Inmates of workhouse.

The inmates of the workhouse are 24, principally children, and it is scarcely possible to say that there is among them an able-bodied pauper, male or female.

No labourers habitually out of employment.

On the one hand there has been no understanding on the part of the farmers to divide the labourers among the occupiers, or any control exercised over the latter by their landlord, to induce them to give more employment than usual, and on the other hand no able-bodied men are now habitually out of employment. Some of the men belonging to the parish are at work from home, but an equal number of strangers seem to have supplied their places.

Reduction of rates, and moral improvement.

In addition to the reduction of the poor rates to one-half the parish is now deriving the still more important advantages, which necessarily flow from the mutual good-will of the employers and employed, from the improved habits and morals of the men, from their increasing sobriety, industry and respectability.

Sywell.

The parish of Sywell has a population of only 214, and it contains about 1,600 acres of arable and pasture land. Small as the population was in proportion to the extent of the parish, the sums spent on the poor some years since showed an enormous amount of pauperism.

Expenditure.

In 1821 the expenditure was		£. 387
1822	" "	379
1823	" "	296
1824	" "	223

Improved management.

About the year 1823, the attention of a gentleman who resides in the parish, was awakened to the demoralizing effect of the careless manner in which the poor rate was expended, and his endeavour ever since that period has been to make the condition of the pauper inferior to that of the independent labourer, to prove to the former that in his parish at least there was employment for all, and to convince all classes that they were to look to their own industry and prudence, not to the parish funds for the means of ameliorating their condition. He frequently attended the magistrates when the overseer was summoned before them, at the instance of able-bodied paupers who had been refused relief, and induced them not to sign the usual orders. By this course and by presenting every obstacle in his power to the continuance of the practice of relieving able-bodied paupers, he gradually drove them to their own resources, and his success, though unassisted by the test which a workhouse so readily supplies, has ultimately been complete.

Reduction of expenditure,

The expenditure in	1832–3	£. 138
" "	1833–4	140
" "	1834–5	77

and of pauperism.

Three able-bodied paupers (females) are all that are now on the weekly list; all the men in the parish are usually employed, the improvement in the social condition of the village is acknowledged by all, and I have the testimony of the bench of magistrates in the neighbourhood in favour of this parish, who report to me that while 10 or 12 years since, small as it then was, the complaints of labourers against the overseers were most numerous; no parish within their district has, for the last few years, called for less of their interference than Sywell.

Fewer complaints against overseers.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Richard Earle,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Appendix (B.) No. 11.

Report from Dr. *Kay*.

— No. 11. —

REPORT from *James Phillips Kay*, Esq., M.D. to the Poor Law Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

On the Migration of Labourers from the Southern Rural Counties of *England* to the Cotton District of *Lancashire*.

Gentlemen, St. Peter's-square, Manchester, 22 July 1835.

ACCORDING to your instructions I have been engaged, during the past week, in making inquiries, by which, perhaps, the Commissioners may judge how far it would be prudent to comply with the request of many of the manufacturers of the cotton district of Lancashire and Cheshire, and furnish them with a supply of such well-disposed, honest and industrious labourers from the south of England, as may hitherto have been restrained by the bondage of the late Poor Law from disposing of their own labour and of that of their families in those districts where it would meet the most ample reward.

Great importance of the subject.

2. The Commissioners are deeply sensible of the great importance of a question, which in the actual circumstances of the times, becomes one, the extensive relations of which require minute research, a careful examination and collection of facts, and then the gravest consideration, lest any error should be committed either in the principles on which the proposed migration is to be conducted, or in the details of an operation of such importance.

3. The Commissioners will, therefore, I hope, pardon an enumeration of facts which, as they relate to one of the most extraordinary districts in the world, and to a crisis of the history of that district, more remarkable than that of any previous period, even were they not, as they are, intimately connected with the important subject which awaits the Commissioners' decision, might well claim a few moments attention.

Previous migrations have taken place.

(Lancashire.)

Rapid increase of population at successive periods in Lancashire.

4. The proposed migration, if it be acceded to, would differ from, only in character (but could scarcely exceed in extent) many previous internal changes to which this district has been subjected during the rapid progress of its manufactures. Avoiding all minute details, it will certainly be desirable to show to what extent the unregulated, and (if I may so speak) fortuitous immigration into Lancashire has, for many years past, proceeded. The population of Lancashire, in 1700, was 166,200; and in 1750 it had increased to 297,400. In 1801 a further augmentation to 672,731 had taken place, and the population in the succeeding cycles of 10 years successively amounted in 1811, to 828,309; in 1821, to 1,052,859; and in 1831, to 1,336,854. In these last three cycles of 10 years, the rate of increase per cent. had been successively from 1801 to 1811, 23.13 per cent; from 1811 to 1821, 27.10 per cent.; and from 1821 to 1831, 26.97 per cent.

Compared with the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Rate per cent. per annum of the increase.

5. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, also a manufacturing district, containing both woollen, flax and cotton manufactures, the rate of increase per cent. succeeds to that of Lancashire in its amount, which last is greater than that of any other county. But the West Riding of Yorkshire succeeds at a remote distance; for whilst in the cycle between 1700 and 1831, the population of Lancashire had increased 800 per cent., that of the West Riding, the next in order, had increased only 417 per cent., and the rate per cent. of its increase, in the successive cycles of 10 years before enumerated, was between 1801 and 1811, 16 per cent.; between 1811 and 1821, 22 per cent.; and between 1821 and 1831, also 22 per cent. For the sake of contrast I subjoin a table, in which the rate of increase and the actual population at these successive periods, in manufacturing, and mining, and metropolitan districts is shown, and from which it will appear that the rate of increase in Lancashire since 1700, has been very nearly double that of any other county; and, while the actual increase of this county has always been greater than that of any other, the rate, in these last enumerated cycles of 10 years, since 1801, has also been greater than in any other, with one exception. It will afterwards appear to how great an extent this increase must be attributed to a continual migration into Lancashire; the sources of that migration will be pointed out, and the evils which have arisen, from the want of a guiding and controlling power, will be shown. At present I am only concerned with the proof of the foregoing facts.

TABLE, showing the POPULATION of Manufacturing, Mining and Metropolitan Counties at various periods, with Rates per Cent. of the Increase of that Population.

	COUNTIES, Arranged in the order of their Rate of Increase since 1700.	TOTAL POPULATION AT SIX PERIODS.						Rate of Increase per Cent.			
		1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1700 to 1831.
Manufacturing and Mining Districts, in which the ratio of increase has been progressive since 1700.	1. Lancaster	166,200	297,400	672,731	828,309	1,052,859	1,335,800	23	27	27	800
	2. York, West Riding	236,700	361,500	563,953	653,315	799,359	976,400	16	22	22	41
	3. Warwick	96,600	140,000	208,190	228,735	274,392	337,600	10	20	23	251
	4. Stafford	117,200	160,000	239,153	295,153	341,040	410,400	21	15	20	250
	5. Nottingham	65,200	77,600	140,350	162,900	186,873	225,400	16	15	20	246
	6. Chester	107,000	131,600	191,751	227,031	270,098	334,314	18	19	24	212
	7. Durham	95,500	135,000	160,361	177,625	207,673	253,700	11	17	22	166
	8. Monmouth	39,700	40,600	45,582	62,127	71,833	98,200	36	15	36	147
	9. Worcester	88,200	108,000	139,333	160,546	184,424	211,400	15	15	15	140
	10. Salop	101,600	130,300	167,639	194,298	206,153	222,800	16	6	8	119
Metropolitan and other Counties, but partially manufacturing, in which the ratio of increase is less than in the preceding 10 years.	11. Surrey	154,900	207,100	269,043	323,851	398,658	485,700	20	23	22	214
	12. Kent	153,800	190,000	307,624	373,095	426,016	478,400	21	14	12	211
	13. Sussex	91,400	107,400	159,311	190,083	233,019	272,300	20	23	22	200
	14. Cornwall	105,800	135,000	188,269	216,667	257,447	301,000	15	19	17	184
	15. Cumberland	62,300	86,900	117,230	133,744	156,124	171,700	14	17	10	175
	16. Southampton	118,700	137,500	219,656	245,080	283,298	314,700	12	15	11	165
	17. Gloucester	155,200	207,800	250,809	285,514	335,843	386,700	12	18	15	150
	18. Derby	93,800	109,500	161,142	185,487	213,333	236,900	15	15	11	153
	19. Leicester	80,000	95,000	130,081	150,419	174,571	197,000	16	16	13	146
	20. Middlesex	624,200	641,500	818,129	953,276	1,144,531	1,358,200	17	20	19	117
	21. York, East Riding	96,200	85,500	139,433	167,353	190,449	204,261	16	14	10	107
	22. Somerset	195,900	224,500	273,750	303,180	355,314	402,500	12	17	13	105
	23. Hertford	70,500	86,500	97,577	111,654	129,714	143,300	14	16	10	103

TOTALS.

Agricultural.				Manufacturing.				Metropolitan.				England.				Wales.				Scotland.				Great Britain.			
1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.	1801–1811.	1811–1821.	1821–1831.	1700–1831.
9½	15¼	10¾	84	18¼	20¼	22¼	295	16¼	18½	15¼	147	14⅝	17⅞	16	154	13	17¼	12	117	13	15	13	87	14½	17½	15½	144

This table sufficiently demonstrates how far the increase of the population of Lancashire has exceeded even that of those counties and districts into which, from similar causes affecting the demand for labour, it is well known that an extensive immigration has continually taken place.

Amount by which the total increase exceeds the excess of baptisms over burials.

I have not at hand data by which to show what the actual increase by immigration in Lancashire was previously to 1800, but since that period, the total increase exceeding the excess of baptisms over burials must be attributed solely to immigration, without taking into account any additions to the population which were immediately consequent upon that immigration by the mode of natural increase. For the sake of comparison, this increase may properly be shown in a few of those counties in which it is most remarkable.

* COUNTIES.	Total Increase exceeding the Excess of Baptisms over Deaths, from 1800 to 1810.	From 1810 to 1820.	From 1821 to 1830.
Lancaster	45,284	88,167	169,169
York, West Riding	11,158	42,644	75,326
Middlesex	155,640	132,717	182,561
Surrey	36,467	51,070	59,866

In

* *See* Parish Register Abstract for 1831, pages 159, 197, and 334.

295

In the first cycle of 10 years the immigration into Lancashire was therefore 45,284; in the second, 88,167 or 8,800 annually; and in the third, 169,169, or nearly 17,000 annually. Extent of immigration into Lancashire since 1801.

It would, indeed, have been wonderful if so extensive a change had occurred without some attendant evils, when left to the guidance of circumstances only, with little or no external control; and it will be my duty to show the Commissioners what evils have arisen from this defect. Evils attendant on immigration when uncontrolled.

6. From 1750 to 1801, I imagine, from an estimate upon the only data before me in the country, that the immigration had amounted to at least an average of 4,000 annually; when the average rose for the next ten years to 4,500; thence to 8,800 in the following cycle of 10 years; and in the last, from 1821 to 1831, to 17,000 per annum. During the 10 years preceding 1831, the immigration has been 17,000 per annum.

A great portion of this immigrating population has been derived from the adjacent northern counties, which, though they have themselves, in certain portions of their area, been subjected to similar changes, owing to the extension of the cotton, woollen, or flax manufactures in such districts, yet have, from various other portions, sent forth a population which had become too great for the resources of the soil as then cultivated. Thus, on the failure of the mining speculations in Derbyshire, an extensive migration of miners proceeded from the vallies and moorlands of the Peak, to the vallies of the north of Lancashire, and to the plain of Cheshire, over the borders of which the tide of manufactures flowed. This migration has now, however, proceeded to such an extent, that no further considerable supply can be expected from this quarter, especially as one or two very rich mines have recently been discovered, and come into active operation, and as the introduction of machinery will enable miners to work veins lying at greater depths beneath the toadstone, and which, from the expense of keeping them dry, were formerly valueless. If these circumstances, together with the actual recent extension of steam power, employed in manufactering purposes in Derbyshire, be duly considered, it will be apparent that no great supply can (after the extensive migration which has already occurred) be now expected from that county. The north-west of Yorkshire has, likewise, at former periods, supplied the flannel district of Rochdale, and the cotton districts of Todmorden, Bacup and Burnley, &c. with many workmen. The recently increased activity of the worsted, woollen, and flax manufacturers will, however, dry up this source. Cheshire and Wales have also both been the sources of a more partial migration, as well as the more distant northern counties and Scotland (whence a considerable number have come), but few or none have removed from any counties south of Derbyshire or Staffordshire. Sources of previous immigrations. Derbyshire. North-west of Yorkshire. Cheshire, Wales, and Scotland. Little or nothing from the southern counties.

7. One source of a vast supply of workmen to this district yet remains to be mentioned; viz. Ireland. I am not aware that any accurate estimate of the Irish population of Lancashire has yet been made, though I know that inquiries are proceeding under the direction of the Statistical Society of Manchester, which will soon determine that question, as far as the principal towns of the county are concerned. In Manchester alone, the Irish and their immediate descendants amount to about 60,000, and in Liverpool to about 50,000; and it may be correct to add at least 30,000 or 40,000 for the rest of the county. Irish labour has certainly (under the circumstances of the extraordinary extension of the trade, and the deficiency of a supply from the English counties) been absolutely necessary to maintain the commercial position of the cotton manufacture of England amongst its foreign rivals, but it has not been an unmingled benefit. Vast supply from Ireland. Nature of Irish immigration.

8. With the deepest and most sincere commiseration of the sufferings of that gallant but degraded race, I cannot but consider the extent to which the immigration of Irish has proceeded in the cotton district, an evil, as far as the manners, habits and domestic comfort of of the people are concerned, all which would, I think, have been less liable to deterioration, had an early migration from the southern counties of England supplied the place of the ten-thousands of Irish who now people the great towns of the cotton trade. Irish immigration not an unmingled benefit.

9. I have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining the opinions of the most intelligent manufacturers of Lancashire, on this subject. They all unite in lamenting the evils necessarily attendant on this immigration; and with reference to the skill required in the various processes of the trade, together with that steady perseverance which factory employment peculiary requires, they agree (without exception, as far as I can discover), that they prefer English labourers from a purely agricultural district, to Irish from a similar source. Preference given by manufacturers to English labour.

10. The English are more steady, cleanly, skilful labourers, and are more faithful in the fulfilment of contracts made between master and servant. Reason of this preference.

11. In Ashton, Stayley Bridge and Hyde, I was informed that few, if any Irish (though there are * several thousands in the district), are ever employed in the superior processes in the cotton factories; they are almost all to be found in the blowing-rooms, an employment requiring little or no skill, and receiving, therefore, the least reward. A certain number are also employed in the card-rooms, which is the next gradation of employment; but several most intelligent manufacturers informed me, that though they had retained Irish, at least 25 years in their employment, none had ever been preferred by them to offices of trust, and few, Illustrations.

* Variously estimated as from 6,000 to 8,000, and many hundreds more are expected to arrive there during the summer.

Report from Dr. *Kay*.

few, if any, ever attained the rank of spinners. Mr. Taylor of Preston, and Mr. Edmund Ashworth of Turton, likewise told me, that they did not believe there were 100 Irish spinners in the county.

Illustration.

12. Mr. Taylor of Preston, when connected with the firm of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller & Co., (having to make an inquiry, in preparation for giving evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons) about 10 years ago, discovered that the preference of English labour had been so decided in their firm, that though they had received numerous applications, they had not a single Irishman in their employ, among 1,300 workmen. They have now 1,600 workmen, but since the date of the inquiry alluded to, they have seen no reason to change their system, and they have still no Irish in their factory.

Another.

13. I was informed by the same gentleman, that Messrs. Swainson, Birley & Co., having about ten years ago erected an immense establishment, requiring not less than 1,500 'hands', encouraged a large immigration of Irish. Since that period they have found it much to their interest to reduce the number of Irish, and to supply their place with English.

Irish labour in Ireland, compared with Irish labour in England.

14. Messrs. M * * * having observed a great portion of the population in the neighbourhood of W * * *, in the south of Ireland, to be unemployed, were tempted, by the cheapness of labour in the district, to erect a mill near that city. The population were begging bread at the gates of their factory, in idleness and destitution; yet very few accepted employment within its walls, and they were obliged to advertise for workmen in the adjoining counties. Even then, the supply was inadequate, and they had to repeat their advertisements from time to time, because they found they could not retain the native population in the mill. Though the labour was nominally much cheaper than in England, yet, the products of the labour were so much smaller, that they doubted whether they gained any advantage by the nominal rate. They found a great difference between the Irish who had never removed from the vicinity, and those who had spent one or two years in the cotton districts of England. Such men were exceedingly more valuable labourers than the surrounding population.

Irish among the building trades.

15. Among the workmen employed in the building trades of Lancashire are an immense number of Irish, but I am informed that very few indeed are contractors or overlookers, and that they are chiefly employed as "hodmen" and labourers, *i. e.* in the inferior and worst paid occupations. For skilled labour, the English are universally preferred, and after them the Scotch.

The wants of civilized life, the great stimulus of exertion.

16. This preference is justified in a great degree by that apathy of character, which is a characteristic of those who feel few of the wants of civilized life, and who, therefore, being contented with meagre fare, and narrow dwellings, acknowledge but slightly the stimulus of emulation or of hope; in whose apprehension the brutal sloth of the savage resembles the placid contentment of the instructed artisan.

Sources of future immigrations are Ireland and the Southern counties of England.

17. Nevertheless, but one alternative remains if a further supply of population to the cotton district be necessary. Immigrants must either be obtained from the English counties, or from Ireland; the neighbouring counties have exhausted their resources, and the supply must proceed from other sources if it be needed.

Exact statistical data requisite to determine the question of the extent of supply needed.

18. It was, therefore, of great importance that exact statistical data should be obtained, by which the Commissioners might be enabled to judge whether any such extension of manufacturing establishments in this district was about to occur, as would render expedient the migration of additional workmen into the district.

Sources whence the information contained in this Report was derived.

19. To determine this question, I visited all the chief towns of Lancashire, and communicating with the chief civil engineers and most intelligent manufacturers, obtained as extensive information as possible concerning the probable increase of steam power in the districts surrounding each town. Having obtained these facts, it is easy to calculate the number of 'mill hands' required, and thence to make an approximation to the total accession of population demanded.

Quantity of steam power which has been recently erected, but not yet supplied with hands, and the quantity which will be supplied in the next two years.

20. I shall first enumerate the steam power (which has either recently been erected, but is not yet supplied with hands, or which will be erected in the next year and a half or two years,) arranged according to the districts in which it will be erected, and afterwards I shall supply the Commissioners with an account of each particular engine, the name of the firm to which it either is, or will be supplied, and the situation of the mill where it will be in operation.

22. QUANTITY of STEAM POWER either recently Erected but not supplied with 'Hands'; or, which is ordered, and will be in operation in a Year and a half or Two Years, in the Cotton District of Lancashire and its immediate vicinity *.

Miles Distant from Manchester to Town, &c.	Name of Town, Township or Parish which forms the centre of the District so called.	Number of Firms to which the Power is to be supplied.	Number of Horse Power.
6	Township of Hyde	9	486
8	Ashton and Dukinfield	8	640
7	Stayley Bridge	9	606
20	Saddleworth (Greenfield)	1	60
5	Stockport	17	936
11	Rochdale (district)	16	660
8	Heywood	3	78
12	Spotland	1	50
14	Bagslate	1	60
6	Birch	1	10
18	Accrington	1	50
10	Bolton (district)	19	755
12	Leigh	2	50
13	Horwich	2	175
20	Wigan	6	325
9	Bury	4	120
17	Haslingden	2	70
25	Burnley	7	241
26	Bacup (district)	8	196
20	Todmorden	7	285
30	Colne	3	100
30	Preston	10	422
12	Longdendale, near Mottram	4	70
20	Blackburn	4	280
20	Chorley	1	60
20	Bollington, near Macclesfield	1	80
17	Glossop-dale	7	187
	Manchester	12	395
	Oldham	3	60
	Total Horse Power		7,507

24. From the preceeding table it appears that 7,507 horse power will be erected, and, if possible, brought into operation in the cotton district of Lancashire in the course of the next two years. One only doubt affects the limit of the period when this power will be in full operation, and this arises from the difficulty of supplying, in that time, even with the utmost exertion of every mechanist in the trade, the machinery which this prodigious force is intended to move. The impossibility of accomplishing this will, in the opinion of some of the most experienced manufacturers, delay the period when this vast accession to the trade will be in full employ.

Quantity of horse-power.

Difficulty of getting machinery as fast as it is wanted by manufacturers.

25. Within whatever period this power is brought into complete activity (calculating on an extensive average of mills in different departments of the trade), six 'mill hands' at least will be required for every horse-power, or the introduction of this power presupposes the employment of 45,042 'mill hands'; and if we take into account the unemployed members of the families of 'mill hands', as well as mechanics, labourers, handicraftsmen, warehousemen, dyers, callenderers, finishers, shopkeepers, &c. &c. &c., in fact the whole population necessary to complete the social fabric, of which these 45,042 'mill hands' will form a part, we must add an equal number.

Number of hands requisite for that power,

26. This steam power will, therefore, place in immediate relation with itself a population of 90,084.

90,084.

27. The outlay in buildings and machinery necessary to bring this horse-power into operation, may be safely estimated at 500 *l.* per horse-power, without taking into account the capital necessarily employed in trading transactions in connexion with the power; or, in other words, the erection of this power presupposes an outlay of 3,753,500 *l.* in buildings and machinery, and which outlay we have shown will occur in the cotton district of Lancashire within two years.

Outlay to provide this force.

28. Whence must the population required by the manufacturers be derived?

Whence is the requisite population to be derived?

29. It

* A further statement, comprising every engine, its power, the name of the firm to which it either has been or will be supplied, the situation of the mill, the manufacturing process in which this moving force is to be employed, and the authority (generally a civil engineer resident in the cotton district), whence this information was derived, were all furnished to the Commissioners. This information was, however, for obvious reasons, confidentially communicated, and cannot therefore be published in this Report. I may however add, that this power is almost entirely intended for spinning, or for spinning and weaving.

Hand-loom weavers.

29. It is first desirable to inquire what unexhausted resources the district itself contains. The chief, if not the only source of supply within the district, will arise from the hand-loom weavers, whose numbers are still great in the neighbourhood of Colne, Burnley, Padiham, Leigh, and Bolton and Blackburn. It is to be hoped that many of the hand-loom weavers of these districts will embrace this opportunity of deserting an occupation by which they earn, even now *, comparatively meagre wages, and which threatens gradually, and perhaps at no distant period, to become extinct.

Dislike of hand-loom weavers to the factories.

30. The unwillingness of hand-loom weavers to enter the mills and manufactories, is known to the whole trade. This arises from their having acquired habits which render the occupation in mills disgusting to them, on account of its uniformity, and of the strictness of its discipline. They are unwilling to surrender their imaginary independence, and prefer being enslaved by poverty, to the confinement and unvarying routine of factory employment.

Migration of hand-loom weavers.

31. Yet there have been periods when many of these men (having large families subsisting on the most miserable pittance) might have procured other occupation, but have neglected or refused to do so. Considerable numbers have, however, more recently migrated from Colne and Burnley into the more southern districts of Lancashire, and found employment in the mills, an example which I earnestly hope will be followed at this crisis by many more.

Tendency towards immigration into Lancashire from other parts of the kingdom, has been and is likely to continue stronger than the tendency to enter the 'mills' among the hand-loom weavers.

32. Nevertheless the tendency among the hand-loom weavers to change their occupation, was, at no period between 1811 and 1821, so strong as to prevent the immigration of 8,800 persons annually into Lancashire; and the tendency to migrate to Lancashire from other counties, and from Ireland, has been stronger in 17,000 persons in every year of the period intervening between the years 1821 and 1831, than the tendency among the hand-loom weavers to accept factory occupation within the same period. And as the wages of the hand-loom weavers are better now than they were during any part of this last-mentioned period, and the wages of 'mill hands' have not advanced, it is apparent that, as far as the incentive of wages is concerned, the inducement among the weavers to change their employment, is now less than it has been. These circumstances afford no reason for anticipating an increased inclination to enter the factories on the part of the weaving population, so as materially to disturb the relation of the numbers consenting to such a change with the numbers migrating to the county in the future, as compared with the past.

No expectation of a supply of labour from the hand-loom weavers.

33. At all events there is no reason to expect, from the history of the past, that from this source, numbers by any means adequate to the extraordinary demand for labour which will be created by the extension of steam power, will be procured. If 35,000 hand-loom weavers could, in the present state of the trade, be induced to relinquish their occupation, no internal change would produce an equal amount of comfort in the families of the poor of the county of Lancaster. A hand-loom weaver can, however, at this moment, procure wages not greatly inferior to those earned at the power-loom, and his present inducements to change are therefore less cogent than they have heretofore been.

The natural increase of the population is obviously insufficient to supply so great a number of labourers as will be required in the period assigned, and I therefore proceed with the course of my inquiry.

34. Since the internal resources of the county are likely to prove inadequate to the supply of the demand for labour which will speedily ensue, it remains to be considered whether any, and what means are desirable to regulate that supply which must be obtained *ab extra*.

Sources of supply from without the county.

35. It is evident from what we have before stated, that similar deficiencies have been, at former periods, to a large extent filled up by a supply of Irish labour.

Indisposition of manufacturers to seek a supply of unknown hands.

36. The manufacturers of the district are generally unwilling to encounter (excepting in emergencies) the personal responsibility of making efforts to procure a supply of labourers, concerning whose condition and character they could offer no positive guarantee. They would, therefore, (with some signal exceptions) too generally be disposed to leave the nature and extent of that supply rather to the influence of circumstances, than attempt to control it by any marked personal interference. Nevertheless, their preference of English labour is most decided, and they would rejoice if arrangements could be effected by which they could, when necessary, be ensured such a supply from the southern counties of England.

Extensive immigration of Irish probable.

37. Unless some arrangements are made, the Irish, availing themselves of the intelligence which they constantly receive, and of the assistance of their fellow-countrymen and kinsmen who have already settled in the county, will come over in crowds; will offer themselves at the mills to work for nothing until they have learned the occupation; depending meanwhile on the ever ready and generous assistance of their own countrymen and friends, and as soon as the occupation is acquired (which being generally an inferior process, may be accomplished in a short time) they will leave the mill and seek a situation elsewhere. From that moment they may be considered as settled in the district.

Prospects of immigrants from southern counties of England.

38. On the other hand, the passage of the south country labourer hither must be paid by his parish. On his arrival, his master will readily make a contract with him for a stipulated period, paying him somewhat inferior wages until he has acquired the requisite skill. Moreover, the master will provide him with a cottage, and with money to purchase furniture, for the repayment of which, a small sum will be taken every week from his wages. After a certain period, he may be in a situation of comparative comfort and perfect independence.

Caution required against too great supply.

39. Though, however, I think a supply of labour from the southern counties of England the only alternative for an extensive immigration of Irish, I am of opinion that this migration must be conducted with great caution, lest at any moment the supply overstep that legitimate demand, which, taking every circumstance into consideration, the state of the trade and of the county may require.

40. In

* The demand for hand-loom cloth has of late years occasioned an improvement in the wages of the hand-loom weavers.

299

Control of Commissioners. Recommendation of agent.

40. In order to enable the Commissioners to exercise a constant salutary control over the extent and nature of this migration, I recommend that a suitable agent be selected in Manchester, who may form a medium of communication between the mill-owners, seeking a supply of labour, and the Commissioners, who, by means of their Assistant Commissioners in the south, may make a proper selection of the workmen, and transmit them directly to the mills for which they are required.

Advantages of appointing an agent.

41. The appointment of an agent in Manchester will occasion little expense, as a person may be selected, holding some other office, the duties of which are compatible with the exercise of this function. By this means the Commissioner will obtain the services of a man of superior intelligence, and I doubt not some gentleman might be found to superintend the operations of a person of this character. The manufacturers of this district would find neither trouble nor responsibility in calling upon the agent in Manchester, when they visit that town, the heart of the cotton trade, as is their custom from all parts of the county, at least once every week.

Utility of an agent.

42. The information which the Commissioners might constantly receive through that agent, would enable them to check abuses and remedy defects in the system of migration, which they may adopt, of which errors they would otherwise have no knowledge, but he would be chiefly useful in exactly regulating the supply of labour to the demand existing in the cotton district, and providing against the possibility of that supply being improperly used, or overstepping at any moment the legitimate demand.

Effects of migration that has already taken place upon the immigrants.

43. Agreeably with the instructions of the Board, I have visited the manufacturing establishments to which a migration of families of English labourers has recently taken place from the southern counties of England; a more gratifying tour I never performed, as nothing could be more cheering than the gratitude which the immigrants universally expressed for the change which the Commissioners had accomplished in their condition. Happily, these families have chiefly settled in country establishments; and none have been brought to the largest seats of the cotton manufacture. The Board will discover, by consulting the schedule of mills, in which additional horse-power will be brought into operation in the course of the next year and a half or two years; that this increase will occur almost entirely in the small towns and country districts, a removal to which may be accomplished with far less alteration in the habits and associations of the southern labourer, than if he were carried to the centre of a dense mass of city-population, where a total change of employment, combined with the sudden transition from agricultural life to become the dweller in the back street of a large town, would be a far greater trial to the mind and to the body than when the change is made to the smaller country towns of the cotton district. Many of the scattered mills are possessed by some of the most enlightened manufacturers in the trade. In these situations minute and systematic attention is often paid to the habits and comforts of the workmen employed in the mills. Schools are established, in which the children are instructed on the Sundays, and on certain of the week evenings, and the masters exercise a legitimate and benevolent influence over the manners and morals of their people. Even where the system is less enlightened, a more direct and frequent intercourse between the master and servant occurs than in the cities; the cottages are not huddled together in dense masses, and the population is not exposed, therefore, to the depressing influence which might in large towns impair the health of the southern labourer. The cottages are well built throughout the whole rural cotton district, but as they are more frequently the property of the mill-owner in the country and in the smaller towns than in the largest seats of the trade, they are more generally there provided with those decent comforts and conveniences which have so powerful an influence on the manners, morals and happiness of the working population. It is, therefore, a fortunate circumstance that the present extraordinary extension of the cotton manufacture in Lancashire will chiefly occur in country districts, and in the smaller towns, where, besides the great boon of abundant wages, there may be offered to the pauperised population of the southern counties, excellent cottages in the country, provided with every convenience, and where the immigrants will be placed immediately beneath the observation and moral influence of their master, instead of being at once mingled with the mass of a city population, and thus not only separated from the influence of the superior classes, but subjected to all the deleterious moral and physical agencies which unhappily affect the character of workmen in large towns.

The country establishments and smaller towns of the cotton district best adapted to the labourer of the southern counties.

Working classes in the country establishments more directly beneath the moral influence of the master.

They also escape the noxious moral and physical agencies of the large towns.

Cottages and their conveniences.

44. The country cottages generally contain four rooms (two above and two below). Some masters have recently contrived cottages with three bed-rooms, in order that the children of both sexes may not sleep promiscuously in the same room. The growth of sentiments of delicacy and propriety will thus be encouraged, which may tend to establish a higher standard of virtue among the working classes. The cottages both in town and country are generally substantially built, and in the country establishments have each an oven and boiler, and a good kitchen grate, which, combined with the low price of fuel, enable the artisan, if he pleases, to provide comfortable meals at a slight expense. The labourers need not extinguish their fires as soon as the meal is cooked, which I am informed is the practice in the south, but the fire is usually maintained during the whole day among the 'mill hands' of Lancashire.

These advantages are duly appreciated by the families which have migrated from the southern counties into Lancashire; they speak with marked satisfaction of the superior accommodation which they enjoy in their present cottages, and some of them with disgust of the wretched hovels built upon the waste, where they had starved before.

Contrast between the character of the southern labourers and that of Lancashire population.

45. The debasing influence of the southern methods of administering, or rather perverting the influence of the late Poor Laws, is peculiarly evident in the character of the labourers who have migrated into Lancashire, when contrasted with the population, long-trained to industry by the manufactures of this county. Truly, the improvidence and infrugality of the

the manufacturing population is only too remarkable, but they have acquired habits of independence and self-reliance, which stand in the most striking contrast with that tendency to depend for support at every moment on some extraneous aid, which long custom has made part of the character of those examples of the southern population that I have seen in Lancashire. The energies of the older people, whom I have seen, appear to be impaired; the internal force which ought to be summoned to meet misfortune is exhausted; they are, compared with the population of Lancashire, a more obtuse, an enervated and less intelligent race.

Care requisite in regard to the character of parties selected for migration.

46. The transmission of families of an inferior moral character is exceedingly to be deprecated, and might, in the early stage of the migration which is now proceeding, occasion serious impediments. The best families which I have seen are those settled at Mellor, in Derbyshire. They are most fortunately placed in a beautiful country district, in excellent cottages, under a benevolent and enlightened master. As they have less of the character of the southern pauper than any other of the immigrants whom I have seen, so they are the most delighted with the change in their condition. They appear to rejoice with the greatest sincerity at being emancipated from a state of idleness, dependence and starvation, and placed where they can earn a comparative abundance by their own exertions. Some, doubtless, will be sent from the south, to whom the labour of this district will be an insupportable burden, because their energies and their morals have alike been exhausted by a long course of cunning and servile dependence; and my observation leads me to expect that the contentment of the various families of immigrants in their new position in the manufacturing districts, will be a good test of their moral state before their removal. The migration ought to be offered as a boon to the population of the south, and the offer should be made only to those who have deserved to be extricated from the manifold miseries of their present situation, by the exhibition of superior moral qualities, and by proofs of superior energy. The migration of such families to this district will be not less a relief to the overburthened parishes of the south, than it will prove a positive and substantial benefit to the population and trade of this district.

Migration to be offered only as a boon to the best families.

Description of labour in demand.

47. Widows with large families of children, or handicraftsmen, such as shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, &c. &c., with large families, will be the most successful immigrants. Adult men could not acquire the requisite skill for the superior processes of the factories, and if employed in the mills at all, would not rise beyond the blowing-room, or, at farthest, the card-room, which are the inferior and worst paid occupations of adult labour in the trade*. Women might find employ in the mills, but it is on all accounts desirable that the mother of the family should rather be advised to remain at home and provide domestic comforts for the rest. At present the demand for labourers for erecting mills, cottages, &c., making embankments, digging foundations, diverting watercourses, and improving roads, is very considerable; but it is not desirable to encourage a large supply of adult labour, as the existing demand for it depends upon circumstances which cannot be expected to continue long to the same extent as at present. Handicraftsmen, mechanics and widows, all with large families, will be much wanted. Even independently of the demand for labour, arising out of the increase of manufacturing establishments throughout the county, the operation of those clauses of the Factory Act, which gradually practically raise the age of admission into the mills to 13, have rendered the supply of childrens' labour scarce, and the operative population would consider the introduction of a supply of this species of labour *ab extra* a positive advantage, as many of the processes of manufacture cannot be advantageously conducted without it. The operations of some of the adult workmen are liable to be interrupted by the want of children, and the families sent from the south, which have brought a great number of children with them, have been alike welcomed by the capitalist and by his workmen. These families universally speak with gratitude of the paternal kindness of their masters, and of the good will and friendly assistance of their fellow-labourers, and doubtless the more gentle manners of the southern population have contributed in no small degree to win for them friends among both classes of society.

* *i.e.* factories.

Children's labour in demand from the operation of the Factory Act.

Demand for adult labour of men from the south will not be very great.

Superior value of childrens' labour.

48. Even when the establishments now preparing come into operation, the demand for adult labour from the south will not be very greatly increased, because a great part of that which will be required may be supplied from the Lancashire district; and in some processes the demand will be superseded by the introduction of the self-acting mule. Independently of the absolute demand for childrens' labour, they will always be preferred by masters, because their habits not being yet formed by other labour, differing in character from factory occupation, there are no bad habits to correct; they are, moreover, more docile, and learn with greater ease; their limbs are not stiffened with age and labour, nor their hands so hardened by agricultural occupation that they have lost that delicate sensibility and manual tact necessary to skill in the various processes of the cotton manufacture. In all these respects, and in others, the English adult labourer would be prefered to the Irish, but the child would also be exceedingly more valuable to the manufacturer than the man.

Occupations in which adult men may find employment.

49. The fathers of families may procure employment as handicraftsmen and labourers for some time to come, and if they could amass a little money, might open shops for the supply of the new labouring population.

Self-acting mule: A cause of the non-increase of the demand for adult labour.

50. The self-acting mule, which dispenses with the labour of spinners, will be chiefly, if not altogether, supplied to the new mills now in course of erection.

51. Its great price will prevent its being generally introduced so as to displace machinery now in action. Though, therefore, each mule creates a spinner, the demand for spinner's labour will not be less than it is at present; but this is a reason why the demand for adult labour in the mills will not remarkably increase.

Comparative facilities for bringing up a family afforded labourer in cotton district.

52. The facilities which a labouring man has for rearing a family in the Lancashire cotton district, as compared with the southern agricultural counties, may be better understood by an inspection of the following table:—

Name of the Father or Mother, or of the Immigrant, if single.	Previous Occupation.	Place whence they Migrated.	Condition:—Widow, Widower, Orphan, Foundling, Bastard, Deserted, Child, or Wife.	Place where Settled.	Name of present Employers.	Number of Family.	Age of Father.	Age of Mother.	Age of Immigrant.	Weekly Earnings from Wages or Parish Allowance, or both, before their Immigration.								Present Weekly Earnings of the Family.									Weekly Earnings, Second Year.	Weekly Earnings of Third Year.	Future Prospects.
										Father.	Mother.	First Child.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	TOTAL.	Father.	Mother.	First Child.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	TOTAL.			
										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jesse Neal -	paper-mill -	Bledlow, Bucks -	desert[d]	- - Turton, near Bolton.	- - H. & E. Ashworth.	1	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 6	7 6	9 –	41 in third year.
Thomas Neal -	in workhouse	ditto - -	desert[d]	ditto - -	ditto - -	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 6	–	8 –	
live together	labourer -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9	35	–	–	9 –	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	12 –	12 –	–	3 –	2 6	2 –	–	–	–	19 6	21 –	24 –	
																										31 6			
Joseph Shepherd -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	- - Egerton, near Bolton.	ditto - -	9	50	–	–	7 –	–	2 –	–	2 –	2 6	– 9	16 3	12 –	–	9 –	6 6	5 –	4 6	2 6	2 –	41 6	46 –	53 –	–
Joseph Stevens -	parish -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	9	40	–	–	7 –	–	2 6	2 –	–	–	–	11 6	12 –	–	7 6	3 6	3 –	2 6	–	–	28 6	–	33 –	–
James Fryer -	labourer -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10	36	–	–	8 –	–	2/6		1 –	2 6	–	14 –	13 6	–	5 –	4 –	2 6	2 –	–	–	27 –	30 –	34 6	–
George Grimsall -	none - -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 –	–	8 6	–
James Arnott -	- - -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 –	6 9	7 9	–
Samuel Blick -	labourer -	- - Prince's Risborough, Bucks.	- -	Stayley Bridge -	- - Harrison & Brothers.	10	41	–	–	8 –	2 –	2 6	–	2 –	–	–	14 6	12 –	–	11 –	8 –	3 –	–	2 –	–	36 –	–	–	–
William Bayley -	parish -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	10	43	–	–	5 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	3 –	16 –	12 –	–	–	7 –	7 –	7 –	5 –	4 6	42 6	–	–	–
Mary Mines -	washerwoman	ditto - -	widow	ditto - -	ditto - -	5	–	52	–	–	2 4	1 6	1 6	2 6	2 –	–	9 10	–	3	8 –	8 –	5 –	3 –	–	–	27 –	–	–	–
James Blick -	parish -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3	24	–	–	5 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 6	12 –	–	–	–	–	–	lodgers,	–	12 –	–	–	–
John Hickman -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	- - Bayley & Brothers.	7	42	–	–	8 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 –	14 –	–	3 6	3 6	–	–	4 6	–	25 6	–	–	–
William Wootton	labourer -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7	44	–	–	6 –	–	2 6	-10	–	–	–	9 4	14 –	–	7 –	6 6	2 4	–	–	–	29 10	–	–	–
Ditto - -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3	24	–	–	5 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 –	6 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 3	–	–	–
George Stephens -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	8	40	–	–	7 –	–	1 –	2 –	– 6	–	–	10 6	14 7	–	6 –	3 6	3 –	–	–	–	27 5	–	–	–
Joseph Rance -	parish -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6	34	–	–	6 –	1 –	–	–	1 6	–	–	8 6	14 –	–	2 –	2 –	3 6	–	–	–	21 6	–	–	–
John Dean - -	labourer -	ditto - -	orphan	ditto - -	ditto - -	1	18	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 –	–	–	–
William Hives -	workhouse -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 –	–	–	–
Philip Peddor -	labourer -	Cranfield, Beds. -	- -	- - Mellor, Derbyshire.	Mr. Clayton -	8	43	–	–	7 –	1 –	1 6	2 6	2 6	-10	–	15 4	12 –	5 –	1 –	5 –	4 6	2 6	–	–	30 –	–	–	–
Thomas Clarke -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	7	39	–	–	7 –	1 –	–	1 –	–	–	–	9 –	12 –	–	4 6	3 –	–	–	–	–	19 6	–	–	–
William Rogers -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	3	37	–	–	5 –	–	– 4	1 –	–	–	–	6 4	12 –	–	4 6	3 –	–	–	–	–	19 6	–	–	–
Thomas Wright -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	6	32	–	–	7 –	1 –	1 6	–	–	–	–	9 6	12 –	–	4 6	4 6	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–
William Smith -	parish -	- - Prince's Risborough, Bucks.	- -	Heywood - -	Cleggs & Hall -	6	53	52	–	5 –	1 –	–	–	–	–	–	6 –	14 –	–	3 –	3 –	3 –	12 –	–	–	35 –	42 6	45 6	–
William Clarke -	ditto -	ditto - -	- -	ditto - -	ditto - -	12	45	46	–	8 –	–	1 6	rent, 3 –	2 6	– 6	–	15 6	10 –	–	4 –	4 –	6 –	3 –	3 –	–	30 –	42 –	53 –	63 –
																£. 9. 16. 1.								£. 28. 2. 6.				

601

Comparative summary of rate of earnings.

54. From the inspection of this table it will be seen that I examined 19 families,* comprising 144 individuals, who migrated into Lancashire, and that their total weekly earnings combined with their parish allowance in the south, did not amount to more than one-third of the aggregate weekly earnings of the same families in Lancashire. If to this substantial benefit be added that they have universally better cottages, cheaper fuel and clothing, and kind masters, some idea of the benefit they have derived from the change may be attained.

Necessity of migration.

55. Necessity must drive some of the southern population from their present homes; a certain proportion of them are demoralized by the operation of the Poor Law, and have no ties to break, and no sympathies to which violence will be offered, by proposing to them migration. Some natural yearnings for country and kindred will, with others, have to be overcome, and a dread of an untried change to a new and monotonous occupation must be extinguished. But it is certainly grateful to a benevolent mind to have (with whatever partial mingling of ills) to offer so great a boon as thrice the amount of the present earnings and parish allowance of the southern labour; independent industry for pauperism; abundance for starvation; a home of comfort for a hovel of wretchedness.

Comparative condition in south and north.

Account of each immigrant's present and former situation.

56. That this is not an exaggerated picture will appear from a particular account of each individual's present and former situation.

TURTON, near Bolton, (Lancashire), 12 miles from Manchester.

1st case.

57. George Allen, aged 35, from Bledlow, Buckinghamshire; migrated with his wife, seven children and two orphans. Had formerly been employed as farmer's labourer at Bledlow; recently was on the parish, which paid his wages for farm labour. He thus earned 7*s.* per

Previous earnings.

week, and gained something more by gathering dung from the roads, with a donkey and cart, in which occupation, and in collecting faggots for fuel, he was assisted by his son. He might thus earn 2*s.* per week.

His second son, aged 12, was employed as a chimney sweeper. His daughter, Sarah, aged 11, could sometimes earn 1*s.* 6*d.* per week at the lace pillow, and the two orphans (Neals) had resided in the workhouse. Recently Jesse Neal had procured occupation in a paper-mill, and earned 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. The earnings and allowance to his own family (omitting the orphans) did not exceed 12*s.* or 13*s.* per week.

Rent and state of cottage in Bedfordshire.

He paid 1*s.* per week for a ruinous cottage, into which the rain poured through the thatch. It was a low dark hut, and had mud floors, until he himself recently laid down brick.

Period of migration.

Came hither in April.

Present earnings of family.

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
He now earns		12	–	a week as farmer's labourer; wife takes care of house.						
William, Æt.	13	3	–	in factory	3	6	second year	4	6	third year.
Sarah	12	2	6	ditto	3	–	ditto	4	–	ditto.
Eli	11	2	–	ditto	2	6	ditto	3	6	ditto.
He likewise receives the wages of the two orphans who are under his charge, viz.:										
Jesse Neal	16	6	6	ditto	7	–	ditto	9	–	ditto.
Thomas	14	5	6	ditto	6	6	ditto	8	–	ditto.
Aggregate earnings		31	6							
In the second year will be		35	–							
And in the third		41	–							

Present rent and state of cottage.

He pays 3*s.* per week for rent, and has an excellent cottage containing three rooms. His clothes when he arrived were very ragged; he is now decently dressed. His master advanced him money to buy furniture. He is very well satisfied with his change, and having had as much food as he could eat, says he feels "four times as strong as when he came."

2d case.

58. Jesse Neal, aged 16, the orphan brought by Allen from Bledlow (Bucks). His mother destroyed herself on account of ill usage by his father. Five children were left when his father absconded. The eldest, John, is a carpenter at Wickham. Mary is in service in London, as also William. Jesse and Thomas were left at Bledlow.

Previous condition.

Thomas, aged 14, was in the workhouse at Bledlow, and Jesse had been there until very recently, when he was employed in a paper-mill, and earned 10*s.* per month. His occupa-

Present earnings;

tion was cutting rags. Jesse now earns 6*s.* 6*d.* per week. He likes his work better than his former employment; the rooms of the mill are loftier and lighter than those of the paper-mill, as well as cleaner.

and condition.

He lives with Allen, who is very kind to him. Has very good Sunday clothes, and a decent dress for the week. Came here in tatters.

The whole family say they are very kindly treated by the work people and their employers.

59. At

* I had not time to examine the families at Quarry-bank, but Mr. Greg's statement of their earnings will be found towards the close of this Report.

EGERTON, near Bolton (Lancashire), 13 miles from Manchester. Messrs. H. & E. Ashworth.

Families:

59. Joseph Shepherd, aged 50; from Bledlow (Bucks). Wife dead, 12 months ago; family of eight children; has been 13 weeks here. Earned 7*s.* per week at Bledlow, as a farmer's labourer, or received this sum from the parish, in which latter case he worked upon the roads. 3d case. Previous earnings.

Joseph, aged 19, was employed by a farmer at 4*s.* per week, and when not thus employed received 2*s.* 6*d.* per week from the parish.

James, aged 18, lived with a farmer, and received board and lodging and 2*l.* a year for his work. None of his earnings assisted the family.

Thomas, aged 16, had 3*s.* per week in harvest, and at other times was at home with his father, and earned 1*s.* 6*d.*

George, aged 15, worked in a paper-mill, and earned 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Eliza, aged 11, earned at the lace-pillow at school from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per week.

None of the other children earned anything. The wages of the family, taking everything into consideration, did not, when they were in employ, exceed 16*s.* 3*d.*, but Shepherd thinks the average was much lower; he says about 12*s.* per week.

Paid 1*s.* per week for a thatched cottage with a garden. He was greatly favoured by his landlord in having this cottage at so low a rent. He was able to afford but little for clothing, and when he came here the family were in tatters. He was glad to conceal his nakedness beneath the smock-frock. Previous rent.

The family now earn 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per week (their wages having recently been raised by Messrs. Ashworth for good conduct and skill). Present earnings;

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
The father earns, as labourer -	12	–	-	12	–	second year -	12	–	third year.
Joseph, in factory - -	9	–	-	12	–	ditto -	15	–	ditto.
James ditto - -	6	6	-	7	6	ditto -	8	6	ditto.
Thomas ditto - -	5	–	-	6	–	ditto -	7	–	ditto.
George ditto - -	4	6	-	5	6	ditto -	6	6	ditto.
Eliza ditto - -	2	6	-	3	–	ditto -	4	–	ditto.
Eden ditto - -	2	–	-	2	6	ditto -	3	–	ditto.

The children, when he was in Bucks, were scattered about in the farm-houses; they are now gathered under his own roof; he has bought good clothes for them and for himself; has an excellent cottage, for which he pays 2*s.* per week; has been exceedingly well treated by his employers and by the workmen. and condition.

Messrs. Ashworth have already raised the earnings of this family 6*s.* beyond the contract made with them, because they have proved so docile and skilful. It is probable they will earn 10*s.* beyond the contract in the second year, or 46*s.*, and 53*s.* in the third. Wages raised for skill and docility.

Joseph Stevens, aged 40, from Bledlow; migrated with wife and eight children. Was employed by the parish, and chiefly as an overlooker of stone-breakers; he had 7*s.* per week; had been on the parish two months, previously to which he had baked bread, and hawked it about, by which he could earn about 10*s.* per week. His son William, aged 18, had 2*s.* 6*d.* per week from the parish; and John, aged 14, 2*s.* ditto. None of the rest earned anything. 4th case. Former condition.

His eldest son, James, was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and lived with his master. The total earnings of the family, with the parish allowance, did not exceed 11*s.* 6*d.*, and when he was at work, 14*s.* 6*d.*

Joseph, the father, now receives 12*s.* as labourer; his wages having been increased, on account of his good conduct. Present earnings.

	s.	*d.*	
William, aged 18, earns	7	6	in factory.
John - 14 -	3	6	ditto.
Eden - 13 -	3	–	ditto.
Elizabeth 11 -	2	6	ditto.

The family now receive 3*s.* 6*d.* per week more than their contract; and their present wages, 28*s.* 6*d.*, will be raised to 33*s.* by the contract, in the third year; but Mr. Ashworth thinks, that by their good conduct and skill they will deserve the full wages of factory hands before the expiration of that period; in which case, the earnings of those now employed would be 40*s.* per week, and the oldest of the three other children will, in four years, be old enough to work and increase the earnings of the family; the next will succeed to employment in six years, and the youngest in ten.

His rent at Bledlow was 1*s.* per week, and he now pays 2*s.* per week for a very good cottage. They have as much food as they can eat; firing is cheap; and he has improved in strength since he came hither; he would not go back to Bledlow if all his expenses were paid, and money given to induce him to do so, because he finds this county so much better for his children; the workmen and his masters have been very kind to him. Previous rent and present.

61. James Fryer, aged 36, from Bledlow; migrated with his wife and seven children. Earned 8*s.* per week at Bledlow as farmer's labourer. 5th case. Previous earnings.

Report from Dr. *Kay*.

Sarah, aged 14, Eliza, - 11, and Mary, 10, } went to school, and earned 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, at the lace pillow.

James, - 12, could occasionally get 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, and now and then had a 6 *d.* loaf from the parish, but generally could earn little or nothing.

	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Father now earns, per week, as labourer - - -	12	–	12	6	second year	14	– third year.
Sarah, aged 14, factory -	5	–	6	–	ditto -	7	– ditto.
James - 12, ditto -	4	–	5	–	ditto -	6	6 ditto.
Eliza - 11, ditto -	2	6	3	–	ditto -	4	– ditto.
Mary - 10, ditto -	2	–	2	6	ditto -	3	– ditto.
	27	–	30	–		34	6

Previous rent. Paid at Bledlow 4 *l.* 4 *s.* a year, or nearly 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per week, and he now pays 3 *s.* per week. He thinks flour is not quite as cheap here as in Bledlow, but beef and mutton are cheaper, as well as firing. Was in very ragged trim, but has bought good clothes; hopes soon to furnish his own house well, but has been here only 13 weeks.

Present condition. Has a potatoe ground, and will be able to earn 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week more for his family by working in the evenings by-and-bye.

Schools. The children of these parishes go to school on Sunday, and on two evenings in the week. They say the country is a little strange to them, but are thoroughly satisfied with their change, and would not return.

Condition of two lads who migrated. Besides these three families, two lads are employed in the mill at Egerton. One, George Grimsall, aged 18, now earns 7 *s.* per week, and will have 8 *s.* in his third year; and James Arnott, aged 15, now earns 6 *s.*; in the second year will earn 6 *s.* 9 *d.*; and in the third, 7 *s.* 9 *d.*

Immigrant girls returned home. 62. Some idle girls, of dissolute character, who migrated to these establishments from the south, fancying they should immediately on their arrival find subsistence without labour, were speedily disgusted with the continuous and unvaried routine of the mill-work, and after they had been a very short time, discovering that the day could not be spent in gossiping from door to door, and that the workmen of the district did not at once prefer them to their own "Lancashire witches," those idle girls very soon left their employment and returned home.

Immigration more advantageous to families than single individuals. Single immigrants will generally feel less satisfied with their change than large families, who when they are once settled, constitute a home even in a strange land. Even single adults must be oppressed with a sense of loneliness and desertion for a certain period in a strange country, and the happiness of the immigrants will in every case be more certain if they come with their families or with friends, with whom on their arrival they can reside.

64. One or two single men who came to Lancashire, have, for this reason, returned, but I have not heard that one family has.

W. Harrison & Brothers, Stayley Bridge; small town, seven miles from Manchester.

Families:

6th case. 65. Samuel Blick, aged 39, migrated with his wife, aged 41, and eight children, from Prince's Risborough, Bucks.

Previous earnings. Earned, as farmer's labourer, 8 *s.* per week, but before he came, was on the parish, working upon the road at little wages; wife and two girls, 2 *s.* by lace pillow.

William, aged 19, had been two weeks out of work before they left, but previously had obtained 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, either by working or from the parish.

John, aged 15, was at service with a farmer, and received board and 2 *l.* a year, but none of his earnings assisted the family.

Henry, aged 13, was a ploughboy, and earned 2 *s.*

Sophy, aged 12, no work nor allowance.

Total earnings and allowance, 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

Previous rent. He paid 1 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly for a poor cottage, with a broken brick floor. There were three rooms, and other conveniences.

Present earnings.

	s.
Father, labourer - - - - - - - -	12
Wife, housewife.	
William, labourer - - - - - - - -	11
John, foundry - - - - - - - - -	8
Henry, factory - - - - - - - -	3
Sophy, ill.	
Sally, aged 11, factory - - - - - -	2
Reuben, aged 9, Mary, aged 7, Alfred, aged 4 } not employed.	
Total - - -	36 *s.* per week.

He

He has a good cottage, containing four rooms, with oven, grate, slopstones and boiler, &c. for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week. Present rent.

He would not go back if his expenses were paid. Has more and better food, a better house, a kinder master, and is well treated by the workmen. Satisfaction.

66. William Bayley, aged 43; migrated with wife and eight children from Prince's Risborough. 7th case.

				Previous earnings.
		s.	*d.*	
Was on the roads, and received		5	6	from the parish.
His wife was ill, and received		1	6	from parish.
Betsy, aged 25, earned		1	6	at the lace pillow.
Sarah - 24	ditto	1	6	ditto.
Kitty - 20	ditto	1	6	ditto.
Ann - 19	ditto	1	6	ditto.
Thomas - 14	ploughboy	3	–	
James - 13	no work nor allowance.			
John - 10	ditto.			
Sophy - 4	ditto.			
	Total earnings and allowance	16		*s.* per week.

Paid 1 *s.* per week for a wretched cottage, having one room above stairs and one below, built of wood and brick, with a roof through which the rain entered. Could get little firing, and that was very dear. Had only two beds, and four of the family slept on straw. Were miserably cold in winter. The floor of the cottage was bricked, but was much broken. Previous rent. State of cottage.

			Present earnings.
	s.	*d.*	
He now earns as labourer	12	–	per week; his wife keeps house.
Betsy assists her because his wife is ill.			
Sarah earns in factory	7	–	
Kitty - ditto	7	–	
Ann - ditto	7	–	
Thomas - ditto	5	–	
James - ditto	4	6	
The total earnings of the family amount to	42	–	per week.

He now pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week for a good cottage, containing four rooms, a coal-house, and provided with an oven, boiler, slopstones, &c.; his children have better clothes; were half starved; have as much food as they can eat. The workpeople are civil, and his employers kind. Present rent.

Has written to his relations to induce them to migrate, and would be glad if his neighbours could better their condition as he has done. Written to his friends.

67. Mary Mines, aged 52, widow; migrated with four of her children, her son-in-law, his wife, and their two children, from Prince's Risborough. 8th case.

Lost her husband 10 years ago; two of her children were married and did not live with her; four lived at home.

				Previous earnings.
		s.	*d.*	
Widow, three days washing in a fortnight		1	6	
received from parish		–	10	
Joseph - aged 20	jobbing	1	6	
David - - - - 18	ditto	1	6	
Benjamin - - 16	parish work, on roads	2	6	
Edward - - - 14	breaking stones for parish	2	–	
	Total earnings and allowance	9	10	

Paid 1 *s.* for her cottage, which contained three rooms, all on the ground; two of these rooms were built of wood. Fuel was very dear. Previous rent.

					Present earnings.
	£.	*s.*	*d.*		
Widow, washing	–	3	–		
Joseph - factory	–	8	–		
David - ditto	–	8	–		
Benjamin - ditto	–	5	–		
Edward - ditto	–	3	–		
From son-in-law	–	1	–	for lodging.	
Total	£. 1	8	–		

Pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week for a good cottage, with four rooms, and every convenience. Her son-in-law and his family live with her. Would not go back to Bucks if offered 10 *l.* Had not food to eat there, but has as much as she wishes here. Present rent. Condition and feelings.

68. Son-in-law of Mary Mines, James Blick, aged 24; migrated with his wife and two children, from Prince's Risborough. 9th case.

Previous earnings. Was on the road, working for the parish, and earned 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

Rent. Paid 1 *s.* for a similar cottage to that of his mother-in-law.

Present earnings. Now earns 12 *s.* as labourer. His wife is not well, and the children are not old enough to earn anything.

Feelings. Is quite satisfied.

Have written to friends. Mary Mines has written to a daughter-in-law to encourage her to come hither, and Blick has also written to several of his friends and relations, and earnestly entreated that they might be received into work if they came.

STAYLEY BRIDGE. Messrs. William Bayley & Brothers.

10th case. 69. James Hickman, aged 32; migrated with his wife and five children from Prince's Risborough.

Former condition and earnings. He was a hawker, and earned 8 *s.* per week. His wife had no employment. James, aged 12; Richard, aged 11; Suzy, aged 9; Thomas, aged 5; and George, aged 2, earned nothing.

Former rent. He paid 1 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly for the rent of a cottage, containing three rooms, and much inferior to the cottage he now lives in.

Present condition and earnings. He is now employed as a labourer, and earns 14 *s.* His wife keeps house at home. James earns in the factory, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; and Richard also, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, though their contract with Mr. Bayley was for 3 *s.* per week.

Has lodgers. Has three lodgers in his house, and receives 4 *s.* 6 *d.* towards his rent from them.

Present rent. He pays 3 *s.* 1 *d.* weekly rent. Fuel is much cheaper here than in Buckinghamshire. He obtains better food, and more of it. Has written to advise a sister, who has a large family, to come; and he would recommend all labourers, with large families, to leave Buckinghamshire and come hither. The workpeople here behave very well to him; and his employers advanced money on his arrival to enable him to buy furniture, and have also advanced the wages of his two children. He would have come hither sooner had he known how much better this country was for a labouring man than Buckinghamshire.

11th case. 70. William Wootton, aged 44; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife and
Number of family. five children, but he has eight children living; two of his children he left in Bucks, but he has written for them, and they are coming hither, and the other child is in London.

Previous earnings. He was employed in Buckinghamshire as a farmer's labourer, and earned 6 *s.* per week. His wife earned nothing.

John, aged 15, was on the parish roads, and earned 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

Sarah, aged 13, was employed in lace-making, and earned 10 *d.* per week.

Ann, aged 4, was too young to work.

These were all the children who lived with him in Bucks. Another girl (Betsy, aged 15) was at service, but brought no wages to the family, and she is now here.

William, aged 24, was married, and lived separately from the family, in Bucks.

Present earnings.

	£.	s.	d.	
William Wootton now earns as a labourer - - -	–	14	–	per week.
Betsy earns in the factory - - - - - - -	–	7	–	ditto.
John - - ditto - - - - - - - -	–	6	6	ditto.
Sarah - - ditto - - - - - - - -	–	2	4	ditto.
Total weekly earnings - - -	£. 1	9	10	

Previous rent. He had no rent to pay in Bucks, because he lived in a parish cottage, which stood upon
State of former cottage. "the waste," but which "was not fit for a hog to live in." The windows of this hovel were all broken out, and the thatch let in rain. It had a fire-place and oven, but no other convenience. Had two beds only for his family.

Present rent. He now pays 3 *s.* a week for a comfortable cottage. His son, with his son's wife and
Price of fuel, food. child now lodge with him, and pay him 3 *s.* per week towards the rent, for house-room and nursing the child. He considers himself, therefore, rent-free. Fuel is cheaper here; food is about the same price as in Bucks.

Present state of cottage. His cottage is a very good one, containing four rooms and excellent conveniences. He speaks of it with marked satisfaction.

On his arrival, his master advanced money to him, to enable him to buy furniture. The work-people are very neighbourly, and his employers kind.

Marked satisfaction with his present situation. When the examination of this man was closed, and he was told he might retire, he turned round in the act of doing so, and said, "I tell you what, sir, I would not wish to break the laws of the country do you see, but I would rather be transported to Van Diemen's Land, than go back to that there bungling parish of mine."

He has written to his wife's brother, to tell him how "well he is off," and he expects his two other sons next Tuesday.

12th case. 71. William Wootton, aged 24; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife and one child.

He

He had been a farmer's labourer in Buckinghamshire, and had earned 5*s.* or 6*s.* a week there. His wife earned nothing, and their child was only 10 months old. Previous earnings.

He now earns as a labourer 14*s.* per week, and his wife obtains 6*s.* 3*d.* per week by factory occupation. Total 20*s.* 3*d.* per week. He pays his father 3*s.* for the nursing of his child and for rent. With the rest of his earnings he can obtain plenty of food; and he has been well treated by the work-people and by his masters, and is very glad indeed that he came hither. Present earnings. Present rent.

72. George Stephens, aged 40; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife and six children. He left a daughter in service in Buckinghamshire. The previous weekly earnings of his family were 13th case. Former condition and earnings.

	s.	d.
George Stephens, the father, as farmer's labourer	7	–
His wife	nothing	
Rebecca, aged 15, at the lace-pillow	1	–
William — 14, at farmer's work	2	–
Jemima — 13, at the lace-pillow	–	6
Thomas — 10	earned nothing	
George — 6	ditto	

Previous earnings.

The family now earn every week:

	£.	s.	d.
George, the father, as labourer	–	14	7
William, in the factory	–	6	–
Jemima, ditto	–	3	6
Rebecca, ditto	–	3	–
Total	£.1	7	1

Present earnings.

Though he laboured for a farmer at Prince's Risborough, he and his family lived in the parish workhouse. He now pays 3*s.* 1*d.* weekly rent for a good cottage. Was living in workhouse.

73. Joseph Rance, aged 34; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife and four children. 14th case.

The weekly earnings of his family in Bucks were,

	s.	d.
Joseph, the father, by working on the roads for the parish, earned	6	–
His wife, at lace-making	1	–
William, aged 11	had no work	
James — 9	ditto	
Emma — 13, lace-making	1	6
Thomas — 2	nothing	
Total	8	6

Previous earnings.

The present weekly earnings of this family are

	s.	d.
Joseph, father, as labourer	14	–
William, in the factory	2	–
James — ditto	2	–
Emma — ditto	3	6

Present earnings.

He paid 3*l.* 3*s.* annual rent in Bucks; and now pays 3*s.* 1*d.* per week. He has a very good cottage, which he describes to be similar to those of the other immigrants. Previous and present rent.

74. John Dean, aged 18; migrated from Prince's Risborough. 15th case.

He is an orphan. He earned 7*s.* per week as a bricklayer's labourer, in Buckinghamshire, whereas he now earns 12*s.* per week. He paid 1*s.* per week for lodging in Bucks; he now pays 1*s.* 6*d.* Former and present condition.

William Hives, aged 17; migrated from Prince's Risborough. 16th case.

His father is dead. His mother is still in the workhouse at Prince's Risborough, and he was himself in the workhouse. He now earns 12*s.* per week as a labourer. Former and present condition.

75. James Curtis, aged 29; migrated from Prince's Risborough. 17th case.

Having heard of the good fortune of his neighbours, he came hither to seek employment, and earns 14*s.* per week as a labourer. He had formerly been a gentleman's servant, but had recently lived with his father. His father and he "were very badly off." He hopes by good conduct to obtain the confidence of his employers, and thus obtain a place in some respectable family as house servant. Previous and present condition.

MELLOR, in Derbyshire. Mr. Clayton's mill. 18th case.

76. Mr. Clayton expressed great satisfaction with the docility and good conduct of his new work-people. He would not have one Irishman at Mellor on any account. His mill is in a secluded situation, and he has taken great care to select good hands. He thinks he could not keep Irish workmen in subordination, and considers them decidedly inferior workmen. Character of immigrants in Derbyshire.

Report from Dr. *Kay*.

His new hands from Bedfordshire are very gentle in their manners, and have acquired a knowledge of their employment with great rapidity. Mr. Clayton is quite satisfied with their whole demeanour.

Their situation. The mill is situated in a most romantic valley, and the cottages of the work-people are scattered over the neighbouring hills, in very healthy situations.

19th case. **77.** Philip Peddor, aged 39; migrated from Cranfield, near Bedford, with his wife and six children, five of whom are here.

Previous earnings. The family earned, respectively, in Bedfordshire, as follows:

	s.	*d.*	
Philip (the father) as farmer's labourer	7	–	per week.
His wife, in lace-making	1	–	ditto.
Mary, aged 19, ditto	1	6	ditto.
Sarah – 16, ditto	2	6	ditto.
Thomas – 14, as ploughboy	2	6	ditto.
Betsy – 9, in lace-making	–	10	ditto.
Philip – 4, nothing.			
Henry – 22, was married, and lived separately from the family.			

Previous rent. His rent in Bedfordshire was 3 *l.* a year. He had a large garden, also, for which he paid 8 *l.* annually, but he thinks he did not make money by it.

State of cottage in Bedfordshire. His cottage was ruinous; it was thatched, and had a rough broken brick floor. It contained four rooms, and was built on "the waste," with wood.

Fuel. Fuel was very scarce indeed in Bedfordshire, but is very plentiful and cheap here.

Present earnings.

	s.	*d.*	
He now earns, as a farmer's labourer	12	–	per week.
His wife is in the factory, and obtains	5	–	ditto.
Mary, aged 19, is deformed and feeble; she keeps the house clean, cooks the meals, and employs her leisure in picking cotton, by which she can now earn 1 *s.* per week, but when she has acquired more skill will be able to earn more.			
Sarah, aged 19, works in the factory, and earns	5	–	ditto.
Thomas, aged 14 – ditto – ditto	4	6	ditto.
Betsy, aged 9 – ditto – ditto	2	6	ditto.
Total earnings of family	30 *s.*		per week.

Present rent and state of cottage. He pays 1 *s.* 8 *d.* weekly rent for a large cottage, containing three lofty rooms, which are provided with every convenience he requires. Provisions are about the same price here as in Bedfordshire. Furniture is rather dearer; but clothes and fuel are much cheaper. He was nearly starved in Bedfordshire, but all the family have plenty to eat and drink here.

His marked satisfaction with his present condition. He says he would "rather cross the sea than go back into Bedfordshire." He feels much stronger himself, but does not see so much progress in the rest of the family. He has written to Cranfield to induce his friends to migrate, and expects that 12 of them will come over very soon. He told them, when he wrote, that, "if they would not come, they deserved to be starved in Bedfordshire." He says, he has heard that some very foolish reports have been spread in Bedfordshire concerning their condition here, but that the family was never so happy before.

20th case. **78.** Thomas Clarke, aged 39; migrated from Cranfield, Bedfordshire, with his wife, aged 39, and four children, leaving one son, aged 18, in Bedfordshire.

Family. The members of his family earned respectively, at Cranfield, as follows:

Previous earnings.

	s.	*d.*	
Thomas, the father, as farmer's labourer	7	–	per week.
His wife, at the lace-pillow	1	–	ditto.
Joseph, aged 18, did not live with his father.			
Thomas – 13, as ploughboy	1	–	ditto.
James – 9	earned nothing.		
Edward – 7	ditto.		
George – 4	ditto.		
Total	9	–	per week.

Previous rent. Present state of cottage. He paid 3 *l.* annual rent for a cottage much inferior to that for which he now pays 1 *s.* 7 *d.* a week. In this cottage he has four rooms, and excellent conveniences of every kind. He expects to be made waggoner immediately, and earn 16 *s.* per week.

The present earnings of the family are, at this moment, however, as follows:

Present earnings.

	s.	*d.*	
Thomas (father), earns, as labourer	12	–	per week.
His wife keeps the house.			
Thomas works in the factory, and earns	4	6	ditto.
James – ditto – ditto	3	–	ditto.

He

He was starving in Bedfordshire on 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per week; he has now 19 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly, and finds fuel much cheaper here, whilst there is no material difference in the price of food. He has found the work-people very civil, and his employers exceedingly kind.

The earnings of his family will soon amount to 23 *s.* 6 *d.* per week. His improved diet has increased his strength; he hopes he shall be able to do his master's service greater justice than he could at first. He would strongly advise his friends to remove into Lancashire, and has sent to many of them messages to this effect. He intends to take his son from the service of a clergyman in B——, and have him brought hither.

Prospects.

His satisfaction with his present condition.

79. William Rogers, aged 37; migrated from Cranfield, Bedfordshire, with his wife, aged 24, and two children.

21st case.

He earned in Bedfordshire 5 *s.* per week, as a farmer's labourer; and his son John, aged 12 (by a first wife), earned 1 *s.* per week; Mary, aged 11, could get about 4 *d.* a week at the lace-pillow.

Previous earnings.

He paid 1 *s.* per week for a pretty good cottage.

Previous rent.

The family now earn as follows:

	s.	*d.*	
William (father), as a farmer's labourer - - - -	12	–	per week.
John, at the factory - - - - - - - -	4	6	ditto.
Mary - ditto - - - - - - - -	3	–	ditto.

His wife is ill, and keeps the house.

He pays 1 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly rent for a comfortable cottage.

Present earnings and rent.

He says, "The parish officers gave me 50 *s.* to pay for new furniture when I came here, but if they would take me back free of expense, and give me 50 sovereigns when I got into Bedfordshire, I would not go; for I was starving, and I have now plenty of food and a good master to work for."

Marked satisfaction with his change.

He has written to his friends to induce them to come, and hopes that some of his near relatives will. Mr. Clayton gave all the families a load of coals each on their arrival, and charged them nothing at all for the first nine days' rent. He also offered to lend them money to enable them to buy furniture.

Has written to his friends.

80. Thomas Wright, aged 32; migrated from Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, with his wife and four children.

22d case.

	s.	*d.*	
He was a farmer's labourer, and earned - - - -	7	–	per week.
His wife obtained by working at the lace-pillow - -	1	–	ditto.
James, aged 13, was a ploughboy, and earned - -	1	6	ditto.
Jowel - - - 12 - - - - - - - -	had no work.		
Jane - - - - 7 - - - - - - - -	earned nothing.		

Jezebel was only six months old.

Former condition and earnings.

Total earnings - - -	9	6	weekly.

He paid 2 *l.* 5 *s.* annual rent for a very miserable cottage. "His present cottage is a gentleman's house to that." Fuel was very dear there, but is cheap here.

Former rent.

The family now earn as follows:

	s.	*d.*	
Thomas (father), as labourer - - - - -	12	–	per week.
His wife keeps house for the rest.			
James is in the factory, and earns - - - -	4	6	ditto.
Jowell - - ditto - ditto - - - - -	4	6	ditto.
Total - - -	£. 1	1	– weekly.

Present earnings.

He pays 1 *s.* 7 *d.* weekly rent for a very good cottage, containing four large and lofty rooms, and furnished with an oven, with slopstones, and with other desirable cottage conveniences. If the parish officers came to offer him 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* or 40 *l.* he would not go back. He "remembers the fear of starving too well for that. That is," he adds, "a country in what I call a starvation state; but we have plenty here, and the master behaves like a gentleman to us."

Present rent.

His content.

Heywood, small town eight miles from Manchester. Messrs. Cleggs & Halls' mill.

81. Two families migrated hither eight months ago.

23d case.

William Smith, aged 53; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife, two of his own children, and two children belonging to a neighbour, one of which has lost its mother, the other its father. These children were sent with him by the parish.

Family.

He had been working in Berkshire at paper-making, but had lost his place two or three months before he left Prince's Risborough, and had been working on the roads for the parish, for some time before he came away, at 10 *d.* a day. His wife earned at the lace-pillow, 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* per week; Thomas, aged 14, earned nothing; Ann, aged 11, obtained at the lace-pillow, about 10 *d.* per week.

Former situation, and earnings.

Report from Dr. *Kay*.

The two neighbour's children:—Thomas Hardman, aged 15, earned nothing, but was at home with his father. John Bristol, had neither allowance nor earnings; lived with his mother.

Rent fuel and provisions.

He paid 1*s.* 9*d.* rent for a good slated cottage, containing four rooms. Fuel was dear. He finds little difference in the price of provisions. Bacon is, however, cheaper here.

Present earnings,

His family now earns as follows:

William, father, as labourer, 14*s.* per week, will get 15*s.*; his wife keeps the house.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
Thomas earns in factory	3	–	will earn	5	–	second year,	6	–	third year.
Ann - - - - ditto	3	–	ditto	4	–	ditto	5	–	ditto.
Thomas Hardman	3	–	ditto	4	6	ditto	5	6	ditto.

This young man pays his earnings to Smith, and is considered one of his family.

John Bristol earns, as a labourer, 12*s.* per week, and will soon get 14*s.* He may even earn 30*s.* per week at brick-making. He pays Smith 6*s.* a week for board, lodging and washing.

The earnings of Smith's family, therefore, are 23*s.*, and he receives 6*s.* from Bristol, making total earnings 29*s.* per week.

and rent.

He pays 2*s.* weekly rent. He has a better house than at Prince's Risborough. It contains four rooms, is well-built and comfortable, and is furnished with an oven and other conveniences. The work-people are civil; and his employers "behave better to him, than any people he had to do with in the south."

Would not go back.

He could not be tempted to go back "if his parish paid his expenses, and gave him 20*l.* or 30*l.* to boot."

Has a daughter married at Whiteleaf, to whom he has written, telling her "how well off he is."

24th case.

82. William Clarke, aged 45; migrated from Prince's Risborough with his wife and 10 children.

Former condition.

He worked on the roads for the parish, and was paid 8*s.* per week wages. The parish also paid the rent of his cottage. He had been five years on the parish. Had worked 17 years and 8 months in Oxfordshire, for Mr. David Hyatt, at paper-making, till his master failed. His wife earned nothing.

Philip, aged 20, his eldest son, suffered from bad sight and ill health, and did not work. He lived in the poor-house.

Elizabeth sometimes worked at lace-making, but was out of work when they left Bedfordshire.

	s.	*d.*	
Charles, aged 16, earned at farmer's work	3	–	per week.
Abraham - - 14 - - ditto	2	6	ditto.
Sally - - - - 12, at lace-making	–	6	ditto.

George - - - 10, earned nothing.
James - - - 8, ditto.
Ann - - - - 6, ditto.
Thomas - - 4, too young to work.
John - - - - 2, ditto.

The total earnings of the family were 14*s.* per week.

Former cottage.

He had his cottage free five weeks before he came away; before which time he paid 1*s.* 3*d.* per week for it. It contained two rooms only; the rain came in through the thatch. The floor was mud; the boards of the upper story very bad, and the cottage itself a wretched hovel, built on "the waste;" the windows broken; and in the winter it could not shelter him from the inclemency of the season. Fuel was dear. Coals were five miles distant from his hut, and his scanty fire consisted chiefly of sticks gathered in the woods, which were never lighted excepting to cook his meals.

Fuel.

Present earnings.

His present earning and those of family are as follows:

William (father) as labourer, 10*s.*; will get 12*s.* Wife keeps the house.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
Philip, in factory	4	–	will earn	8	–	second year;	15	–	third year;	25	–	afterwards.
Charles - - - -	4	–	ditto	8	–	ditto - -	8	–	ditto - -	15	–	afterwards; then 25*s.*
Elizabeth - - -	6	–	ditto	8	–	ditto - -	8	–	ditto.			
Abraham - - -	3	–	ditto	4	–	ditto - -	5	–	ditto.			
Sally - - - -	3	–	ditto	4	–	ditto - -	5	–	ditto.			

Total 30*s.* per week; and George will soon be able to work.

Present rent.

He pays 2*s.* 4*d.* weekly rent for a very good cottage, containing four rooms, and furnished with an oven, a boiler and other cottage conveniences. The work-people are very "neighbourly; he could not wish better treatment."

Kindness of employers.

His employers have behaved with very great kindness to him. They have advanced him money to enable him to buy furniture, and he is now very comfortable.

He has better food, and his strength has much improved since his arrival. Has not yet written to his friends at High Wycombe. He "has a good old father and mother there whom

whom he would like to assist if they were in this country, and by-and-bye he hopes to be able to send them something."

The children are all very happy, and like their place, and he is perfectly contented because they are so well off. The family could not be persuaded to return.

Contentment.

83. I was unable to visit Quarry-bank, near Winslow, in order to inspect the condition of the labourers' families who have settled there; but being acquainted with the Messrs. Gregs, I can confidently affirm, that the condition of the workmen committed to their care must be at least equal in every respect to that of those whom I have seen elsewhere.

Immigrants at Quarry Bank.

84. Mr. Greg was so polite as to furnish me with the following account of the earnings and condition of their families:

Mr. Greg's account of their earnings and condition.

"Quarry-bank, 20 July 1835.

"Feb. 3.—John Howlett's Agreement:

"24 *s.* per week for the first year; 27 *s.* per week for the second year.

				s.	*d.*		
"John Howlett, employed as foreman, aged	38	-		12	-	weekly wages.	
Mary Ann - factory - - -	16	-		4	6	ditto.	
Ann - - ditto - - - -	14	-		3	6	ditto.	
Celia - - ditto - - - -	12	-		2	6	ditto.	
Timothy - ditto - - - -	10	-		1	6	ditto.	
No younger children.				24	-		

"John Stevens' Agreement:

"26 *s.* per week for the first year; 29 *s.* per week for the second year.

			s.	*d.*		
"John Stevens, labourer, aged	38	-	12	-	wages per week.	
Elizabeth - factory -	18	-	6	-	ditto.	
Rebeckah - ditto -	14	-	3	6	ditto.	
James - - ditto -	12	-	3	-	ditto.	
Mary - - ditto -	10	-	1	6	ditto.	
Five younger children.			26	-		

"March 19.—Hannah Veasy's Agreement:

"20 *s.* per week for the first year; 23 *s.* per week for the second year.

			s.	*d.*		
"Hannah Veasy, widow.						
Samuel - factory, aged	18	-	7	-	wages per week.	
Fanny - ditto -	16	-	6	-	ditto.	
Henry - ditto -	14	-	3	6	ditto.	
Joseph - ditto -	12	-	2	1	ditto.	
Mary - ditto -	10	-	1	5	ditto.	
One boy eight years old.			20	-		

"Each of the above families occupies a house with two rooms up stairs, and two rooms on the ground floor, also a garden; rent 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. At Bledlow the men had 6*s.*, 7*s.*, and 8 *s.* per week as labourers, and during the hay season could earn 30 *s.* to 40 *s.* at mowing from home; average about 10 *s.* per week throughout the year.

"With regard to the earnings of the children, we understood from them, when they first came, that their work, as lace-makers, brought them 6*d.* to 1*s.* per week each. On questioning them the other day, they stated 4 *s.* per week each to be the amount they could earn by working eight hours per day.

"Of the 13 hands now working in the mill five are in the spinning-rooms, and the best can scarcely take care of one side. One is in the reeling-room, and if on piece-work, could earn 4*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d.*, when ordinary hands earn 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, and good hands 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10 *s.* One boy in the scutching-room is worth his wages; six are in the card rooms or carrying rovings."

85. The concluding remarks of Mr. Greg's statement, show the Commissioners that the new immigrants cannot for some time acquire the skill requisite to render their labour valuable to their masters, the system of engaging them by contract seems to be, therefore, that which may eventually prove most useful to both parties. By this means the immigrants will, on their arrival, receive greater wages than their deficiency in skill would warrant, if the agreement did not extend to a period when they might be expected to have acquired the requisite tact and address; and, on the other hand, they will, by contracts, be prevented from throwing themselves too suddenly into the midst of the masses of city population, where they would be subjected to many pernicious agencies, the influence of which they may escape in the country establishments. Nevertheless, it appears desirable that the fullest information should be afforded the immigrants concerning the wages which they may ultimately hope to obtain, and which are ordinarily earned by skilful workmen in the trade.

Terms of agreement.

86. For this purpose I subjoin a statement of the weekly rates of wages paid to the undermentioned descriptions of workmen in Manchester, in the year 1832, from an average founded on facts collected by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

Weekly rates of wages in Manchester in 1832.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Spinners, men	20	–	to	25	–
— women	10	–	to	15	–
Stretchers	25	–	to	26	–
Piecers (boys and girls)	4	7	to	7	–
Scavengers	1	6	to	2	8
In the Card-room:					
Men	14	6	to	17	–
Young women	9	–	to	9	6
Children	6	–	to	7	–
Throstle spinners	5	–	to	9	6
Reelers	7	–	to	9	–
Weavers by Power:					
Men	13	–	to	16	10
Women	8	–	to	12	–
Dressers' men	28	–	to	30	–
Winders and Warpers	8	–	to	11	–
Mechanics	24	–	to	26	–
Weaving by Hand:					
Quality. Woven by.					
Nankeens, fancy — men	9	–	to	15	–
— common — children and women	6	–	to	8	–
— best — men	10	–	to	13	–
Checks - fancy — men	7	–	to	7	6
— - common — children	6	–	to	7	–
Cambrics — all ages	6	–	to	6	6
Quiltings — men and women	9	–	to	12	–
Fustian cutters — all ages	10	–	to	12	–
Machine makers — men	26	–	to	30	–
Iron founders — men	28	–	to	30	
Dyers and dressers — men	15	–	to	20	–
Ditto - - ditto - - young men	12	–	to	14	–
Ditto - - ditto - - boys	5	–	to	10	–
Tailors, men	18	–		—	
Porters	14	–	to	15	–
Packers	20	–		—	
Shoemakers	15	–	to	16	–
Whitesmiths	22	–	to	24	–
Sawyers	24	–	to	28	–
Carpenters	24	–		—	
Stonemasons	18	–	to	22	–
Bricklayers	17	–	to	20	–
Bricklayers' labourers	12	–		—	
Painters	18	–		—	
Slaters	3	8	per day.		
Plasterers	19	–	to	21	–
Spademen	10	–	to	15	–

Prices of provisions at Manchester, 1826 to 1832.

87. To this statement I append, further, an account of the Prices of Provisions in the town of Manchester, in each year from 1826 to 1832, both inclusive; also the result of the labours of the Chamber of Commerce of that town:

	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, best* per lb.	–	6½	–	6	–	6½	–	6	–	5½	–	6	—	
– coarse ditto	–	4¾	–	4	–	4	–	3¾	–	3	–	3½	—	
Bacon ditto	–	7½	–	8	–	7½	–	7½	–	6½	–	7	–	7
Bread-flour per 12 lbs.	2	5	2	5	2	7	2	9	2	7	2	6	2	4
– wheaten per lb.	–	–	–	–	–	1¾	–	2	–	2	–	1¾	–	1¾
Cheese ditto	–	7½	–	7½	–	8	–	6½	–	7½	–	8	–	7½
Malt per 9 lbs.	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2
Meal per 10 lbs.	1	7½	1	8½	1	7½	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	3
Potatoes† per 252 lbs.	9	9	4	9	5	8	6	6	6	–	6	3	4	3
Pork per lb.	–	6¾	–	7	–	6½	–	6¼	0	5	–	5½	–	5½

Average earnings in Mr. Ashton's mills.

88. Having thus given the wages of labour and the prices of provisions in towns, I am further enabled by my friend, Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Hyde, to show what are the earnings of the FAMILIES employed in his mills, according to an average of 12 weeks, taken in the year

* Contract prices at the Royal Infirmary.

† Contract prices at the workhouse. The other prices are such as were charged by the retail shopkeepers.

year 1833; and in a second table, to exhibit the wages earned by all persons in his employ at the SEVERAL AGES therein stated, the sexes being distinguished. The evidence collected from the immigrants, together with these statements of wages, &c. will enable the labourers of the southern rural districts to perceive what positive advantages are within their reach, if they have the energy to seek them.

89. Such has been the estimation in which these advantages have been held by labourers in the neighbouring counties and rural districts, that the population of the township of Hyde, in which Mr. Ashton's mills are situated, has increased from 830, its amount in 1801, to 1,806, the amount in 1811; and thence to 3,355 in 1821; and 7,138 in 1831, of which at least 5,000 must, according to calculations founded on the rate of natural increase in Great Britain and Ireland have been the result of direct immigration.

Increase of population from the advantages to immigrants in Hyde.

WEEKLY WAGES EARNED BY FAMILIES.

90. A LIST of 119 FAMILIES, Tenants of Mr. *Thomas Ashton* of *Hyde*, and employed by him at Carr-field and Bayley-field Mills, in *Hyde* and *Newton*, showing the Number of their Families and their average Weekly Earnings, ending the 23d day of March 1833.

NAMES.	No. of Family.	Average Weekly Earnings. £.	s.	d.
Armitage, Thomas	7	2	15	–
Ashton, William	4	1	18	4
Ashley, John	5	1	5	–
Ainsworth, John	8	2	1	8
Arundale, Joseph	9	2	16	8
Barker, John	6	2	5	–
Booth, John and Matthew (two families.)	13	4	1	8
Bagshaw, Samuel	2	1	8	8
Broadhurst, Aaron	8	1	10	–
Broadbent, Samuel	2	2	5	–
Broadbent, Thomas	8	2	15	–
Britnor, Enoch	10	2	1	8
Bussey, John	8	2	–	4
Barnes, Henry	4	1	3	4
Beeley, John	7	4	5	–
Bradley, Joseph	8	2	5	–
Bredbury, William	2	1	5	–
Barlow, James	11	3	16	8
Bramwell, George	7	2	8	4
Beard, Thomas	8	3	3	4
Broadbent, John	8	2	15	–
Brown, George	8	2	6	8
Brogdent, James	5	1	10	–
Beardsell, Joseph	9	2	11	8
Bent, Betty	7	1	15	–
Crinnion, Henry	6	1	8	4
Chapman, Matthew	6	1	6	8
Crawshaw, Richard	6	2	13	4
Crompton, Isaac	8	3	1	8
Dobson, James	6	1	11	8
Darlington, Ralph	10	3	1	8
Draper, Noah	12	3	10	–
Darnley, Ann	3	1	5	–
Ecroyde, Abram	8	2	11	8
Foster, John	6	1	19	8
Foulstone, Joseph	8	3	–	–
Foster, Joseph	6	2	10	–
Fletcher, George	7	2	16	8
Flitcroft, James	8	2	15	–
Grainger, John	9	2	11	8
Hall, John	11	5	11	8
Harrison, Thomas	15	3	3	4
Hibbert, John	5	–	18	6
Heathcotte, Matthew	5	1	13	–
Heelis, George	7	1	10	–
Hoyle, John	11	2	8	4
Hague, William	4	1	11	8
Hunt, James	3	2	3	4
Hadfield, Edward	7	2	–	–
Hollins, Josiah	6	2	8	4
Hartley, Richard	3	1	18	4
Hegginbotham, Jane	9	3	6	8
Hargreaves, John	9	1	16	8
Higginbotham, Alice	9	1	18	4
Jackson, Wm. and Thos. (two families.)	6	3	10	–
Kidd, Henry	5	–	15	–
Kerfoot, John	6	2	–	–
Kershaw, William	9	1	18	4
Leaver, Robert	10	2	10	–
Leigh, David, sen.	8	6	5	–
Leigh, David, jun.	3	2	6	8
Leech, John and William (two families.)	16	4	8	4
Mellor, George and Jon^{n} (two families.)	15	5	11	8
Mottram, John	8	3	15	–
Murray, Hugh	8	2	10	–
Newton, William	9	2	10	–
Newton, Samuel	4	1	10	–
Newton, Charles	6	1	18	4
Nuttall, James	6	4	10	–
North, John	11	4	15	–
Owen, James and Thomas (two families.)	10	3	–	–
Ormerod, Thomas	8	2	18	4
Oldham, Charles	9	2	11	8
Peel, Richard	5	1	11	8
Platt, Robert	11	2	–	–
Penney, William	5	2	5	–
Pendlebury, John	12	3	–	–
Ryley, Joseph	11	2	13	4
Roscoe, Thomas	5	1	6	8
Ravenscroft, Nancy	5	1	6	8
Redfern, John	9	5	8	4
Redfern, Josiah	3	1	8	8
Redfern, James	5	1	18	4
Rowbotham, Joseph	5	2	15	–
Rayner, John	8	2	16	8
Rayner, Joseph	6	2	16	8
Rayner, Robert	9	3	6	8
Sedgewick, John	8	2	16	8
Smith, John	5	2	13	4
Seville, George	6	2	8	4
Slater, James	4	1	7	–
Schofield, Jacob	6	1	13	4
Seddon, Robert	6	1	16	8
Schofield, John	10	3	6	8
Slater, John	4	1	–	–
Simpson, Henry	10	3	15	–
Thomas, Solomon	8	1	13	4
Taylor, Worsley	10	3	8	4
Taylor, Joseph	8	1	10	–
Tempest, Joseph	8	3	11	8
Taylor, James	6	2	13	4
Wragg, Adam	11	3	10	–
Walker, James	13	3	10	–

(*continued*)

NAMES.	No. of Family.	Average Weekly Earnings.	NAMES.	No. of Family.	Average Weekly Earnings.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Wynne, Patrick - -	7	2 6 8	Wilde, James - -	7	1 11 8
Whiteley, Jeremiah -	7	1 15 –	Wilde Richard - -	3	1 15 –
White, George - -	8	3 1 8	Yates, George - -	2	2 1 8
Whittaker, Thomas -	7	2 1 8			
Williams, Thomas - -	4	1 5 –	Total Weekly Average in 12 Weeks, ending as above - -	835	286 19 –
Whitehead, Samuel -	9	2 18 4			
Wyatt, Thomas - -	8	3 18 4			
Watson, Gabriel - -	7	2 13 4			

WAGES EARNED AT VARIOUS AGES OF EACH SEX.

91. A LIST of the Number, Age, Sex, and Average Weekly Wages or Earnings, of all descriptions of Hands, employed by Mr. *Thomas Ashton*, at the before-mentioned Mills, and at Gee-cross Mill in Werneth, taken 25th March 1833.

AGE.	Males.	Average Weekly Wages or Earnings.	Amount.	Females.	Average Weekly Wages or Earnings.	Amount.	Grand Total of Wages or Earnings.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 9 to 10 years -	27	– 2 10	3 16 6	32	2 9	4 8 –	8 4 6
— 10 – 12 — -	48	– 3 7	8 12 –	53	3 6	9 5 6	17 17 6
— 12 – 14 — -	55	– 5 9	15 16 3	73	5 8	20 13 8	36 9 11
— 14 – 16 — -	47	– 7 6	17 12 6	59	7 5	21 17 7	39 10 1
— 16 – 18 — -	63	– 8 10	27 16 6	73	8 6	31 – 6	58 17 –
— 18 – 21 — -	49	– 11 6	28 3 6	68	11 4	38 10 8	66 14 2
— 21 and upwards -	234	1 4 6	286 13 –	295	13 –	191 15 –	478 8 –
Total Males - -	523			653		£.	706 1 2
Total Females - -	653						
	1,176	average 12 *s.* per week.					

Joseph Tucker, Book-keeper.

Obstacles to free migration of labour should be removed.

92. I have further to offer the Commissioners, in a separate report, some remarks on the details which it may be useful to observe in constructing a plan for affording, with due caution, facilities to the southern workmen to offer their labour to the cotton district of Lancashire. My remarks will tend to show that the Commissioners would sufficiently promote this object by removing those unnatural obstacles to the free migration of labour, created by the perversion of the Poor Laws, and by diffusing that information which this pernicious state of things has shut out from the rural districts of the south of England.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

James Phillips Kay,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Appendix (C.)

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE BOARD.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex*, near *Sawbridgeworth, Herts.*

Appendix (C.) No. 1.

Letter from Hatfield Broad Oak, 12 Sept. 1834.

Sir, 12 September 1834.

We, the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, having had our attention called to a letter advertised in the London newspapers* by order of the Board of Poor Law Commissioners, have this day submitted it to the parishioners in vestry, who, having taken it into their serious consideration, have desired us to make to you the following communication of their deliberations.

* Circular, Appendix (A.) No. 1.

Before we proceed to notice the information which the Board of Commissioners is desirous of obtaining from us, we are authorized to say, in behalf of the parish, that we will pay every attention to the wishes of the Commissioners respecting future contracts as to the appointment of paid officers. At the present moment there are only two parochial contracts existing, one with the medical officer, who engages to supply medicines and attendance to the poor of the parish at 50*l.* per annum, which engagement expires at Lady-day 1835; the other with the master of the poor-house, which is determinable at any moment, the engagement for three months having expired, and the same arrangement continuing only until it is revoked by an order from the vestry. The master of the workhouse is a paid officer, as vestry-clerk, at the rate of 10*l.* per annum. We will also, as far as we are able, take care that, until the rules of the Commissioners are promulgated, the general transaction of parochial business should, with strict attention to economy, be continued in the accustomed course, subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and in reference to the frequent attendances recommended for ordering the relief to the poor, we beg to state that, together with the principal inhabitants of the parish, though not formed as a select vestry, we meet every Saturday in committee for that especial purpose, and meet the first Wednesday in every month. We now come to the question of the Poor Law Commissioners, whether any evils exist for the removal of which the powers of the Commissioners are available; and here we deem it right to lay before the Board the precise condition of the parish, in order that they may be in possession of the difficulties which press upon it, in the hope of its alleviation. Respecting the improvement of their poor population, that difficulty is the want of labour for the employment of the supernumerary poor. It is according to the truth to assert, that there are between 60 and 70 able-bodied persons who, independently of the regular labourers employed on the farms in the autumn and the winter months, require work, and who must be maintained out of the poor-rates by a pecuniary and weekly assistance, if the parish cannot supply them with it; thus themselves devouring the bread of idleness, while they inflict upon the rate-payers a burthen which they scarcely know how to be able to bear. It is not necessary for us, sir, to point to you how great are obvious measures of such a system. We have in the last three years endeavoured to alleviate it; in 1831 and 1832 by hiring land according to the 59 G. III. c. 12, and 1 Will. IV. c. 42, and in the last year by adopting the labour-rate system, which we are prevented from renewing by the expiration of the Act of Parliament. In the first of these three years, when 20 acres were hired, the rates were 8*s.* in the pound; in the next, when about 40 acres (charity land) were hired, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and in the last, when the labour of the supernumerary able-bodied poor was absorbed in the different farms of the landed occupiers, who took men according to the number of the acres of land, 5*s.* 6*d.* This is the brief sketch of our parochial condition in the last three years, and the great demand for labour is just commenced, though the parish have not the means of employment, except the little work which may be found in the gravel-pit or highways, and which never can be in great abundance. With sorrow, indeed, the parishioners view their poor men in distress for want of employment, and with reluctance they feel called upon to give them pecuniary relief, when they know that if they had the means they could earn by labour their own living. We are therefore desirous, sir, of seeking advice from the Board of Commissioners how we ought to act; for our accustomed course, which the Board recommends us to pursue, is at variance with the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act. We do not feel ourselves right in proceeding contrary to that, without the sanction of the Commissioners. We are anxious, then, to be informed whether our payments to the poor are to be continued on the present footing, and what steps we should take when the supply of labour so far exceeds the demand toward the employment or relief of the superabundant labourers; but, sir, in seeking such information, we are only guided by the wish of co-operating as much as possible with the intention of the Poor Law Commissioners, and of seeing the labourer placed in a comfortable and industrious position. We shall be ready to give you all information in our power which you may require of us, and we shall hope to hear early from

Appendix (C.) No. 1.

Letter from Hatfield Broad Oak, 12 Sept. 1834.

you what are the views and wishes of the Commissioners in reference to our parish, and how we can manage its interest for the best, in the altered condition of the laws for the relief of the poor.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Francis*, *Step^n Green*, } Churchwardens.
John Pavitt, *Geo. Porter*, *Henry Murkin*, *Richard Matthews*, } Overseers.
W. P. Mulliner, Vestry Clerk.

Edwin Chadwick, Esq.
Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.

Letter from Hatfield Broad Oak, 26 Dec. 1834.

SECOND LETTER from *Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex*, near *Sawbridgeworth, Herts.*

Gentlemen, 26 December 1834.

In compliance with your letter, dated 8th November, I have the honour to lay before your Board some details on Hatfield Broad Oak parish, with regard to able-bodied paupers who were unable to procure employment. A special meeting was convened on 22d November last by the parishioners, to employ the supernumerary poor of this parish: as regards the able-bodied, be set to work at spade husbandry, and that the charity lands, occupied by the parish until Michaelmas next, be applied to that purpose; the labourers be employed at task-work; that in case of the allowance not being sufficient for the maintenance of the family of the married labourer, that the relief to him be given in kind, but on no account, except in cases of particular emergency, in money. On 24th November last the spade husbandry commenced: all the applicants that were able-bodied that could not obtain employment, after strict inquiry being made by the parish officers, were then set to work, and so they now still continue, to the number of 30, part married men and part single. Where there be families, a half peck of flour is given per head to the children in lieu of money, in proportion to their earnings. On 22d November I was appointed to superintend the labourers at the spade husbandry. Having taken the active part with them, although they were at task-work, thought it requisite to keep a strict daily account of their time, which prevented a variety of complaints from them; for when they first went to work they told me they could not be able to make earnings. Their work I measure every Friday; they perform each 30 rods weekly, at 2*d.* per rod. Flour given where family as before stated to children. There being four quarters in the parish, overseer to each; the spade bills and the cost of flour is presented every Saturday for the inspection of the churchwardens and overseers then assembled, specifying the name of every individual employed upon the spade husbandry, his number of rods dug, his time, and the number of children under 12. Able men and able boys are now employed upon the land. The labourers' conduct is far superior than heretofore in this parish, since a regular system of employment has been found; they appear all peaceable and quiet. As to the flour given to separate families, I have an observation to make upon that head; am certain it has been instrumental as to preventing much money being spent at the beer-shops in this parish; for the flour is given to the labourer's wife, which secures food for the children during the week. This commodity is obtained by the poor themselves, who receive a written order for their quantity of flour to the miller or dealer in the same, they not holding any office whatever in the parish. Poor not confined or compelled to go to any single individual; they have the chance of having a good article, also weight, by going themselves. As to the workhouse, there be a small number of 25, all disabled with the exception of two, chief of them very aged and infirm; in fact, entirely past all work; the two mentioned have to assist the infirm. My motive of not communicating before respecting able-bodied labourers being employed upon the spade, as having the management of them, was desirous to pay strict attention what impression it would make upon them as to task-work and flour. I found them more persevering to have different employment; several left and went to Wapping to the coal-whipping, and have not returned; some to Stortford and various places. Last winter and spring also these men were accustomed to come every Saturday morn to the pay-table, where they then obtained the hard cash; from thence to the beer-shops. I found some difficulty at first with those who had been in the habit of partaking of the bread of idleness, to keep them at their post. Had I not adopted the plan of checking their time as to days and hours, should not have been able to prove what each man could earn. Those that had been in the habit of frequenting the beer-shops do not approve much of the flour system. Having been several years among them, am well aware who is desirous to be industrious and who is not.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *W. P. Mulliner*, Vestry Clerk.

— No. 3. —

Appendix (C.) No. 3.

Report from W. H. T. Hawley, Esq.

REPORT from *William Henry Toovey Hawley*, Esq. to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Gentlemen, Hastings, 4 July 1835.

1. My attention has been directed during the last week to the formation of a Union of Parishes, having Rye as a centre, on the extreme eastern frontier of the county of Sussex, abutting upon that of Kent. They are 12 in number, viz. Rye, Winchelsea, Brede, Udimore, Icklesham, Beckley, Northiam, Iden, Playden, Peasemarsh, East Guldeford, and Broomhill. Their local situation, as considered relatively to each other, and the fact of their being the only parishes at the eastern extremity of the county yet ununited, point out the expediency of their incorporation; nor will the circumstance of the towns of Rye and Winchelsea being situate within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports interfere with the arrangement. No legal objection exists, and the wishes of the rate-payers, both in the rural and corporate parishes, are universally favourable to it. With these premises I will proceed to describe the state of the parishes severally, and point out such facts as may tend to prove the necessity of an interference of this nature, to check the evils of pauperism, with which all are more or less infected. The Rye Union.

2. The town of Rye is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and contains a workhouse, convenient for the lodging of the aged and infirm poor, but inapplicable to the reception of able-bodied paupers; there being no space contained within its precincts for the erection of buildings wherein to set them to work,—for which reason a system of workhouse discipline has never been resorted to here, and the aged and children have alone been received into it. I found 46 of these classes in the house, and was much struck on learning that eight out of the number of adults were idiots; and a stout able young man, labouring under mental derangement, was brought to the house to add to the number whilst I was pursuing my inspection. The house appeared clean, and its inmates decent and orderly. The able paupers are relieved out of the house, and I found 46 of this class, composed of labourers, sailors and fishermen, receiving relief in a town where trade is flourishing and employment constant. These men are all allowed relief in aid of their earnings, which, if inquired into, would in most cases be found to be more than sufficient to support their families; some sort of scrutiny is indeed attempted, and a scale of relief avoided, but no radical amendment can be expected till a board of guardians shall have instituted full inquiries into the circumstances of every applicant for relief. Rents are paid for some, chiefly the aged, and to them relief is given in money; the able-bodied have received a large proportion of it in kind since the parish officers received the circular orders from the board to that effect, and much good is reported to have resulted from this practice. Contrary to my expectations, I found that the flour was contracted for, and distributed from the workhouse. The wages of the labourers in this parish, and in most others of the district, are 13*s.* 6*d.* per week. Considerable employment has lately been secured to the labouring poor, from the appropriation of certain revenues of the corporation, amounting to 500*l.* per annum, to the improvement of public works: formerly 400*l.* of this sum was annually expended in feasting; now it is more usefully applied to cleansing the harbour, deepening the basins, keeping the public quays in order, and to various other serviceable purposes, which find employment for numerous hands in the town and neighbourhood. Parish of Rye.

3. The Labourers' Union Clubs, which lately infested this district, originated at Rye, where they had at one time assumed a formidable attitude; but the firmness and judicious conduct of the farmers in discharging from their services all who joined these meetings, backed by the activity of the magistrates, has caused their total dissolution in this town. The magistracy at present consists of the mayor and nine jurats, who will, *virtute officii*, become guardians under a union of parishes; but a bill, which is now passing through the Houses of Parliament, will in all probability make a material numerical alteration in the magistracy of this and other corporate towns. I have ventured to recommend the appointment of four elected guardians for Rye, a number which your Board may possibly consider it entitled to when its importance as a town, and the very spirited manner in which the leading rate-payers advocate the cause of the new poor law system, are taken into consideration. Labourers' Clubs.

4. Winchelsea (also within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports,) as respects its prosperity, is a melancholy contrast to its last-mentioned and more opulent neighbour. The parish of St. Thomas the Apostle comprehends the whole town. There is a house belonging to the parish, which is used as a mere asylum for a few aged and infirm paupers of both sexes; all relief to the able-bodied is therefore administered out of the house, and of these (including their families) there are about 130. When paupers are set to work by the parish, it is the custom to allow them the full wages of the independent labourer, viz. 12*s.* per week; the like relief is also given to both, amounting to the price of half a gallon of flour for the third child, one gallon for the fourth, and half a gallon each for all above that number. No questions are asked as to the earnings of the free labourer. Relief is distributed entirely in money. No rents are paid, nor is any allowance made for fuel. The mayor and four jurats constitute the magistracy, which will receive, as in the last-mentioned town, a severe blow from the now pending Act of Parliament. Winchelsea.

5. Brede is one of the most important, as well as pauperized, of the country parishes. It was here that the rural disturbances of the year 1831 commenced; and the effects of that commotion are still to be traced in the high wages and exorbitant relief, which emanating hence infected the whole district, and still remain a sad proof of the evils attendant on a pusillanimous Brede.

Appendix (C.) No. 3.

Report from W. H. T. Hawley, Esq.

sillanimous concession to the illegal and unjust demands of a misguided multitude. About 290 paupers are in the receipt of parochial relief. The workhouse system is carried partially into effect, under the superintendency of Mr. Abell, the assistant overseer, the same person against whom the paupers directed their vengeance in the before-mentioned disturbances. The house is offered to all the single men, and such as contract improvident marriages, where stone-breaking is provided for them, but very few are found to accept this species of relief. The burdens of the parish chiefly arise from the labourers in employment receiving relief in aid of their wages; and of this class, even at this season of the year, I regret to say, there is a large proportion. They, in common with the paupers on parish work, all receive relief for the fourth child, amounting to one gallon and half of flour, and the same for every child above that number, so it be under 12 years of age. It is distributed entirely in kind. The labourers' wages are 13*s.* 6*d.* per week. The workhouse, as far as circumstances will allow, is well conducted, and in a state very creditable to Mr. Abell, who is the governor. The poor-rates in this parish are now 14*s.* in the pound, on an assessment standing at two-thirds the real value; in the year 1833, they were 21*s.*, and in the year 1834, 17*s.*

Icklesham.

9. In Icklesham, I found no able-bodied paupers entirely on the parish; when this is the case, they are set to work on the roads at day-work, the single men being allowed 1*s.* per day, the married 1*s.* 6*d.*, and where they have two children, 2*s.* A general scale of relief, both to paupers on the parish and in employment, exists; last year relief was given for the third child, but this is now discontinued in favour of the fourth child, for which the pauper receives 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the like sum for every child in addition. Rents are paid besides in some cases, and relief is given all in money. There is a workhouse here, but in an ineffective state. No able paupers are ever sent to it, and it is inhabited entirely by aged paupers and children.

Beckley.

7. Beckley is one of the most pauperized parishes of the district. This state of things is clearly attributable to the mode of management adopted by the parish officers. Though they have a good workhouse, they never attempt to put that system into effect. Only two able-bodied male paupers are at present residing in it, and no employment is provided for them, or any other of the inmates. Equally faulty is the system pursued with the unmarried paupers out of the house, who, though never set to work, are allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* in money, and a gallon of flour per week, and permitted to go where they please. Married paupers out of the workhouse, whether employed or not, receive a gallon and half of flour for the fourth child, and for the fifth, and all above that number, one gallon per head, whilst they continue under the age of 14. Seven of this class of paupers, with their families, are now entirely dependant upon the parish. Wages are 13*s.* 6*d.* per week. The rates for the last year are about 9*s.* in the pound; the assessment at the full value.

Northiam.

8. There are upwards of 230 paupers receiving relief in the parish of Northiam, chiefly labourers in the employment of farmers. The workhouse, which is of sufficient capacity to accommodate 90 paupers, is chiefly inhabited by children; there are a few aged poor within its walls, and one able-bodied man. The single men when on the parish are allowed victuals from the poorhouse, and no work is exacted from them in return; no employment is ever found for the married men under like circumstances, and they are relieved according to the number of their family. A man and his wife alone are allowed 6*s.*; where there is one child, 7*s.* 6*d.*, where two, 9*s.*, and where three, 10*s.*, and here the relief stops; it is given all in money. The aged poor out of the house receive from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, paying their own rents, and finding their own fuel. Relief is given by a regular scale, and where allowed in aid of wages is distributed in flour. Wages 13*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The redundancy of pauperism in this parish is attributed by the farmers, partly to the circumstance of the rector taking his tithes in kind, which depresses agricultural improvement, and prevents the occupiers of land from employing so many hands as they otherwise would; the poor-rates in the last year were 14*s.* in the pound; the assessment at two-thirds the real value.

Iden.

9. Paupers in the parish of Iden are employed on the roads at day-work, at the rate of 6*d.* per day under the regular rate of wages. This applies to both single and married men. A fixed scale of relief is established for the pauper on the parish, and the one in employment; it is extended to any number of male children under the age of 12, and to females under 13; and since the Board's circular of 8th November, is distributed partly in kind and partly in money. There is a workhouse in the parish, but not used for the reception of the able-bodied paupers. Wages 13*s.* 6*d.* per week. The poor-rates are comparatively low, being 6*s.* in the pound, on an assessment standing at three-fourths the real value.

Playden.

10. Playden has no workhouse. The farmers in this parish have come to the resolution of employing all the hands on their farms, which has so far reduced pauperism, that only three able-bodied labourers are receiving relief for their families. The remainder of the paupers is composed of the aged and children. Relief by scale exists, and it is given entirely in kind. Rates about 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, at two-thirds the value. The wages the same as in the before-mentioned parishes.

Peasemarsh.

11. Pauperism exists to a great extent in the parish of Peasemarsh, and though no able men are absolutely on the parish, 20 are receiving relief in aid of their wages. A scale of relief commencing with the fourth child is established, and they get a gallon of flour, for all under 12 years of age. Though there is a workhouse, it is never used as a test of the actual distress of the able-bodied paupers.

12. The

12. The parishes of Udimore and East Guldeford have no workhouse; and as relates to pauperism, and the mode of administering relief, are so identified with the parish last mentioned, as to make any particular comment on their state unnecessary.

13. Broomhill is a parish consisting almost entirely of pasture land, consequently requiring comparatively few hands for its cultivation. The population therefore is inconsiderable, amounting to only 42 persons, and the extent of pauperism is in a like proportion. The parish is situate partly in the county of Kent, and is within the jurisdiction of the town and port of New Romney. I have made due inquiry as to the existence of any legal difficulty connected with its locality, which might affect its incorporation with the other parishes intended to form the Rye Union, but find none; and am satisfied that its closer affinity with these than with the Kentish parishes which surround it, furnishes a strong additional reason for such incorporation.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Somerset House, London.

W. H. T. Hawley,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

No. 4.—TABULAR FORM of DATA

Name of the proposed Union, RYE.

PARISHES PROPOSED TO BE UNITED.	Whether united already.	AREA;				Population, 1831.	Assessment:		Amount of Poor-Rates:				Present Number of Paupers receiving Relief from, or Employed by the Parish:							
													Out-Door:							
			Arable.	Pasture.	Wood.	Common Waste, Water, &c.		Land.	Houses.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Average.	Able-bodied Married Men.	Wives and Families dependent on ditto.	Able-bodied Single Men.	Able-bodied Single Women.	Total Able-bodied receiving Out-Door Relief.	Aged and Infirm Persons, Widows and Children.		
																			Men.	Women.	Children.
										£.	£.	£.	£.	No.	No	No.	No.				
Rye	not	2,370	794	1,263	73	240	3,715	1,957	2,500	3,096	2,595	2,200	2,630	46	254	-	24	324	17	51	96
Brede	not	3,611	754	1,099	1,753	5	1,046	1,978	157	2,223	1,551	1,261	1,678	37	208	-	-	245	3	6	5
St. Thomas the Apostle, Winchelsea.	not	724	118	489	17	100	772	782	631	652	567	539	586	21	97	-	3	121	8	7	-
Udimore	not	1,996	1,048	714	224	10	454	1,466	-	679	552	504	578	19	92	-	-	-	7	2	7
Icklesham	not	5,400	1,300	3,430	70	600	604	3,472	48	765	750	625	713	21	76	-	-	97	3	-	8
Beckley	not	5,000	2,800	600	1,500	100	1,477	2,673	232	1,822	1,557	1,248	1,542	62	398	4	6	470	9	13	6
Northiam	not	3,593	1,307	1,200	986	100	1,448	3,509	-	2,080	1,852	1,681	1,871	36	162	-	-	198	22	20	9
Iden	not	2,862	877	1,759	192	34	517	2,449	105	688	682	740	703	10	52	-	1	63	5	3	13
Playden	not	1,236	413	780	23	20	297	1,171	62	214	183	178	191	5	25	-	3	33	1	1	1
Peasemarsh	not	3,240	1,707	830	700	3	920	1,828	7	797	791	728	772	20	110	2	1	133	5	13	4
East Guldeford	not	2,807	130	2,670	-	7	126	3,505	-	274	252	256	260	14	54	2	1	71	2	3	-
Broomhill (partly in the county of Sussex, and partly in the jurisdiction of the town and port of New Romney, in the county of Kent.	not	1,995	175	1,820	-	-	42	2,248	-	54	60	78	64	2	9	-	-	11	1	1	-
TOTALS		34,834	11,423	16,654	5,538	1,219	11,418			13,344	11,392	10,038	11,588	293	1,537	8	39	1,877	83	120	149

	Miles.	Furlongs.
Extreme length of Union	13	2
Extreme breadth	6	7
Greatest distance of any Parish from any Workhouse	2	6

PROPOSED QUALIFICATION FOR GUARDIAN:
A Rental or Value of 25*l.* per Annum.

Address of Clerks of the Peace of the County or Counties within which the whole or any Parishes of the Union are situated: *Wm. Langridge*, Esq., County Hall, Lewes.

Petty Sessional Divisions included in the Union, and Address to Clerks of each: *T. C. Bellingham*, Esq., Battle. *T. Procter*, Esq., Rye. *W. Stringer*, Esq., New Romney, Kent.

W. H. T. Hawley, Assistant Commissioner.

for the Formation of a UNION.

Present Number of Paupers receiving Relief from, or Employed by the Parish: In-Door: Able-bodied Adult Males.	Able-bodied Adult Females	Aged, Impotent and Infirm. M.	F.	Children under 14. Boys.	Girls.	Total receiving In-Door Relief.	Workhouse.	Poorhouse.	Cottages, &c.	Containing at present.	Capable of holding; Without Alteration: With all Classes of Inmates.	With only one Class of Inmates	To what Class it is best adapted.	With Alteration, &c.	At Expense of	If Useless or inapplicable, Sum it would probably sell for.	Number of Guardians proposed to be elected for each Parish.	Names of Resident Magistrates who would be ex officio Guardians.	Paid Officers now employed.	SALARY.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*										£.	£. s. d.				£. s.
-	1	14	5	15	14	49	1	-	-	49	90	100	old	-	-	500 - -	4	Charles Hickes, mayor; Edward Chatterton, Charles Pilcher, William Ramsden, William Holloway, Stanes Brocket Brocket, Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Cooper Langford, John Meryon, David Manser, jurats; E. B. Curteis, esq., county magistrate.	*Rye:*—Jeremiah Hall, assistant overseer.	52 10
									4	20	20	20	-	-	-	250 - -	- -		William Thorpe and wife, governor and matron.	30 -
4	2	5	4	5	8	28	1	-	-	28	100	110	-	-	-	400 - -	2		*Brede:*—Thomas Abel, assistant overseer and governor of workhouse; his wife, matron.	60 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	50	50	-	-	-	150 - -	1	John Tilden, mayor; Joseph Henneah, John Beaumont, William Longley, Thomas Dawes, jurats.	Walter Fuller, assistant overseer.	16 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	22	22	-	-	-	250 - -	1	- - - - -	Henry Freeman, assistant overseer.	20 -
-	3	3	2	6	4	18	-	1	-	18	30	30	-	-	-	250 - -	1	- - - - -	Joseph Benfield, assistant overseer and governor of workhouse.	25 -
									9	40	50	50	-	-	-	500 - -				
2	4	8	5	6	13	38	1	-	-	38	50	50	-	65	100	350 - -	2	- - - - -	John Norriss, assistant overseer	40 -
																			William Sheater and wife, governor and matron.	21 -
1	4	4	4	19	6	38	rented		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	2	- - - - -	John Wattle and wife, governor and matron.	10 8
									4	15	15	15	-	-	-	100 - -	- -	- - - - -	Thomas Beale, assistant overseer.	65 -
-	-	1	1	6	5	13	-	1	-	13	30	30	-	40	100	200 - -	1	- - - - -	Wm. Ditch, assistant overseer -	20 -
									2	25	25	25	-	-	-	150 - -	- -	- - - - -	John Smith, assistant overseer	10 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	30	30	-	-	-	350 - -	1			
-	1	4	3	10	8	26	-	1	-	26	30	30	-	-	-	150 - -	1	Herbert B. Curteis, esq., M. P.	Thos. Woollett, assistant overseer.	28 -
									3	15	-	15	-	-	-	150 - -	- -	- - - - -	David Cooper and wife, governor and matron.	12 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	14	-	-	-	70 - -	1	- - - - -	George Parkhurst - - -	8 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1			
7	15	39	24	67	58	210				353	571	591	-	105	200	3,820 - -	18			

Declare Union, 7th July.

T. F. L.

J. G. S. L.

G. N.

Date of Declaration - - - - - - - - - - - 7th July.

Day on which the Union is to take effect - - - - - - 27th July.

Notice to be given of Election of Guardians on - - - - - - 18th July.

Day of Election of Guardians - - - - - - - - 28th July.

First Meeting of Board of Guardians at the Workhouse in Rye - - 29th July.

Rules and Regulations for Boards of Guardians to be issued on - - 8th July.

— No. 5. —

COMMUNICATIONS on the Subject of the MIGRATION of LABOURERS.

Appendix (C.) No. 5.

Migration of Labourers.

5 (*a.*) Letter from E. Ashworth, Esq. 9 June 1834.

5 (*a.*)

LETTER from *Edmund Ashworth*, Esq.

Respected Friend E. Chadwick, Turton, near Bolton, 9th of 6th Month, 1834.

I TAKE the liberty of forwarding for thy consideration a few observations on the proposed New Poor Law Bill, the leading principle of which I most cordially approve, whilst in some of its details I fear it will be found practically defective. I would not venture to suggest an opinion to you, who have already so ample a store of evidence, were it not that I feel so much the vast importance of the subject, and am most anxious that whilst a change is making, the law which is substituted for that now in force may be made applicable to the wants and circumstances of all parts of the community. The poor-rates of Lancashire have long been the lowest of any county in the kingdom, in consequence of the great demand for labour caused by the increase of manufactories. Full employment, in every department, was never more easy to be found than now, consequently wages have advanced in most operative employments, and particularly so in the least skilful; spade labourers, for instance, who last year had 2*s.* 3*d.* per day, have now 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* Hand-loom weavers have been much wanted, and their wages advanced, on an average, 10 per cent.

This bespeaks a scarcity of labourers here; at the same time, great complaints are made of surplus population in the agricultural counties, and societies are formed for transporting them to our colonies and other countries, whilst here our deficieney is made up by a vast influx from Ireland of ignorant, discontented and turbulent people, who, introducing and widely spreading their own habits, have a tendency gradually to demoralize our own native population. In the centre of the county of Essex, in a neighbourhood with which I happen to be acquainted, I find the agricultural labourers, in every respect, well qualified for our manufacturing districts, and many large families, who, from the smallness of their income, are brought up with economical and careful habits, but, owing to the present system of the poor laws, are still a constant burden on the parish. The suggestion which I particularly wish to make is, that in the new bill the greatest possible facility should be afforded to families of this description, who should be willing or desirous of removing from the agricultural counties, where work is scarce, to the manufacturing districts, where it is abundant. Under the present law, if an enterprising family ventured to leave their parish, they lose, in the first place, the pay they are receiving; and if, on arriving in Lancashire or elsewhere, they do not immediately meet with employment, and are obliged to beg or apply for relief, they are removed to their own parish again, at its cost. This has a direct tendency of itself to make overseers averse to families leaving their parish, and the families from any wish to leave their pay. So highly do the poor value their parish allowance, which from long habit they consider their lawful inheritance, and so thoroughly do they understand the laws regarding their settlements, that scarcely any prospects of bettering their condition will induce them to remove. As an instance, a friend of mine recently engaged a young man in the county of Wilts, as an under-groom, to come into Lancashire, at the rate of 15*s.* per week, but upon his having time to reflect, and finding that he should no longer receive his parish pay, although that and his former earnings were scarcely half the above sum, he refused to go. I am aware that in the proposed law this will be obviated, by relief not being given to able-bodied men; but I fear sufficient provision is not made for individuals and families to improve their condition, by removing to other parts of the kingdom, when they are willing to do so.

It is often the practice here, if a mill-owner is short of workpeople, to apply to overseers of poor and to workhouses for families supported by the parish: of late this has not always been attended with success. ————*, who are extensive cotton-spinners and manufacturers, having two establishments in Cheshire and three in Lancashire, have, like ourselves, been in this practice many years; and being this spring short of hands at most of their establishments, sent a person who had occasionally gone out for them during a period of 20 years to seek families in the neighbouring parishes, but this year he could not find an overseer in all the county of Cheshire, who was willing to allow a family to leave his parish, because they said they were beginning to be short of labourers themselves.

Under the new poor law, workhouses are to be provided in districts, all under one system of management and general superintendence of commissioners; the cost of maintenance will then be much the same in every workhouse. If employment can more readily be found in one county than another, I would propose that it be in the power of the Commissioners to recommend families who are willing to be transferred from one workhouse to another, the former paying the latter workhouse the cost of maintenance till employment be found; the only extra cost would be in the conveying them from place to place.

The above is one reason why it appears to me desirable that the new divisions of districts should be counties, as then there would be less difficulty about the settlement, and greater freedom of removal from one district to another, as also it would obviate the great jealousy and disputation which will arise when the Commissioners come to the troublesome task of dividing

* I have not authority for using the name of this firm, but if questioned, S. G. & Co. will confirm it.—*E. A.*

dividing the poorhouse districts. If a county be the division, any part would be the same to a poor family, and in seasons of great distress any public building might be made available for a time. A well-managed parish, I fear, will have great objection to be joined in the payment of rates with any of its worse-managed neighbours, but would, I conceive, have less objection to form an average of the county. Under any circumstances, I hope the district accounts may be published annually, and that the year may close with the year, and not, as is often the case now, that one overseer closes with 51 weeks and his successor with 53 weeks; whereby a comparison of relative expenses is rendered more difficult.

I am most anxious that every facility be given to the removal of labourers from one county to another according to the demand for labour; this would have a tendency to equalize wages, as well as prevent in degree some of the turn-outs which have been of late so prevalent; for instance, the building trades of London have been much annoyed for the last 12 months with turn-out labourers (chiefly Irish) at a guinea per week; whilst within 30 or 40 miles of London, we have loud complaints of want of employment for able-bodied English peasantry willing to work at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, but unable or unwilling to leave their parishes from the baneful effect of this present poor law system.

5 (*a.*)
Letter from E. Ashworth, Esq. 9 June 1834.

I remain, thine most respectfully,

Edwin Chadwick, Esq., (signed) *Edmund Ashworth.*
Poor Law Commission Office.

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5 (*b.*)

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from *Robert Hyde Greg*, Esq. to *Edwin Chadwick*, Esq., Secretary to the Poor Law Commission.

5 (*b.*)
Letter from R. H. Greg, Esq. 17 Sept. 1834.

Manchester, 17 September 1834.

I HAVE for some time thought of addressing you on the same matter as my friend Ashworth did some time ago; namely, the propriety of opening a communication between our (strange to say) underpeopled districts and the southern overpeopled ones.

It is at this moment a most important suggestion, and deserves to be put into immediate operation.

It must be looked upon as a happy coincidence that at the period of depriving or curtailing perhaps the facilities of gaining a livelihood to the people of one half of England, and causing a fall in their present low wages, and a scramble amongst them for employment, there should exist a difficulty in obtaining labourers at extravagant wages in these northern counties. This fortunate occurrence should be taken advantage of.

But for the operation of the poor laws in binding down the labourers to their respective parishes, in the mode and to the degree I need not attempt to explain to you, of all men, there would have existed a free circulation of labour throughout the country, to the benefit alike of the northern and southern parts. Nothing but the poor laws has prevented this circulation, or could prevent it, short of the labourers being reduced again to the state of *adscripti glebæ*. * * * *

At this moment our machinery in one mill has been standing for 12 months for hands. In another mill we cannot start our new machinery for the same want. My parlours are without doors, having been sent some time since to be altered, and their progress having been stopped by a meeting of the joiners. The carpenter in the village in which I reside (12 miles from here), cannot get on with my work, having, as he says, been short of men all the year. * * * *

The suggestion I would make is this, that some official channel of communication should be opened in two or three of our large towns with your office, or any office, to which the most overcharged parishes might transmit lists of their families. Manufacturers short of labourers, or starting new concerns, might look over the lists and select, as they might require (for the variety of our wants is great), large families or small ones, young children or grown up, men, or widows, or orphans, &c.

If this could be done, I doubt not in a short time, as the thing became known and tried, we should gradually absorb a considerable number of the surplus labourers of the south, and be supplied from there instead of from Ireland.

The English labourers are much preferred to the Irish, and justly so. On this subject you will find much evidence procured by Mr. Geo. Cornewall Lewis, who was down here on the part of the Irish Poor Enquiry Commission, with whom I had a good deal of communication upon the subject.

It must be understood at once, that we cannot do with refuse population and insubordinate sturdy paupers. We should require fair play. Hard working men, or widows with families, who preferred gaining an honest living to a workhouse, would, I am confident, be in demand.

I may add, that I think something on a small scale might be attempted soon. We are now in want of labour. Next year will, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, be naturally a year of increase in our manufactures, buildings, &c., and should this prove the case, any farther demand for labour would still further increase the unions, drunkenness and high wages.

Whilst food is cheap and wages high, the want of education (I do not merely mean the ability to read and write, which few here are without), but education which may affect manners, morals, and the proper use of their advantages, is extremely felt and to be deeply deplored. I do hope Government will not allow another session to pass without making some struggle to effect this most desirable object.

Appendix (C.) No. 5.

Migration of Labourers.

5 (c.) Communication from G. Stephen, Esq. 4 Dec. 1834.

5 (*c.*)

COMMUNICATION transmitted by *George Stephen*, Esq.

Gentlemen, Bledlow, 4 December 1834.

We, who sign this letter, are paupers of the parish of Bledlow, in Buckinghamshire. Finding ourselves in great distress, we applied to-day to the bench of magistrates met at West Wycombe, to order the overseers to give us further relief. They told us that they had not the power to do so, and advised us to state our case to you, for the overseers said the same thing, that they have not the means of relief, and cannot find work for us to enable us to earn better pay.

We have therefore asked a neighbour to put our case in writing, and to lay it before you, and also before the Government.

We are many of us married men, with large families; we are all able-bodied men, most willing to work, and very unwilling to live in idleness or on charity.

There is not one among us that has ever been convicted of any crime, or even accused of any, except of the most trifling description. Some of us have lived for many years in one service, and given satisfaction to those who employed us.

Now we respectfully and earnestly entreat your attention to the following facts. They cannot be understood without close attention, for they must be new to gentlemen who do not know what it is to live from hand to mouth.

The married men among us are paid 7*s.* a week; in harvest, they may earn, for four or perhaps five weeks, as much as 15*s.* a week; but this is the extent of our earnings during the year. The 7*s.* are spent as follows:

We pay 4*s.* a week for bread; this will buy a little more than eight quartern loaves. We pay about 1*s.* 9*d.* more for bacon, and the remaining 15*d.* are laid out in soap, candles, sugar, tea, thread and worsted, and such necessaries. We have nothing left. We have no money remaining to buy clothing or fuel, or to pay for our rent, which may be taken on the average at 60*s.* a year. We must depend on accident for these supplies, and of course, therefore, we generally go without them. If we manage to save a guinea out of our earnings in harvest, it is nearly all expended in paying for our shoes, which cost us 15*s.* or 16*s.* a pair. We have no rich neighbours among us to help out our scanty means by their benevolence.

Those among us who are single are paid only half-a-crown a week. This is spent as follows:

Thirteen pence are laid out in buying two quartern loaves, 1*s.* in buying bacon, 2*d.* in lard, and the rest in sugar, which we mix with water without tea. We have nothing left to pay for lodging and washing, yet these cost us 10*d.* a week, for which we are obliged to run in debt till chance enables us to pay.

None of us, whether married or single, can buy beer; it is often that we spend weeks without tasting it. Yet we work from seven in the morning till four in the afternoon.

Gentlemen, the distress which we sometimes suffer cannot be conceived by you. Several of us, when we attended the magistrates this morning at two o'clock, had been without food since yesterday evening. When the week is nearly at an end, we are very much pinched. On Fridays and Saturdays we have scarcely any bread remaining in the house, and no money to buy more. If any of you could enter our houses, and see how destitute we are, with wives and children almost starving, but wanting the means to satisfy them, wanting every comfort, and unable to buy even fuel to warm them or clothes to cover them, you would not charge us with impatience or rudeness in making our wants known, and urging you with importunity to relieve them.

When we married, matters were better; we could even as children earn 5*s.* a week; we saved a little out of our wages, we bought furniture and married, not dreaming how the world would turn. Now that we have families about us, we can earn but little more as men than we used to gain as children.

Gentlemen, we have looked out for work in vain; we have gone here and there, and can find none; and when we leave our parish in the fruitless search, we are deprived of the little allowance which the parish gives us. The allowance is stopped from the day we leave it in search of employment.

Gentlemen, we do not presume to impute blame to any person. The magistrates tell us that they can do nothing. The overseers tell us that they can do nothing, and we believe them. We know not where to apply for relief, but all send us to you; we most earnestly implore it at your hands. Times used to be better before Bledlow was enclosed, the extensive commons found many of us in little comforts; now we have no resource but the parish, and ready as we are to work, the parish cannot give us work, and can only afford very scanty relief. We should rejoice to occupy a rood of land, and pay full rent for it, but we have nobody to ask that can let us land. If we could plant a few potatoes it would relieve us greatly. An allotment, however small, would afford us the means of profitable employment, and still enable us to pay rent for it.

We do not presume to point out this or any other as the proper mode of administering relief, we leave that to you, but we must live; if we could consent to be starved ourselves, we must not let our wives and children starve; this would not be right.

We therefore humbly entreat that you will visit our parish, and that without delay, for hunger and cold and want will not admit of delay; and when you come we implore you to examine

examine us labourers, and to hear from our own mouths the whole case, and judge as between man and man, and as between yourselves and God, whether we do not require and deserve relief.

We are, Gentlemen, most respectfully and obediently,

William Chitch.
William × *Stevens.*
Thomas × *Smith.*
Thomas × *Harris.*
Richard × *Osborne.*
James × *Williams.*
Joseph × *Shepherd.*
Daniel Butler, with a wife and five children, four under 10.
Thomas × *Pratt,* with a wife and four children under six, the youngest not a month old.
Levi × *Stevens,* with a wife and five children under 11.
Thomas × *C. Jerry,* with a wife and three children under 10.
Joseph × *Shephard,* with nine children, five under 11; has lived 35 years in one house.
John Prentis, with a wife and three children, all under 10.
William × *Price,* with a wife and three children, one under 10; worked 10 years for one master.
William × *Hester,* in his 65th year.
Thomas × *Tombs,* with a wife and six children, two of them under 10.
James × *Grimsdell.*
Francis × *Oliver,* with a wife and two children under five.
Thomas × *Eustace,* with a wife and two children under three.
William × *Grimsdell,* with a wife and three children under nine.
George × *Pratt,* with a wife and two children, one 14 and the other seven.
John × *Stevens,* with a wife and seven children, four under 10; four years in one place.
James × *Stevens,* in his 65th year, with several children, one under 12.
John × *Cherry,* with a wife and two children under two years.
Thomas × *Gomme,* with two children, one under 10.
Samuel Mead, with a wife and three children under four years.
William × *Mead,* wife and one child aged four months.
Thomas × *Eustace,* in his 71st year.
William × *Osborn,* with a wife and five children, the youngest 15.
David × *Brown,* with a wife and three children under four years.
John × *White,* in his 63d year.
James × *Shephard.*

There are about 60 more labourers in our parish who are as badly off as ourselves, but at the time that this letter is written they are not actually paupers, and therefore they have not been asked to sign it. They are, however, liable to be thrown on the parish any day in the week; and though at present employed by the farmers, they receive no better pay than we do, their case is just the same as ours, and their suffering as great.

John × *Stevens.* *William* × *Mead.*

The preceding statement has been read over by me to every individual by whom it is signed, and every mark has been made in my presence. The parties have been most closely cross-examined by me, and I believe every word of it to be true.

To the Commissioners of the Poor Laws,
&c. &c. &c.

George Stephen,
17, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street,
5 December 1834.

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5 (*d.*)

EXTRACTS from a LETTER by *Henry Ashworth,* Esq.

Turton, near Bolton, Lancashire,
2d Month 13, 1835.

Respected Friend, Edwin Chadwick,

I HAVE received thy letter, and the published account of the destitute condition of 32 poor families, residing in the parish of Bledlow. I wish they were here, or as many of them as are reputable and willing to work; they would very soon find employments and improve their condition.

I find also by thy letter, that the Poor Law Commissioners have been receiving suggestions from magistrates and others relative to the emigration of such families from places where they cannot obtain sufficient employment into the manufacturing districts, where abundance of work and good wages prevail, which they appear to think may be promoted by means of a registry office, to be established in London.

There can be no doubt that it would be a great advantage to these unfortunate poor if they were induced to improve their condition by emigration, instead of remaining where they

Appendix (C.) No. 5.

Migration of Labourers.

5 (*d.*) Letter from H. Ashworth, Esq. 13 Feb. 1835.

are, enduring great privations and being a serious burden upon the industry of their neighbours. I may with safety state, by way of encouragement to them, that there is in this neighbourhood a greater scarcity of workpeople than I have ever known, and this fact was never more universally acknowledged, not only by those engaged in manufactures, but by others also in almost every branch of trade. * * * *

I know of no better way to promote the emigration of families than the direct transmission of them to some extensive field of manufacture; allow them a temporary abode for a few days, and the assistance of an active trusty person to show them and make them acquainted with the nature of the employments offering, and the rates of wages paying; and when they have selected such as appear most likely to suit them, and bargained for their wages, they will soon become regularly domiciled, and will feel better satisfied with their change than they would otherwise have been had they undertaken a blind sort of bargain through a registry-office.

It is well known that great numbers of Irish poor resort to these districts; they come over unsolicited, enticed only by the success of others who have come before them, make their way to the seats of manufacture, and obtain employment upon the best terms they can make; and I do not see any reason why English labourers who are starving should hesitate thus to shift for themselves and seek better employments in the same way; if, under the old poor law system, the parishes have heretofore exercised any sort of restraint over them, that is now done away, they are at liberty; and if they have a desire to better their condition, they require only courage and enterprise enough to meet their Irish rivals fairly in the field of open competition, where they are sure to obtain a preference over them, as employers of workpeople have greater reliance upon the peaceable habits and contented disposition of the English.

It may be questioned, how are those who are now so destitute and living upon the parishes to be provided with the means of removing their families? The Poor Law Commissioners are better able than myself to reply to this, although I cannot forbear to remind them, that some of the parish authorities, when they deemed it their best policy to get rid of what they termed their superabundant population, did not scruple to furnish the means required to remove them to other and remote countries, and it cannot be supposed that they will now hesitate to supply their necessitous poor with as much money as will enable them to provide better employments, by removing a day's journey into the manufacturing districts. I think a very trivial outlay would be requisite, when we consider that there are doubtless many families who would willingly repay a loan made to them for such a purpose.

Perceiving as I do, that a right understanding of this subject may become a means to promote the future welfare of thousands of poor families, some of whom may now be pining in hopeless distress, and would be delighted to receive an earnest assurance, that by emigration they might become enabled to elevate themselves and their children to the honourable condition of independent labourers; I feel anxious that the best attention of the Poor Law Commissioners should be directed thereto, and would respectfully suggest that one or more of that body should come down to this neighbourhood, ascertain the condition and prospects of the working classes, examine the extensive preparations which are now making to furnish further employments, and thereby judge for themselves what course they can best recommend or adopt.

In the meantime, as I think some account or narrative of the progress of the cotton manufacture of this district may furnish a sort of criterion, whereby the working classes of the agricultural districts, or those who feel interested on their behalf, may form their own opinions of the reliance to be placed upon its affording regularity of employment, allow me (since it is impossible I could describe the whole) to give thee an outline of what is well known to have occurred in one of our smaller seats of manufacture within the observation of many persons who are now living.

About 40 years ago the village of Staley Bridge, seven miles from Manchester, was the residence of about 1,000 persons; it has now become a market town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. This immense increase has chiefly been made up by people coming from the surrounding parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and from the poorest hand-loom weaving districts of this county. The Irish have latterly become very numerous there as well as in other places, and it is supposed that upwards of 4,000 of them reside in and near the town; they have a Catholic chapel, with two ministers, and a congregation consisting of upwards of 2,000 persons.

Within the same period the population of the adjoining townships of Hyde and Newton have also increased, the former from 800 to 10,000, and the latter from 500 to 8,000; and I am informed that the manufactories now in course of erection in this neighbourhood alone will require a further supply of at least 5,000 people.

In taking a review of these extraordinary changes, it would not have appeared surprising if some occasional inconvenience or distress had occurred from so large a mass of unselected people having been brought suddenly together by the attractive demands of a newly established branch of trade. I am however happy to say, that I have never heard of the existence of any sort of privation or distress amongst them, except what has been occasioned by their strikes on account of wages.

It will of course be taken for granted that most of those who have resorted to the manufactories, have had to acquire a knowledge of their newly adopted business; it must be obvious that this is a matter of no great difficulty, as I have never known nor heard of any child or young person of sound mind being found incapable of filling some sort of profitable situation in or about a manufactory. I have also known many labourers, hand-loom weavers and others engaged at ill-paid employments having large families they could not support

without parochial assistance, undertake manufacturing employments, and so improve their condition as to become enabled to pay off their old shop scores, arrears of rent and other debts, get good furniture into their houses, educate their younger children, and some of them save money, and have never known nor heard of a single instance of such a family afterwards deserting their new employments, nor requiring parochial relief. * * * *

Although we have in this district an immense population, which has been filled up by persons coming from the North of England, from Ireland, and from Scotland; I have only heard of one family who have come south of Derbyshire, that of a bricklayer from Northamptonshire, who came in search of employment for himself, and finding that the neighbourhood would suit his family, also removed them.

Since writing the above, a gentleman from Bledlow has called in my absence to inquire if we were willing to find employment for some of their poor, my brother gave him permission to bring two or three families of such as he could recommend for honesty and sobriety; if these should answer our expectations, and find the change agreeable to themselves, which I have no reason to doubt they will, the poor of that parish will soon cease to require that commiseration which their friends appear to have sought for them by the publication of their distresses.

I am very respectfully thy friend,
Henry Ashworth.

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5 (*e*).

LETTER from *Henry* and *Edmund Ashworth*, Esqrs.

Respected Friend, Edwin Chadwick, Turton, Bolton, 6th Month 27, 1835.

AGREEABLE to thy request, we proceed to give thee some account of four families who have migrated from Bedlow, in Buckinghamshire, to undertake employments in our manufactories, adding such information as we have been able to obtain from them relative to their previous condition.

The fathers of these families have been accustomed to husbandry labour, they are therefore by reason of age and previous habits unfit for such situations as are connected with manufacturing processes.

They have however met with regular employments in the neighbourhood, either as spade labourers, farm servants, gardeners, or assisting at building operations.

All the children who are of the legal age are employed in our works: the teaching of them is attended with a good deal of trouble, although they are mostly diligent and tractable; and in order that they may repay us for the advantages of their skill when acquired, they have undertaken to remain with us for three years, at a rate of wages progressively increasing every year.

The first arrival, about three months ago, was the family of Joseph Stevens, with his wife and seven children. We undertook to provide regular employment about the premises for himself, furnished his children with suitable places, and agreed to the following engagement with regard to wages:

—	First Year, per Week.	Second Year, per Week.	Third Year, per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The wages of Joseph Stevens, aged 41 years -	– 10 –	– 11 –	– 12 –
— William Stevens, aged 18 – –	– 6 –	– 7 –	– 8 –
— John Stevens - aged 14 – –	– 3 6	– 4 6	– 5 6
— Eden Stevens - aged 13 – –	– 3 –	– 3 6	– 4 –
— Eliz. Stevens - aged 11 – –	– 2 6	– 3 –	– 3 6
	1 5 –	1 9 –	1 13 –
The satisfactory conduct of this family has led us to increase their wages 3*s.* per week -	– 3 –		
Their weekly income at this time is - - £.	1 8 –	per week.	

Previous to their removal it was from 12*s.* to 15*s.*, averaging 14*s.* 2*d.* per week.

The employment of Stevens when at Bledlow, was husbandry labour, and when he could obtain full work he earned 7*s.* a week: his children were employed in any kind of labour provided by the parish, but were chiefly engaged in pitching stones from the fields for repairing the roads.

Appendix (C.) No. 5.
Migration of Labourers.
5 (e.) Letter from H. & E. Ashworth, Esqrs. 27 June 1835.

George Allen with his wife and seven children, together with Jesse and Thomas Neal, two orphans, for whom he had become guardian, entered into the following engagement on behalf of the children:

—	First Year, per Week.	Second Year, per Week.	Third Year, per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The wages of William Allen, aged 13 years -	- 3 -	- 3 6	- 4 6
— Sarah Allen - aged 12 — -	- 2 6	- 3 -	- 4 -
— Eli Allen - aged 11 — -	- 2 -	- 2 6	- 3 6
— Jesse Neal - aged 16 — -	- 6 6	- 7 6	- 9 -
— Thos. Neal - aged 14 — -	- 5 6	- 6 6	- 8 -
	- 19 6	1 3 -	1 9 -
The wages of George Allen which he is receiving as farm servant, gardener, &c. being added - - - - - - - - -	- 12 -	- 12 -	- 12 -
Makes the weekly income of the family - £.	1 11 6	1 15 -	2 1 -

Previous to their removal, and when they were fully employed, it was reckoned at 17*s.* 6*d.* per week.

George Allen and his eldest boy had been accustomed to earn a livelihood by collecting dung in the roads, and faggots for fuel, with a donkey and cart; his second son was employed by a chimney sweep; his daughter Sarah could sometimes earn 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, by working at a lace pillow, and Jesse and Thomas Neal had resided in the workhouse; but the elder, aged 16, having employment found for him at a paper mill, and his wages being increased to 3*s.* per week, he was considered competent to provide for himself, and had lately beed dismissed from the workhouse.

Joseph Shepherd, with his wife and nine children, entered into the following engagement with regard to wages:

—	First Year, per Week.	Second Year, per Week.	Third Year, per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The wages of Jos. Shepherd, jun., aged 19 years	- 7 6	- 12 -	- 15 -
— James Shepherd - aged 18 —	- 6 6	- 7 6	- 8 6
— Thos. Shepherd - aged 16 —	- 5 -	- 6 -	- 7 -
— George Shepherd - aged 15 —	- 4 6	- 5 6	- 6 6
— Eliza Shepherd - aged 11 —	- 2 6	- 3 -	- 4 -
	1 6 -	1 14 -	2 1 -
The wages of Joseph Shepherd, which he is now receiving as spade labourer, &c., being added - - - - - - - - -	- 12 -	- 12 -	- 12 -
Makes the weekly income of the family - £.	1 18 -	2 6 -	2 13 -

Previous to their removal, it was reckoned at 17*s.* per week, arising as follows:

	s.	*d.*	
J. Shepherd had - - - -	7	-	a week, as farm servant.
His son Joseph - - - -	4	-	—
— George - - - -	2	-	at a paper mill.
— James } — Thomas } - - - -	4	-	from the parish.
	17	-	

James

James Fryer, with his wife and seven children, entered into the following engagement with regard to wages:

	First Year. per Week.	Second Year. per Week.	Third Year. per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The wages of Sarah Fryer, aged 14 years -	- 5 -	- 6 -	- 7 -
— James Fryer, aged 12 - -	- 4 -	- 5 -	- 6 6
— Eliza Fryer, aged 11 - -	- 2 6	- 3 -	- 4 -
— Mary Fryer, aged 10 - -	- 2 -	- 2 6	- 3 6
	- 13 6	- 16 6	1 1 -
The wages of James Fryer, which he is now receiving as spade labourer, &c., being added	- 13 6	- 13 6	- 13 6
Makes the weekly income of the family - £.	1 7 -	1 10 -	1 14 6

Previous to their removal, it was reckoned at 17*s.* 6*d.* per week, arising as follows:

	s.	d.	
James Fryer, received - - - - -	8	-	per week as farm labourer.
James Fryer, jun. — - - - - -	2	-	—
Sarah Fryer - — - - - - -	3	-	At the lace pillow, when
Eliza Fryer - — - - - - -	2	6	employed; but this was
Mary Fryer - — - - - - -	2	-	very uncertain.
	17	6	

Summary of the above Particulars:

					Per Week.		Per Week.
Joseph Steven's family, consisting of - -	9 persons,	5	of whom had been accustomed to earn -		14/2	are now receiving	28/
George Allen's family	11	—	6	ditto - -	17/6	—	31/6
Jos. Shepherd's —	11	—	6	ditto - -	17/	—	38/
James Fryer's —	9	—	5	ditto - -	17/6	—	27/
Total - -	40 persons	22	of whom are workers, and earned -		66/2	per week; they now earn -	124/6
			or at the rate of - -		3/	each - - -	5/8 each.

The Bucks people have sent a number of families to the neighbourhood of Staley Bridge, of which thou art aware. Our attention is constantly alive to this subject; and from inquiries made to day, we find that they are well received by the neighbourhood, both employers and workpeople; the latter have already shown a disposition to vie with each other in marks of neighbourly attention to them, some proffering the loan of articles of furniture, others pots and kettles, or any domestic article of which these unfortunate poor happen to be unprovided. They say very justly, "Why should they be unwelcome; they are Englishmen." One incident we can scarcely forbear to mention, although it appears trivial. On Sunday afternoon, a poor resident, who happened to be in a public-house drinking, and being desired to quit, because it was service time, said, "Well, if I must go, I will take a drop to the strangers," so carried them a can of ale; but, to his astonishment, and to the credit of the southern poor, they refused to partake his jovial tribute of regard.

It appears unnecessary to add to the foregoing statement any observations of our own with regard to the advantages of the migrators, by the change they have made. In order to find employment for them, we have not found it needful to dismiss any one from our service, as both our own and almost every other establishment in the neighbourhood have been, and still are, too scantily supplied with juvenile workers. The rates of wages of such hands have not been lowered by their coming; on the contrary, they have been regularly advancing for the last two or three years, and are at this time higher than we have ever before known them. Their neighbours or fellow workpeople have not treated them as unwelcome or intrusive; on the other hand, their services have proved a timely and valuable acquisition to some of those who, by the assistance of such children, can earn as much as 30*s.* or 40*s.* a week, and having no families of their own, have sometimes been put to great shifts to obtain them, or forfeit their employment.

We do not apprehend any immediate danger of the working population of this district becoming too redundant, by reason of any extensive emigration from the south. We stated, in a former letter, that the extension of business now going on would require a very large influx of population, and mentioned, upon the authority of a most respectable and observing individual, that nearly 20,000 persons would be required in the neighbourhood of one of our

Appendix (C.) No. 5. Migration of Labourers.

seats of manufacture alone, that of Stayley Bridge. These extensive sources of employment will shortly be open for the reception of workers, and will probably attract the redundant population of the southern counties, as well as the Irish; a preference would most likely be given to the former, as most manufacturers dislike the Irish, on account of the reckless and improvident habits of the generality of them.

We are, very respectfully, thy friends,
Henry & Edmund Ashworth.

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5 (*f.*)

COMMUNICATION from *R. Greg*, Esq.

5 (*f.*) Communication from R. Greg, Esq. 16 July 1835.

Quarry Bank, Wilmslow, Co. Chester; Mills belonging to *Samuel Greg & Co.*

14 July 1835.

In January 1835, two families arrived at this place from Bledlow, in Buckinghamshire, nd throughout their six month's residence here we have found them proper in their behaviour, and diligent and tractable at their work.

Their employment has not caused any reduction to take place in the wages of the operatives previously settled here, nor has it made any difference in the work as arranged before their arrival, or caused any of the hands to be thrown out of employment.

The fathers of the two families are employed by us on the farm, and the children work in the mill as many hours as the law allows. On account of the expense and trouble of teaching the children their business, the families have entered into an engagement to remain with us two years, at a rate of wages as stated below.

John Howlett, aged 38, works	12	hours per day,		
Mary Ann Howlett	16	11½	ditto	24*s.* per week 1st year.
Ann Howlett	14	11½	ditto	27*s.* per week 2d year.
Celia Howlett	12	11½	ditto	
Timothy Howlett	10	8	ditto	

John Howlett is employed as a cowman, and is a good hand at milking; he is also useful as a general labourer and spadesman when called upon to work in that occupation. At Bledlow he was employed as a farm labourer, and could earn from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per week the greater part of the year; but during the hay season, he sometimes went from home, and could earn 30*s.* to 40*s.* per week as a mower, for a few weeks; his earnings might average 9*s.* to 10*s.* per week the year round.

John Steevens, aged 38, works	12	hours per day,		
Elizabeth Steevens	18	11½	ditto	26*s.* per week 1st year.
Rebekah Steevens	14	11½	ditto	29*s.* per week 2d year.
James Steevens	12	11½	ditto	
Mary Steevens	10	8	ditto	

John Steevens is employed as spade and general labourer, and his conduct and ability are quite satisfactory. At Bledlow he could earn for the same work 8*s.* to 9*s.* per week, and during the hay harvest 20*s.* to 30*s.* per week; his wages might average 10*s.* per week the year round.

In consequence of the favourable report given by these families to their friends at Bledlow and the neighbourhood, several applications for work were made in behalf of others, and in March we engaged a third family, consisting of

Hannah Veary, widow:				
Samuel Veary, aged 18, works	11½	hours per day,		
Fanny Veary	16	11½	ditto	20*s.* per week 1st year.
Henry Veary	14	11½	ditto	23*s.* per week 2d year.
Joseph Veary	12	11½	ditto	
Mary Veary	10	8	ditto	

All the girls got some occasional employment, though quite uncertain, in the lace trade, but their earnings appear to have been very irregular, so much so as scarcely to admit of calculation in weekly amount.

R. Greg.

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5 (*g.*)

LETTER from *James Beard*, Esq.

5 (*g.*) Letter from Jas. Beard, Esq. 7 July 1835.

Dear Sir, Hope Hall, Manchester, 7 July 1835.

You may possibly recollect, that in the latter end of the month of May, I had some conversation with you respecting the removal of some families from my parish (Cranfield, Beds,) to this county, and upon my arrival at home I found a letter of instruction how to proceed; I forthwith made an arrangement with the officers to send four families down to Mr. Arkwright's mills, at Millor, near Stockport. I selected good labourers, with children, and last Friday I went to Millor to see how they went on. My brother-in-law, who lives and manages Mr. Arkwright's property there, gives me a most gratifying account, and the labourers seem delighted beyond expression at their change of residence. They earn (that is their families) three times as much as they did in Beds, besides having the advantage of fuel at 4*d.* per cwt.

cwt. I have made a further arrangement to send 12 more strong boys and girls, and have this day been introduced to several of the great spinners from Stayley Bridge, &c., and amongst others Mr. Thomas Ashton, from Hyde, and he seems to take the soundest view of migration that I have met with. He says, that unless some one is placed in Manchester to make inquiries who may want hands, great evil must arise, and when the hands come from the agricultural districts they would then have some one to apply to. He conceives it to be impossible for too many hands to be sent; they are wanted and must be had, and if the agricultural districts will not send them the Irish will. I therefore, with all due submission, beg to suggest the propriety of your taking the matter into your consideration, as some labourers were sent from Bucks in a most deplorable condition, and if this is too often repeated migration will be greatly impeded. I shall remain here until Tuesday, and, if you have any spare time to write, I should like to have your sentiments.

Parishes in Beds are willing to send their surplus, and the spinners, &c. are willing to take them; but unless something is done by way of arrangement between the parties much evil may arise.

In my own neighbourhood I have desired that they will only send respectable families.

The transit from us here is little more than three days by boat, and the expense not great.

I have long known this country, and I think that trade of all kinds must increase, and this scheme of migration, if well conducted, must prove highly beneficial.

Hoping you will excuse the trouble I have given you,

Believe me, &c.

To Edwin Chadwick, Esq. (signed) *James Beard.*

— No. 6. —

COMMUNICATION from Lord *John Russell.*

Sir, Whitehall, 24 April 1835.

I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Notts, containing the observations of the magistrates assembled in general quarter sessions at Nottingham upon the Poor Law Amendment Act. And I am to request you will bring these observations under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners, and report to Lord John Russell their opinion upon them.

I have, &c.

The Right honourable Thomas Frankland Lewis, *S. M. Phillipps.*
&c. &c. &c.

(*Copy.*)

My Lord, Nottingham, 6 April 1835.

We, the magistrates for the county of Nottingham, assembled this day in general quarter sessions, in addressing you upon the Poor Law Amendment Act, disclaim all idea of hostility to the general principle upon which it is founded, that is, the workhouse system, as established under the Act of the 22d of George 3; on the contrary, from 20 years' experience of the good effects arising from two Unions established in this county, comprising 89 parishes, we are quite satisfied that in all the parishes the rates have been reduced one-half, and in many still more, due allowance being made for the vast increase of late years in the population. We are also equally satisfied that the poor generally are much better provided for than before these houses were established.

We further beg leave to state that we consider the change of the old law, with respect to settlement, removal, appeal, the making relief to the child relief to the mother, and the exempting fathers of illegitimate children from imprisonment for want of securities, before either the birth or chargeability of the child, to be most wise and salutary. Having admitted thus far the advantages likely to be derived from this Act, we feel it our imperative duty to the public to state to you the evils and inconveniences which the practical operation of two of the clauses of the Act have brought under our observation. These clauses are the 72d and the 57th. The objections to the 72d appear to us to be, first, the very great expense of bringing all the parties and their witnesses to the general quarter sessions, however distant, instead of the nearest petty sessions; secondly, the very great difficulty of obtaining corroborative evidence; thirdly, the want of power of charging the defendant with costs, in case of the parish officer succeeding in obtaining an order of filiation; fourthly, the payment of "full costs" to the defendant without limitation of amount, if the order is not made; fifthly, the impossibility in most cases of compelling obedience to the order, from want of goods to seize, or wages to attach, and from want of power to attach the person in default. The attachment of wages, if it were practicable, appears to us to be most mischievous and injudicious, as in most cases it would determine the service, and throw the men out of bread. Few masters would willingly subject themselves to the pains and penalties incurred under the 59th clause for non-obedience to an order of magistrates in this case, especially large manufacturers employing some hundreds of journeymen. In illustration of these evils, we state to you that two cases were brought before us at the October sessions of 1834, and an order made in both cases of 2*s.* per week: no defence was made in either case; but the parishes have had all the expenses to pay, and have not received one farthing, although both parties were perfectly able to pay, but no goods or wages could be found to attach. One of the men was the son of a publican, living with his father; and the other, a man employed in boats on the River Trent, but having no regular master. We may also observe, that the limitation

Appendix (C.) No. 6.

Communication from Lord John Russell, 6 April 1835. and Answer.

of the father's liability to the child's attaining seven years of age, appears to us to be a mistake, as the child cannot by law be put out apprentice till he is nine. If we might be allowed to suggest a remedy for these evils, we should say, let the man in every case have the option of appealing to the sessions on giving security for costs; but where there is no defence and no objection, let the case be decided by the magistrates at the nearest petty sessions. Let the person of the man be attachable in default of payment, and let his liability continue as long as the child is chargeable, and no longer. In a third case, which occurred last sessions, the order was not obtained, from deficiency of corroborative evidence, and the parish of Mansfield Woodhouse was saddled with the whole costs, amounting as follows: parish officers' attorney's bill, 29*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*; defendant's ditto, 25*l.* 10*s.*; in all, 54*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*; the defendant's costs have been reduced by taxation to 15*l.* These cases are now considered as regular trials in civil actions, and counsel expect and receive their fees accordingly, instead of half-a-guinea, as under the old law.

The objections to the 57th clause will be best explained by stating the cases which have occurred in consequence of it. First, a widow belonging to St. Mary's parish, at Nottingham, with four children, and chargeable, was married to a man having a settlement at Basford, and in a few days after the marriage he applied for relief to St. Mary's, and his wife and children were all removed to Basford, where they have gained a settlement till 16 years of age under this clause. Second, a widow woman with four children and big with child of a fifth, settled at Radcliffe, but having a settlement at Kingston-upon-Hull. The man shortly after his marriage applied for relief to Radcliffe, where he resided, and the officer removed him to Hull with his wife and five children. The third case was a single woman with two bastard children, having a settlement at Radcliffe, married a pauper at Bulwell. The fourth was similar to the last, the woman having two bastard children, and her settlement at Hucknal Forkard, was married to a pauper at Radford, and removed by Hucknal to Radford. We know that in the last three cases money was given indirectly by the parish officers, to the amount of 5*l.* in one case, and 3*l.* in the others, but it is so extremely difficult to obtain legal proof of the fact, and the expense of a prosecution in these cases is so very great, that we never find any parish willing to undertake it, and the less so as a conviction would not rid them of their burthen. We think that in all cases the husband should be compelled to maintain these children as long as he can maintain himself, the same as if they were his own; but when he can no longer do it, they should all be sent to the workhouse, and the parish to which they originally belonged should be bound to maintain them while they remain there; this would effectually do away every inducement for parish officers to obtain these sorts of marriages.

We have only to add, that after much argument, it appears to be the unanimous opinion of the counsel attending this bench, that the court have no power in any case of ordering the costs of filiation to be paid by the putative father.

We have, &c.
The Magistrates of the county of Nottingham,
(signed) *Lanc^t Rolleston*, Chairman.

(*Copy of Answer.*)

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
13 May 1835.

My Lord,

In compliance with your Lordship's wish, as communicated to us in Mr. Phillipps's letter of the 24th ultimo, we have the honour to report to your Lordship the observations which have suggested themselves to us in the consideration of Mr. Rolleston's letter of the 6th April.

The objections which he states to the practical operation and working of the bastardy clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act, appear to be included under the following heads:

1. Expenses of bringing all the parties to the quarter sessions.
2. Difficulty of procuring corroborative evidence.
3. Want of power to charge the defendant with costs.
4. Payment of full costs to the defendant.
5. Impossibility in most cases of compelling obedience to the orders, for want of goods to seize and wages to attach, and want of a power to attach the person.

With regard to the four first objections, it must be observed, that as the change in the law, which transferred the jurisdiction in bastardy cases from the petty to the general quarter sessions necessarily produced increase of expense and increase of trouble to all parties, the Legislature must be presumed to have contemplated these obvious results. The giving of full costs to the person charged, and none against him, must be held also to indicate that the object of the Legislature was to impede, rather than encourage, the application to quarter sessions, and by so doing, to conform partially to the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, that the remedy against the supposed father should be abolished altogether.

The imposition of these obstacles has been justified by the statement, that parish officers, relying on the apparently easy means of procuring indemnification to the parish, were lavish in the allowance to the mothers of bastards, and thereby encouraged bastardy, which the Legislature appear to have attempted to check, by removing the factitious bounty on the practice, and by depriving the mothers of bastard children of the expectation of more liberal allowance under the poor laws, than widows with young children would be entitled to.

With respect to the 5th objection, the want of power to attach the person was deliberately established by the Legislature, under the impression that all severe proceedings against the father might be used as a means of compelling a marriage where the man was reluctant;

and

and it is apparent that the imprisonment of the father, whether immediate or after default of payment, would always be an evil, from the occurrence of which he might relieve himself by marriage.

With respect to the other part of the same objection, it is to be observed, that the impossibility of compelling obedience or enforcing payment under an order made by the magistrates at quarter sessions (inasmuch as, in the generality of cases, there would be no goods to seize or wages to attach), amounts almost to an admission of the utter uselessness of any possible remedy against the father; in such cases, the law can do no more than harass the supposed father, without securing any indemnity to the parish; while in cases of the latter class the remedy would not be against the offender, but against the friends on whom he might be dependant.

With respect to the remedy proposed, it would, if adopted, be still liable to the objection before stated, as regards the attachment of the supposed father's person; but with this exception it would probably be sufficient for its object.

If, however, a child is to be affiliated before two magistrates at petty sessions, and the woman's oath to be taken as conclusive, without evidence of any kind to confirm or support her statement, then will the evils be revived which are so fully and so clearly exposed in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The expediency, therefore, or the inexpediency of making the proposed alteration in the law, depends altogether on the determination it may be thought right to take on the main question at issue. Is or is it not desirable to revert to the principle on which the bastardy laws stood prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act? or is it better to follow out the recommendations contained in the Poor Law Report, and abandon orders of affiliation altogether.

It is by some persons presumed that under the operation of the bastardy clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act the expense and the inconvenience of applying to the quarter sessions, and the revolting character of the proceedings before the court (with respect to which many communications have been made to this Board), and the hopelessness of obtaining a sufficient sum from the father to repay the expense of maintaining the child and the costs of the proceedings, will probably soon induce the parish officers to give up the practice; and this expectation is supported by the fact, that in many parishes (St. George's, Hanover-square, for instance,) the process against the putative fathers of bastard children is no longer resorted to.

It should be borne in mind, however, that though more money may be expended in the applications to the magistrates at quarter sessions than can ever be recovered from the fathers of the children, it does not seem likely that the practice will soon yield to the discouragement to which it is exposed.

The mother of the child endeavours by every means in her power to induce the overseers to make the application; with the overseers themselves such applications have become habitual, and with them the necessity of making them is hardly a matter of doubt.

The prevailing wish to inflict, if possible, some punishment on the father of the child influences the judgment and opinion of all the parties interested, and the overseers themselves (with whom the decision as to the appeal mainly rests) are in many instances not liable to any considerable share of the expense to be incurred by the prosecution. There appears to be no ground for expecting, therefore, that the practice of applying to the magistrates at quarter sessions for orders of affiliation will be speedily and voluntarily abandoned.

Whenever consulted on the subject, the Commissioners have thought it their duty to point out the certainty of expense and inconvenience, and the little chance which exists of indemnification, by resorting to the court of quarter sessions.

When unions shall be established, and the workhouse system be brought into operation, the bastardy clauses in the Poor Law Amendment Act will, it may be hoped, in great measure, fall into desuetude; but until those arrangements are completed, the operation of the Act will be justly liable to the objections so clearly stated by Mr. Rolleston, and to which, in fact, all legislative enactments are liable, which, instead of pointing at once to their object, are designed to accomplish it by indirect means.

With respect to the provisions contained in the 57th section of the Act, and to the inducement which it holds out to parish officers to promote and arrange fraudulent marriages, it must be observed that the offence is a misdemeanor; and although, if this fact were known, it might not in all cases afford a sufficient check to the practice, yet the effect of a single example has not been tried since the passing of the Act.

The Commissioners entertain a hope that the general introduction of an efficient form of parochial accounts, which shall be rigidly examined once in every quarter by an officer appointed for that purpose, will in itself afford a considerable check to the practice complained of. The overseer will not willingly pay out of his own pocket so large a bribe as must be required to tempt even the most reckless pauper to embarrass himself with a family whom he must either support or subject himself to the provisions of the Vagrant Act: it will be difficult to conceal the misapplication of so large a sum under a proper system of accounts. Moreover, should an attempt be made to disguise the expenditure, it would more effectually support the evidence on an indictment for a misdemeanor, the fraud being one of the elements of the offence. The Commissioners hope, therefore, that if the existing law for the punishment of the offence is brought into operation, the commission of the evil will be in a great measure checked.

It is recommended by Mr. Rolleston, in order to do away with every inducement for parish officers to obtain marriages of this description, that when the man can no longer maintain the children they should all be sent to the workhouse, and the parish to which they originally belonged should be bound to maintain them.

Appendix (C.) No. 6.
Communication from Lord John Russell, 6 April 1835, and Answer.

The objection to this recommendation is, that it is incapable of anything like a general application, inasmuch as a very large majority of parishes are without workhouses. When the parish in which the husband resides is without a workhouse, one of two results must follow: either the whole of the children (including those within the age of nurture, whom the law does not at present allow to be removed from their mother,) must be separated from their remaining parent, and returned to their original parish, or an allowance must be made to them as outlying paupers.

The necessary separation of the children from their parents is liable to many objections. Amongst the chief of these would be the general unpopularity of such a practice, and the consequent reluctance of the parish officers to enforce it, which would be increased when the separation was to a great distance; the depriving the children of the parental control, without securing any adequate compensation for it, the usual parochial arrangements, even where any arrangements exist for the care of children, being such as in nowise to render such separation in all cases desirable; the burthening the children's parish with a charge which the parish officers will be apt to acquiesce in too supinely, as not being newly thrust upon them, and from which the enforcement of the workhouse system will not tend so effectually to exonerate the parish as it would if it affected the parents who are capable of independent exertion, their children being by their age precluded from making any effectual effort to support themselves. One of the strongest objections to this power of separating children from parents is, that the determination of the condition and callings of the children will depend on the partial means resorted to by the parish to obtain employment for them, while on the present plan they are subject to the interested vigilance of their parents to procure for them early and profitable employment, and thereby to inure them to habits of independent exertion in those occupations which are more likely to be permanent than what the parish, by the factitious and temporary inducement of a premium, or by the forced operation of the apprenticeship laws, can procure for them.

If it should not be proposed so to extend the law as to admit of such a separation, the other alternative follows: that when there is no workhouse an allowance must be made by their parish to the children as outlying paupers, during the age of nurture at least; and which allowance, as experience has shown, is very likely to be continued afterwards, particularly on pleas of illness, and on other pretexts of incapacity to work, with all the fraud and extortion incidental to this mode of relief, in which the very existence of the child is often a matter of question, and the nature and degree of its necessities almost always so.

By such an allowance for the children the man will be again put in a position to acquire a pension, increased by the claims for a wife and a family of children within the age of nurture, which pension would constitute a far more systematical bribe, more permanent in its operation, and more seductive in its character than the bribes of overseers, of which, as before stated, there will remain little ground for apprehension, if the existing law is put into effective operation.

The latter objection, which applies equally to the state of the law as it existed previously to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to the recommendation now in question, was urged by the Commission of Inquiry as a justification of the enactment contained in the 57th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

We have, &c.
(*Signed by the Commissioners.*)

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Sittingbourne Memorial, 4 April 1835, and Answer.

MEMORIAL from *Sittingbourne*, and Answer.

Gentlemen, Sittingbourne, 4 April 1835.

As Chairman of the meeting at which the accompanying statement was agreed to and signed, I am desired to forward you the same, and to request that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
Thomas Tilley.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure in the above Letter.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

We, the undersigned, being owners and occupiers of land and resident householders in the parish of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, assembled at a vestry meeting held this 2d day of April instant, in pursuance of a notice to consider the propriety of addressing you on the subject of a separation of this parish from the Milton Union, beg leave to state,—

That we feel ourselves placed under disadvantageous circumstances, from not having had an opportunity, previous to the formation of the Milton Union, of discussing the utility of this parish being joined thereto, at a vestry meeting duly convened for the purpose; that we have reason to believe, that had this latter meeting taken place such Union would not have been acquiesced in by the parishioners; and that the only meeting held prior to the formation of the said Union was one composed of the overseers of parishes included within a very extensive district, convened by Sir Francis Head, one of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, by letter sent to such overseers two days previously, most of whom could not have consulted with the parishioners of their respective parishes, and do not appear to have possessed any authority to act in the matter:

That

Appendix (C.) No. 7.

Sittingbourne Memorial, 4 April 1835, and Answer.

That we view with much apprehension the injury we are likely to sustain from our connexion with the said Union, believing it will be the means of withdrawing from us the benefit derived from a considerable expenditure of the poor-rates of our own and adjoining parishes among the trade of this parish, and placing it in the hands of some extensive contractor, living probably at a great distance, and bearing none of the parochial burthens:

That considerable sums have of late years been expended by this parish in enlarging and otherwise improving the workhouse, in which the poor are now comfortably provided for; and that we cannot but foresee, that any additional expense to which the parishioners may be put in consequence of any alteration in our own, or in the erecting or providing any other workhouse under the direction of the board of guardians of the Milton Union, will prove very burthensome to us:

That we have reason to fear the management of the poor of this parish by the said board of guardians will have a tendency to increase the parochial burthens, and that we disapprove of a measure which takes from us the control of our own affairs, in the due ordering of which we cannot but be deeply interested:

That as a proof of the disapprobation in this parish of the system at present introduced under the new Poor Law, we refer to the fact, that out of a population of 2,200, among whom is a great number of respectable tradesmen duly qualified, one person only within the parish could be found to take upon himself the office of guardian:

That among other evils likely to arise from our present Union, we fear feelings of ill-will and distrust will be engendered in the breasts of the poor towards their superiors, and most of the houses of the annual value of 10*l.* and under abandoned by the tenants from their incapacity to pay the rents, causing thereby a diminution of the rates, and an increase of pauperism:

That while we object to a Union, we are nevertheless of opinion the provisions of the new Poor Law, and also the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, already issued in pursuance thereof, might, under some modifications, be adopted with advantage in this parish.

We therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to proceed forthwith, under the powers vested in you by the 32d and 39th sections of the new Poor Law, to dissever this parish from the said Union, and enable it to act for itself separately, or be united to four or five adjoining parishes.

(signed) *Thomas Tilley*, Chairman.
And 71 other Names.

Copy of Answer.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
6 May 1835.

Gentlemen,

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have had under their consideration the memorial purporting to be from certain of the parish officers and rate-payers of the parish of Sittingbourne, who request that that parish may be separated from the Union in which it is now included, or that it may be united with four or five of the adjacent parishes.

The memorial sets forth in the following terms, the most prominent reason for the separation:

"That we view with much apprehension the injury we are likely to sustain from our connexion with the said Union, believing it will be the means of withdrawing from us the benefit derived from a considerable expenditure of the poor-rates from our own and adjoining parishes among the trade of this parish, and placing it in the hands of some extensive contractor, living probably at a great distance, and bearing none of the parochial burthens."

It was one of the greatest evils of the former system that the administration of relief to the poor, too often fell practically into the hands of those who had either no adequate interest in diminishing the rates and the inducements to pauperism, or who had a strong and direct interest in increasing them. That which you, the administrators of the rates at Sittingbourne, describe as "the benefit derived from a considerable expenditure of the poor-rates of our own," forms an element of mal-administration, which it is the duty of the Board to remove as far as may be practicable. In furtherance of the intentions of the Legislature the Commissioners have united your parish with others under the management of an elective board of guardians, and have provided that the supplies of goods for the relief of the indigent shall be taken by contract, for the purpose of securing to the great body of the rate-payers the advantages of the most economical management.

The Board observe, that out of a population of above 2,200, not more than 72 persons have signed the memorial, although it is stated to have been three times proclaimed in church. The Commissioners regret to have learned from other sources, that a proportion of individuals in the parish do not approve of the poor-rates being diminished, and do not hesitate to express themselves especially averse to the poorhouse being cheaply supplied by contract instead of by the local shopkeepers. The Commissioners lament that the abusive modes of administration, which have spread discontent and immorality amongst the labouring classes, often for the profit of a few at the expense of the great body of the rate-payers, and of the community at large, should have prevailed to the extent of implanting the notion implied in the memorial, that a profit derivable from the relief of the indigent is the privilege of any class, or of any place; and that the relief may properly be governed with a view to maintain or enhance such profit.

The suggestion that the parish of Sittingbourne should be united with four or five adjacent parishes, coupled with the opinions as to the supplies of goods, and the statements

Appendix (C.) No. 7.
Sittingbourne Memorial, 4 April 1835, and Answer.

made to Sir F. Head, the Assistant Commissioner, that an arrangement should be made that Sittingbourne should receive the paupers of the out-parishes at a given rate of allowance per head, appear to be founded upon an impression, that it is the duty of the Commissioners to secure to a particular class of persons the advantages they may derive from the custom of those persons who are maintained out of the poor-rate.

By a reference however to the Poor Law Amendment Act, it will be seen that such an object cannot be reconciled with the duties of the Commissioners, except when it may happen that the cheapest, the best, and the most convenient supply can be derived from the persons alluded to, and this fact will always be brought to the test by contracts on open tenders.

You state that you disapprove of a measure, " which takes from us the control of our own affairs, in the due ordering of which we cannot but feel deeply interested."

The Board cannot admit the validity of this position, for even if the whole of the rate-payers, and all the owners of property in the parish attended to the administration of relief, instead of too frequently leaving it to a minority, actuated by such interests as have been avowed in your memorial, since the consequences of a large proportion of the existing mismanagement do not fall upon them, but upon the labourers and upon adjacent parishes, such mismanagement by the officers, and by the vestries, is mismanagement, not of their own affairs, but of the affairs of other parishes, or of the public at large. The exceedingly high rates of the parish of Sittingbourne as compared with the rates of well-managed parishes proves to the Board the necessity of their interposition.

The Commissioners would remind you that the Legislature has vested in them exclusively the discretion and the responsibility of forming Unions, and that it is no part of their legal duty to consult the parish officers upon such measures. It nevertheless appears that the Assistant Commissioner gave all parties interested an opportunity of expressing their sentiments at a public meeting held at Sittingbourne on the 17th of November last, at which meeting out of 192 persons who were present, only three held up their hands to oppose the measure.

The measures which will be prescribed by the Commissioners for adoption in the Union, in which your parish is comprehended, will be similar to the measures which have elsewhere been tried, and which have been found beneficial as well in their influence on the condition of the labourers, as in the reduction of the burthens of the rate payers, and the Commissioners have no doubt that similar results will ultimately be derived from these measures in your parish.

The Board feel it necessary to state after the full consideration of every particular set forth in your memorial that they are more firmly convinced of the necessity of the measures already adopted with relation to the parish of Sittingbourne.

Signed by order of the Board,

To Thomas Tilley, Esq., and to certain Owners and Occupiers of Land, Sittingbourne.

(signed) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
Doddington and Newnham Memorials, 8 May 1835.

MEMORIALS from *Doddington* and *Newnham*.

To the Honourable Board of Guardians, assembled for the Faversham Union.
8 May 1835.

We, your humble petitioners, the tradesmen and rate-payers of the parish of Doddington, in the county of Kent, feel, as we do, alarmed at certain sections of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, particularly such part or parts of them as give rise to the contract of bread, and of medical attendance; feeling, as we do, that if such part or parts of the Bill be carried into operation, it must be injurious to our interests, if not destructive to our trade; and we also fear, that if such section or sections be not removed, that pauperism will fast increase; we therefore most earnestly pray that your Honourable Board will take into your serious consideration such part or parts of the Bill as will inflict unjust measures on any of your Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects, and recommend to His Majesty's Commissioners for the Poor Law to remove or amend such section or sections as are injurious to our interest.

20 Signatures.

The memorial from Newnham is *mutatis mutandis* a copy of the above from Doddington.

— No. 9. —

No. 9.
Potton Petition, and Answer, 1 April 1835.

PETITION from *Potton*, and Answer.

Gentlemen, Potton, 1 April 1835.

I am instructed to forward you the petition herewith sent, and to express to you the wish of the parish of Potton, that, if compatible with your arrangements, you can allow the parishes mentioned in the petition to be united in the poorhouse of Potton, it will be a great satisfaction.

I am, &c.
George Henry Bays.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

P. S.—Mr. Adey has seen the petition.

337

Appendix (C.) No. 9.

Potton Petition, and Answer, 1 April 1835.

To the Honourable the Poor Law Commissioners.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Potton,

Showeth,

That your petitioners, having received the rules of the Union of certain parishes, called the Biggleswade Union, observe, with dismay, that the said Union, as now set forth, includes numbers of parishes which are accustomed to attend the parish of Potton, for the purchase of goods and provisions of all sorts.

That your petitioners have heard, with regret, that all the parishes named in the list, called the Biggleswade Union, are to be provided for at Biggleswade, and that such provisions are to be obtained at Biggleswade, which will greatly injure and oppress the present trade of Potton.

That your petitioners respectfully represent to your consideration that the parish of Potton contains a commodious house for the reception of the poor, and three roods of ground adjoining, which will allow of a great addition to the present one; and also another house, capable of holding several persons belonging to the parish, for the use of the poor.

That the inhabitants of the following parishes are contiguous to, and generally trade with, the parish of Potton; that is to say, Cockayne, Hatley, Eyeworth, Everton, Sandy, Sutton, Tempsford, Wrestlingworth and Dunton.

That by taking the said trade from the parish of Potton, it will greatly reduce the consumption and profit of the present tradesmen and inhabitants, which they feel themselves justified in representing to your due consideration.

Your petitioners therefore most respectfully request that the above-named parishes may be united to Potton, instead of being forced to join the Union, called the Biggleswade Union, or else be permitted to manage their own poor, without loss to the trade of the town of Potton, or how otherwise as you shall deem fit.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *Richard Whittingham*, Vicar.

And 52 other Signatures.

Poor Law Commission-Office, Somerset-house,

Sir, 3 April 1835.

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., together with the accompanying petition from the parish of Potton. In answer to the statements of the petitioners, the Board wish to observe that the main object of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which they are to administer, is to cause proper relief to be provided for the indigent, and it will be the duty of the Board, in the formation of unions, to take care that such relief shall be provided at the lowest cost to the rate-payers. In the exercise of their other functions the Board will look solely to the general improvement of the administration of relief, and cannot act with a view to the profit of any particular class.

With respect to that part of your memorial, in which you state that you "have heard with regret that all the parishes named in the list called the Biggleswade Union, are to be provided for at Biggleswade, and that such provisions are to be obtained at Biggleswade, which will greatly injure and oppress the present trade of Potton," the Commissioners wish to assure you that no such arrangement has been made in favour of the tradesmen of Biggleswade.

The Commissioners have further to observe that it is their intention, in the performance of their duty of reducing the burthens of the rate-payers and improving the condition of the poor, to require that all quantities of goods consumed by the indigent shall be purchased by contract on open tender. If, therefore, the tradesmen of Potton are enabled to supply goods for the use of the paupers of the Biggleswade Union at a cheaper rate than the tradesmen of Biggleswade or any other place, it will be the duty of the board of guardians of Biggleswade to act upon the tender of the tradesmen of Potton.

With reference to that part of your memorial in which you state "that the parish of Potton contains a commodious house for the reception of the poor, and three roods of ground adjoining, which will allow of a great addition to the present one, and also another house capable of holding several persons belonging to the parish for the use of the poor;" the Commissioners state that those advantages will be still available to your parish in common with the other parishes comprehended in the Union.

The Commissioners lament that the abusive modes of administration which have spread pauperism, discontent and immorality amongst the labouring classes, often for the profit of a few at the expense of the great body of the rate-payers and of the community at large, should have prevailed to the extent of implanting the notion set forth by the petitioners that a profit derivable from the relief of the indigent, is the privilege of any class in any place, and that the relief might properly be governed with a view to maintain or enhance such profit.

By order of the Board,

To Geo. Henry Bays, Esq., Solicitor, Potton, Biggleswade.

(signed) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

— No. 10. —

Appendix (C.) No. 10.

Letter from T. Stevens, Esq. 2 Sept. 1835.

LETTER from *Thomas Stevens*, Esq.

Gentlemen, Bradfield, 2 Sept. 1835.

I SHALL be greatly obliged by your sending me your opinion on the following question, "Have the overseers of any parish in a Union the power of charging the poor-rates of such parish with the expenses attending the affiliation of a bastard at quarter sessions without an order from the board of guardians?" By the Poor Law Amendment Act, s. 72, I see it is "enacted, that when any child shall hereafter be born a bastard, and shall by reason of the inability of the mother of such child to provide for its maintenance, become chargeable to any parish, the overseers or guardians of such parish, or the guardians of any Union in which such parish may be situate, may, if they think proper, after diligent inquiry as to the father of such child, apply to the next quarter sessions," &c. I have been exerting my influence to the utmost with the guardians of this Union to prevent any application being made to the court of quarter sessions for the affiliation of any bastard child, and I think that I have so far succeeded as to have convinced a majority of the guardians of the propriety of this course. But my endeavours will have been all in vain if the overseers have the power to apply, of their own accord, for the order of sessions on the father, and incur the expenses of affiliation without the sanction, or rather in opposition to the order of the board of guardians. A case from Streatley of a girl lately confined with a bastard, brought the question of affiliation forward at our meeting on Monday. The guardians of Streatley, one of whom is also overseer, said that the overseers of Streatley would apply at the next quarter sessions for an order upon the person whom they would charge with being the putative father of the child; I urged as strongly as I could the great mischief of such proceedings, referring to the Report of the Inquiry Commissioners, and was on the point of requesting that the board of guardians would make an order forbidding any application to the court of quarter sessions for the affiliation of any bastard child, when the guardian maintained that the Poor Law Amendment Act authorizes overseers to apply to quarter sessions without any reference to the board of guardians, and that the board of guardians have no control over the overseers in such cases.

You will be doing us a great kindness by determining this question for us immediately. I cannot help thinking that the application can only be made by order of the board of guardians on behalf of any parish in a Union.

The first general order by our board on the subject of relief to bastards, was made at the weekly meeting, June 26, viz. "That all relief to bastards in this Union be reduced to one gallon of bread per week each."

This order has been strictly observed (except in cases of sickness or urgent necessity) up to the 17th August, when the following orders were made: "That notice be given by the relieving-officer of each division, that from and after the 28th inst. no relief will be given for or on account of any bastard in this Union, except in the workhouse." (The house at Tilehurst being now sufficiently repaired to be used as a temporary house for able-bodied.) "That no bastard under the age of eight years will be received into the house without its mother, if she be living and unmarried."

In consequence of these orders, the mothers of at least half the bastards in the Union attended the board of guardians on Monday, to apply for a continuance of out-door relief. In every instance, except one (where the mother of the child was blind and the child sickly), the order first made was adhered to, and in every instance where the mother of the child was married, the child was ordered into the house. No new instances of this sort can occur, or we should have tried the point, and have refused to receive the child without its mother though married. The effect of our orders can hardly be ascertained yet, but several who applied yesterday, upon hearing the determination of the board, said that "they should contrive and keep their children out of the house." One or two said that we might take the children, but that they would not go in themselves; this, however, we stoutly refused to do. In the course of a fortnight, I will give the account of all the bastards who did receive relief at the time of the orders being made: how many have accepted relief in the house; how many have stayed in the house more than a week, and how many have refused relief on such terms altogether.

At the same time that you answer my question at the beginning, will you be so good as to express fully your opinion on the course proposed to be followed with respect to bastards. A letter from you on the subject will have great influence with our guardians. I wish that our board should refuse to make any inquiry about the father of any bastard born since the passing of the Act; but in every case of bastardy should afford relief, if necessary, in the workhouse only, and never receive the child without its mother, unless of an age to be able to support itself by its own exertions.

On the whole, I think our union is going on very satisfactorily. Many farmers who disapproved the introduction of the new system, have told me lately, that their opinion is changed, that they find their labourers greatly improved, more industrious, more civil and better satisfied. One farmer, Mr. Pike, of Bucklebury, on Saturday last, told me that he did not care if we increased his rates 10*l.* a year, for we should do more good than equal to that by the improvement of the labourers. He was not pleased with the Union at first. Having no workhouse till just now, we have kept close to the principle of relieving in kind as much as possible, and whenever we have thought an applicant able to do without relief, it has been offered on loan. The facility for this description of relief, given by the new law, is one of its great excellencies. Relief on loan has been frequently refused; I copy one instance from our Minute-book:

May 18. Applications for relief, Division 2, Parish of Tilehurst.

"By James Dance, for medical attendance, has a wife and two children complained he had

Appendix (C.) No. 10.

Letter from T. Stevens, Esq. 2 Sept. 1835.

had not the means of paying a doctor; the relieving-officer found, upon inquiry, that he earned from 12*s.* to 16*s.* per week when well, and that his wife could earn 4*s.* per week at smock-frocking. Offered Dance an order for medical attendance, but told him it was on loan, and that his wages would be attached to repay it. The relief on these terms was declined."

In another case, where medical relief was given, the wages have been attached since to repay it. Though our Union has gained nothing by this, as the medical officer must have attended the patient under his contract, the principle has been saved, and the man has been rescued from the disgrace of pauperism. We have always thought it right in extreme sickness, or any immediate and urgent distress, to give relief at once, even when the applicant is in circumstances above pauperism; now, that the attention of the public is being so frequently called to the hardships occasioned by the new law, we are anxious to prevent any real distress, and though the parties applying for relief ought in many instances to have saved sufficient from their large earnings to have kept them from distress, we relieve at once without hesitation, and endeavour to teach them provident habits by attaching their wages afterwards; when the system becomes generally understood such applications will cease. We have good proof that the poor are becoming more provident in consequence of our union arrangements. Several farmers have told me that even three weeks before harvest their labourers were asking for work for the winter, and in some instances the farmer's promise to employ through the winter has been a condition in the bargain for this harvest. It used to be a great complaint with some of the farmers, that the labourers always left them when they were wanted at harvest, to get high wages near London, and came back when they were not wanted to be maintained by the parish through the winter. The rector of Stanford (the next village) told me a short time ago that two of his parishioners, who had been for some years in the habit of going to the neighbourhood of London every summer for hay-making and harvest, had returned this year as soon as the hay-making was over; he was surprised to see them home again so soon, and asked them, if they could not get such good work as usual that they returned so much earlier? They replied, "We have done very well, sir, and have brought home some money; we might have stayed all the harvest if we had liked, and have had plenty of work, only we thought we would come back and work for our farmers at harvest, that they should keep us on through the winter." We have had lately a remarkable example of how much the poor can save; I copy the case from our Minute-book: "The relieving-officer of the 4th Division reports, that J. Hamblin, aged 82, who has for some years been receiving 1 gallon and ½ of bread and 1*s.* money per week from the parish of Basildon, was taken ill in the road on his way to the pay-table. He was carried home by John Cue, wheelwright. Cue laid him on his bed, and thinking him past recovery (as he was speechless), began to look about the room to see what he had got. In his cupboard he found 45*s.* and 3½*d.*, and some memoranda of money lent by Hamblin. Relieving-officer went to Hamblin to ask about it, when after some hesitation he allowed that 45*s.* had been found at his house, but said that he owed it all. Relieving-officer asked to whom? Hamblin replied, to my belly; I have pinched my belly the last 50 years for it." Hamblin had no other apparent resource than the parish. It is in the same parish that the young man, J. Lovegrove, earning 12*s.* per week, has refused to support his mother; his case was laid before you by Mr. Gulson. I have to-day signed a distress warrant to seize his goods, as he has neglected to attend to the order made upon him, and when summoned to show cause why he did neglect to obey it, again maintained that he never would obey it. He is advised by some one in a superior station, I am sure, or he would not have behaved as he has. I expect that the case will be made public, as an instance of great cruelty and oppression, but the cause will gain by this in the end. I hear that his goods have been disposed of, and that there is not sufficient to distress. Upon the constable's return to this effect, we shall commit him to prison for the full term allowed by law. In all such cases we cannot too soon arrive at the point; the principle should be established at once for the sake of example to others.

August 10. Basildon Parish.

But of all the instances of good effected under the new system, the most cheering, I think, occurred on Monday last. It shows how differently the poor are beginning themselves to regard parochial relief; instead of viewing it as their right, they now begin to receive it as charity and with gratitude. I copy our Minute-book again:

"By Thomas Wise, aged 50 years, being ill and unable to work; has a wife and four children; ordered three galls. bread, 1lb. oatmeal, 2lbs. mutton, 1*s.* money, and report.

August 24. Applications for relief, Division 4th, Yattendon.

"Relieving-officer reports, that Thomas Wise is recovered and relief discontinued. He sent his duty to the gentlemen, and desired the relieving-officer to return his best thanks for what had been given him."

August 31. Yattendon.

The amount of relief here given to a family of six persons, equal to 4*s.* 9*d.*, only 1*s.* of this in money; a year ago we should have been abused and insulted grievously, if we had ventured to offer such to any sick person with a family. The state of mind of Wise affords a striking and happy contrast to poor Lovegrove, who is obstinate in his determination to neglect his aged mother and defy the laws, which must compel him to do what natural affection would have made most pleasing to him, but for the demoralizing influence of the old system.

Hoping that you will allow me to hear from you before the next meeting of our board on Monday,

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. *Thos. Stevens.*

— No. 11. —

Appendix (C.) No. 11.

Case submitted to the Attorney-General, with his Opinion thereon.

CASE submitted to the Attorney-General, with his Opinion thereon.

CASE.

IT has become an important question whether the guardians of Unions formed under Gilbert's Act (22 Geo. 3, c. 83), are empowered, or can, by the rules of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, be empowered to administer relief to any able-bodied pauper exclusively in the workhouse.

Before Gilbert's Act was passed there was no restriction as to the class or description of paupers to whom relief might be administered in the workhouse.

The 9 Geo. 1, c. 4, s. 4, enabled churchwardens and overseers to purchase or hire houses wherein to keep, maintain and employ such poor persons as shall desire to receive relief; and it provides, that "in case any poor persons of any parish or place where such house shall be so purchased or hired shall refuse to be lodged, kept or maintained in such house, such poor person, by refusing, shall be put out of the book or books where the names of the persons who ought to receive collection are to be registered, and shall not be entitled to ask or receive collection or relief from the churchwardens and overseers, &c."

The 22 Geo. 3, c. 83 (Gilbert's Act), in the preamble of section 35, recites, that "from want of proper descriptions of the poor who are to be objects of the relief, provided by the 9 Geo. 1, c. 7, &c., the poor have been frequently reduced to hardships and distresses."

Accordingly, by the 29th section, the power to offer relief in the workhouse of those parishes and unions to which the provisions of the Act apply, was restricted, and as relates to certain classes of paupers, and especially the able-bodied, was wholly abolished. The 29th section is as follows:

"And to render the provisions of this Act more practicable and beneficial, be it further enacted, that no person shall be sent to such poorhouse or houses except such as are become indigent by old age, distress or infirmities, and are unable to acquire a maintenance by their labour, and except such orphan children as shall be sent thither by order of the guardian or guardians of the poor, with the approbation of the visitor, and except such children as shall necessarily go with their mothers thither for sustenance."

This enactment, which excludes able-bodied paupers, is however, amongst others, repealed by the 31st section of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76 (the Poor Law Amendment Act), in these words: "Be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the said recited Act made and passed in the 22d year of the reign of his late Majesty, Geo. 3, intituled 'An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor,' as limits the class or description of persons who shall be sent to such poorhouse or workhouse, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

This repeal, it is presumed, would revive, in Unions formed under Gilbert's Act, the enactment of 9 Geo. 1, cited above, and deprive the able-bodied man who should refuse relief in the workhouse of any claim to other relief.

The 33d section of Gilbert's Act is, however, to the following effect: "Be it further enacted, that where there shall be, in any parish, township or place, any poor person or persons who shall be able and willing to work, but who cannot get employment, it shall and may be lawful for the guardian of the poor of such parish, township or place, and he is hereby required, on application made to him by or on behalf of such poor person, to agree for the labour of such poor person or persons, at any work or employment suited to his or her strength and capacity, in any parish, township or place near the place of his or her residence, and to maintain, or cause such person or persons to be properly maintained, lodged and provided for, until such employment shall be procured, and during the time of such work, and to receive the money to be earned by such work or labour, and apply it in such maintenance, as far as the same shall go, and make up the deficiency, if any; and if the same shall happen to exceed the money expended in such maintenance, to account for the surplus, which shall afterwards, within one calendar month, be given to such poor person or persons who shall have earned such money, if no further expences shall be incurred on his or her account to exhaust the same."

For the enforcement of these provisions, it is enacted, in the 35th section, "that it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, on complaint made on oath, by or on behalf of any poor person belonging to any parish, township or place, that the guardian, upon application made to him, hath refused such poor person proper relief; and after inquiring into the condition and circumstance of such poor person, if it shall appear to such justice that the person so complaining, or on whose behalf such complaint is made, is able and willing to work, but wants employment, in that case it shall and may be lawful for such justice to order the guardian to procure him or her maintenance and employment in the manner hereinbefore directed; and if any guardian shall, upon due notice of such order, refuse or neglect to obey the same, he shall for every such refusal or neglect forfeit the sum of 5 *l.*"

These enactments are unrepealed, unless the words of the Poor Law Amendment Act above quoted should be held to repeal them, by repealing so much of the Act as limits the class or descriptions of persons who shall be sent to such poorhouse or workhouse.

The

Appendix (C.) No. 11.

Case submitted to the Attorney-General, with his Opinion thereon.

The opinion of the Attorney-general is, therefore, requested, with regard to unions or parishes governed by guardians, under the provisions of the 22 Geo. 3, c. 83:

1. Whether such guardians are still bound, under the 32d clause, to find employment out of the workhouse for poor persons being able and willing to work.

2. If they are so, then whether, in the interval during which work cannot be procured, the guardians have (now that the 29th section is repealed) any power to order an able-bodied person into the workhouse, without incurring the penalty provided by the 35th section.

In case the Attorney-general should be of opinion that the guardians must still find work for such able-bodied persons, under the 32d section, he is requested further to state his opinion.

3. Whether the 42d section of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76 (to which attention is requested), can be held to enable the Poor Law Commissioners to determine, by their rules, orders and regulations, the classes of paupers to be received or admitted into the workhouses, in such manner as to render the provisions of the 32d section of 22 Geo. 3, inoperative.

OPINION.

1. I AM of opinion, that while Unions under Gilbert's Act continue, the guardians are bound, under the 32d clause, to find employment out of the workhouse for poor persons able and willing to work.

2. The guardians, I think, may order such persons into the workhouse, where their being in the workhouse is compatible with their having employment under the 32d section, but not otherwise.

3. I am of opinion, that the object in view cannot be effectually attained while the Unions under Gilbert's Act continue, and that the only mode of rendering the provisions of the 32d section of 22 Geo. 3 inoperative, will be for the Unions to be dissolved, so that the parishes composing them may be placed under the direct control of the Poor Law Commissioners

Temple,
5 September 1835. } *J. Campbell.*

Appendix (D.)

No. 1.—LIST of the UNIONS formed, and of the PARISHES included therein; together with a STATEMENT of the POPULATION, the FIRST THREE YEARS' AVERAGE of POOR'S-RATES upon which each Parish will contribute to the Expense of the Management of the Union, and the Number of GUARDIANS appointed.

No. 2.—NUMBER of the UNIONS formed, with the AGENCY of each ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER; the Number of the PARISHES UNITED, and the AVERAGE AMOUNT of POOR'S-RATES.

—No. 1.—

LIST of the UNIONS formed, and of the PARISHES included therein; together with a STATEMENT of the POPULATION, AVERAGE of POOR'S-RATES paid up to the time of the Union, and the Number of GUARDIANS appointed.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
NEWHAVEN UNION:		£.	
1. Newhaven	904	568	2
2. Piddinghoe	231	257	1
3. Southease	142	138	1
4. Rodmell	350	527	1
5. Telscombe	121	143	1
6. Rotting dean	880	334	2
7. Ovingdean	119	64	1
8. Heighton	91	96	1
9. Denton	117	104	1
10. Tarring Neville	80	88	1
11. Stanmer	123	51	1
12. Falmer	432	312	1
13. Bishopstone	293	191	1
14. East Blatchington	170	180	1
15. Kingston	160	92	1
16. Iford	187	226	1
TOTALS	4,400	3,371	18

Declared to take place from and after 2d Feb. 1835.

EASTBOURNE UNION:			
1. Eastbourne	2,726	3,166	3
2. Pevensey	343	791	1
3. Westham	752	1,740	1
4. Willingdon	603	1,593	1
5. East Dean	330	288	1
6. Jevington	350	635	1
7. Folkington	168	258	1
8. Wilmington	328	340	1
9. Lullington	49	61	1
10. Littlington	143	100	1
11. West Dean	150	217	1
12. Friston	89	130	1
13. Alfriston	694	919	1
14. Seaford	1,098	1,726	2
TOTALS	7,823	11,964	17

Declared to take effect from and after 25th March 1835.

UCKFIELD UNION:			
1. Uckfield	1,261	759	2
2. Maresfield	1,650	1,126	2
3. Framfield	1,468	1,635	2
4. Mayfield	2,738	3,612	2
5. Rotherfield	3,097	2,835	2
6. Fletching	1,870	2,104	2
7. Waldron	997	976	1
8. Buxted	1,642	2,046	2
9. East Hoathley	505	550	1
10. Little Horsted	300	314	1
11. Isfield	581	636	1
TOTALS	16,109	16,643	18

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
WEST FIRLE UNION:		£.	
1. West Firle	618	595	2
2. Beddingham	264	443	1
3. Glynde	276	186	1
4. Alciston	266	400	1
5. Selmeston	189	403	1
6. Ripe	360	393	1
7. Chalvington	183	266	1
8. Berwick	203	271	1
TOTALS	2,364	2,957	9

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

WEST HAMPNETT UNION:			
1. West Hampnett	500	362	1
2. East Lavant	407	415	1
3. Mid-Lavant	669	166	1
4. Binderton	89	92	1
5. West Stoke	102	47	1
6. Singleton	583	512	1
7. East Dean	400	340	1
8. Graffham	316	310	1
9. Eartham	112	179	1
10. Boxgrove	778	938	2
11. Barnham	148	161	1
12. West Wittering	562	744	1
13. East Wittering	241	190	1
14. West Itchenor	300	201	1
15. Birdham	800	516	2
16. Earnley	153	218	1
17. New Fishbourn	291	157	1
18. Appledram	142	285	1
19. Donnington	228	581	1
20. Hunston	183	276	1
21. Sidlesham	1,002	1,155	2
22. Selsey	821	1,054	2
23. Pagham	985	1,392	2
24. North Mundham	567	898	1
25. Merston	129	108	1
26. Rumbold's Wyke	319	262	1
27. Tangmere	192	144	1
28. Oving	789	1,008	2
29. Aldingbourn	833	909	2
30. Eastergate	208	241	1
31. Walberton	616	537	2
32. Yapton	578	883	1
33. Felpham	588	854	1
34. Madehurst	154	71	1
35. Binsted	102	132	1
36. Middleton	35	19	1
37. Upwaltham	95	100	1
TOTALS	15,017	16,457	45

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (Sussex.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
WEST BOURN UNION:		£.	
1. West Bourn	2,031	2,183	3
2. North Marden	31	68	1
3. Compton	241	333	1
4. East Marden	44	107	1
5. Up-Marden	364	522	1
6. Stoughton	570	1,232	1
7. West Dean	641	667	1
8. Racton	88	257	1
9. Funtington	969	891	2
10. Chidham	320	322	1
11. Bosham	1,131	1,355	2
12. West Thorney	105	158	1
Totals	6,585	8,095	16

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

CHAILEY UNION:			
1. Chailey	1,030	1,275	2
2. Ringmer	1,271	2,321	2
3. Barcomb	931	1,769	1
4. Newick	724	616	1
5. Wivelsfield	559	813	1
6. Ditchelling	917	1,168	1
7. Street	168	88	1
8. Westmeston	236	404	1
9. East Chiltington	258		1
10. Plumpton	275	344	1
11. Hamsey	608	778	1
Totals	6,977	9,576	13

Declared to take place from and after 26th March 1835.

CUCKFIELD UNION:			
1. Cuckfield	2,586	3,069	2
2. Hurst-Perpoint	1,484	1,984	2
3. Lindfield	1,485	1,923	2
4. Keymer	681	780	1
5. Albourn	362	372	1
6. Twineham	337	529	1
7. Bolney	635	718	1
8. Slaugham	740	1,529	1
9. Horsted Keynes	782	1,492	1
10. Ardingley	587	1,433	1
11. Balcomb	641	992	1
12. Piccombe	227	244	1
13. New-Timber	172	198	1
14. Cowfold	809	1,179	1
15. Clayton	489	697	1
Totals	12,017	17,139	18

Declared to take place from and after 26th March 1835.

HAILSHAM UNION:			
1. Hailsham	1,445	2,638	2
2. Hellingly	1,504	2,872	2
3. Hurstmonceux	1,338	1,720	2
4. Heathfield	1,801	2,072	2
5. Warbleton	1,225	991	2
6. Arlington	727	1,979	1
7. Wartling	948	1,206	1
8. Chiddingly	902	1,185	1
9. Laughton	804	1,321	1
10. Hooe	525	1,081	1
11. Ninfield	606	1,284	1
Totals	11,825	18,351	16

Declared to take place from and after 10th April 1835.

MIDHURST UNION:			
1. Midhurst	1,478	1,248	2
2. Easebourne	904	1,152	1
3. Bepton	166	52	1
4. Chithurst	172	133	1
5. Cocking	433	770	1
6. Farnhurst	769	992	1
7. Iping	338	486	1
8. Linchmere	301	543	1
9. Lodsworth	599	846	1
10. Lurgashall	718	1,172	1
11. Selham	89	243	1
12. Stedham	494	579	1
13. Tillington	806	1,398	1
14. Treyford	130	203	1
15. Trotton	416	741	1
16. Woolbeding	307	814	1
17. Woollavington	338	511	1
18. Harting	1,290	2,558	2
19. Elsted	174	260	1
20. Terwick	97	145	1
21. Rogate	901	1,528	1
22. Linch	88	200	1
23. North Chapel	845	781	1
24. Didling	82	49	1
County of Southampton:			
25. North Ambersham	121	400	1
26. South Ambersham	183	232	1
Totals	12,239	17,536	28

Declared to take place from and after 12th May 1835.

		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
THAKEHAM UNION:			
1. Thakeham	597	860	1
2. Washington	793	632	1
3. Sullington	817	458	1
4. Findon	544	423	1
5. Wiston	296	399	1
6. Ashington	285	360	1
7. Hardham	129	85	1
8. Coldwaltham	449	394	1
9. West Chiltington	718	1,485	1
10. Warminghurst	113	140	1
11. Storrington	916	1,063	1
12. Parham	46	39	1
13. Pulborough	1,979	3,307	3
14. Stopham	129	151	1
Totals	7,311	9,796	16

Declared to take place from and after 14th May 1835.

BATTLE UNION:			
1. Battle	2,999	2,493	3
2. Bexhill	1,867	3,463	2
3. Hollington	338	431	1
4. Crowhurst	370	403	1
5. Catsfield	619	673	1
6. Ashburnham	721	902	1
7. Westfield	938	1,326	1
8. Sedlescomb	732	683	1
9. Whatlington	286	221	1
10. Mountfield	663	711	1
11. Brightling	656	1,069	1
12. Dallington	577	534	1
13. Ewhurst	1,200	1,136	2
14. Penhurst	102	190	1
Totals	12,068	14,235	18

Declared to take place from and after 10th June 1835.

HASTINGS UNION:			
In the Cinque Port Liberty of Hastings:			
1. St. Clements	2,931	2,144	3
2. St. Mary-in-the-Castle	1,890	579	2
3. All Saints	3,111	1,139	3
4. St. Leonards	500	90	1
5. St. Mary Magdalen	1,100	125	1
6. The Holy Trinity, otherwise the Dissolved Priory	1,074	118	1
7. St. Michael	7	- - -	1
8. St. Andrew	3	- - -	1
9. St. Mary, Bulverhithe	51	- - -	1
10. Ore	965	667	1
11. Guestling	763	1,171	1
12. Fairlight	533	564	1
13. Pett	297	372	1
Totals	13,280	6,969	18

Declared to take place from and after 20th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (Sussex.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
STEYNING UNION:		£.	
1. Steyning	1,436	1,821	3
2. Ashurst	423	395	1
3. Henfield	1,516	1,669	3
4. Shermanbury	345	416	1
5. Coombes	71	95	1
6. Sompting	519	613	1
7. Bramber	97	58	1
8. Woodmancote	342	541	1
9. Old Shoreham	231	241	1
10. Edburton	267	348	1
11. Poynings	268	186	1
12. Beeding	589	703	1
13. New Shoreham	1,503	633	3
14. Aldrington	-	—	1
15. Kingston-by-Sea	60	—	1
16. Portslade	615	359	1
17. Southwick	502	169	1
18. Hangleton	64	29	1
19. Buttolphs	81	20	1
20. Patcham	489	488	1
21. West Blatchington	58	10	1
22. Preston	235	283	1
23. Hove	1,360	262	3
Totals	11,071	9,339	31

Declared to take place from and after 25th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (Sussex.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
RYE UNION:		£.	
1. Rye	3,715	2,630	4
2. Brede	1,046	1,678	2
3. St. Thomas the Apostle, Winchelsea	772	586	1
4. Udimore	454	578	1
5. Icklesham	604	713	1
6. Beckley	1,477	1,542	2
7. Northiam	1,448	1,871	2
8. Iden	517	703	1
9. Playden	297	191	1
10. Peasemarsh	920	772	1
11. East Guldeford	126	260	1
Counties of Sussex and Kent:			
12. Broomhill	42	64	1
Totals	11,418	11,588	18

Declared to take place from and after 27th July 1835.

LEWES UNION:			
1. All Saints	2,112	1,140	2
2. St. John-under-the-Castle	2,421	1,254	2
3. St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe	1,408	740	2
4. St. Michael	1,074	716	2
5. St. John Baptist, Southover	831	667	1
6. St. Peter and St. Mary, Westout, otherwise St. Ann's	746	574	1
7. South Malling	705	679	1
Totals	9,297	5,770	11

Declared to take place from and after 10th August 1835.

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
AMERSHAM UNION:			
1. Amersham	2,816	1,720	2
2. Seer Green	245	229	1
3. Chalfont St. Peter's	1,416	732	1
4. Chalfont St. Giles	1,297	1,142	1
5. Chenies	649	581	1
6. Chesham	5,388	4,825	3
7. Chesham-Bois	157	191	1
8. Beaconsfield	1,763	963	2
9. Penn	1,103	692	1
County of Hertford:			
10. Coleshill	497	445	1
Totals	15,331	11,520	14

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

ETON UNION:			
1. Eton	3,232	1,844	2
2. Iver	1,870	1,714	2
3. Datchett	802	750	1
4. Denham	1,169	982	1
5. Fulmer	391	274	1
6. Hedgerley	187	134	1
7. Horton	340	481	1
8. Langley Marish	1,797	1,127	2
9. Stoke Poges	1,252	847	1
10. Upton with Chalvey	1,502	838	1
11. Wexham	181	245	1
12. Wyrardisbury, or Wraysbury	682	552	1
13. Boveny, Lower	207	111	1
14. Dorney	268	196	1
15. Taplow	647	519	1
16. Hitcham	232	344	1
17. Burnham	1,930	1,327	1
18. Farnham Royal	777	582	1
19. Hedgerley Dean	171	97	1
Totals	18,137	12,964	22

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
WYCOMBE UNION:			
1. Wycombe (Borough)	3,198	1,793	2
2. West Wycombe	1,901	2,158	2
3. Chipping Wycombe or High Wycombe	3,101	2,421	2
4. Illmire	78	121	1
5. Towersey	403	583	1
6. Bledlow with Bledlow Ridge	1,135	1,857	1
7. Ellesborough	1,490	549	1
8. Great Hampden	286	309	1
9. Little Hampden	105	36	1
10. Horsendon	37	12	1
11. Great Kimble	436	733	1
12. Little Kimble	176	145	1
13. Little Missenden	937	790	1
14. Monks Risborough	1,018	842	1
15. Princes Risborough	2,122	2,199	2
16. Stoke Mandeville	461	513	1
17. Wendover	2,008	2,107	2
18. Bradenham	263	110	1
19. Fawley	254	416	1
20. Fingest	340	310	1
21. Hambledon	1,357	436	1
22. Hedsor with Lillifee	207	243	1
23. Hughenden	1,457	1,085	1
24. Great Marlow	4,237	2,782	3
25. Little Marlow	783	621	1
26. Medmenham	384	234	1
27. Radnage	399	414	1
28. Saunderton	231	666	1
29. Turville	442	391	1
30. Woodburn	1,972	1,999	2
County of Oxford:			
31. Chinnor	1,009	1,650	1
32. Stoken-Church	1,290	1,324	1
Counties of Buckingham and Oxford:			
33. Ipstone	430	162	1
Totals	33,947	30,016	41

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (Buckingham.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
WINSLOW UNION:		£.	
1. Winslow-cum-Shipton	1,290	1,078	2
2. Dunton	116	85	1
3. Drayton Parslow	416	876	1
4. Great Horwood-cum-Singleborough	720	831	1
5. Hogston or Hoggeston	173	189	1
6. Little Horwood	439	760	1
7. Mursley with Saldin	495	803	1
8. Stewkley	1,053	1,989	1
9. Swanbourne	668	1,104	1
10. Nash	377	321	1
11. Tattenhoe	13	12	1
12. Whaddon	512	506	1
13. Shenly Brook End	244	205	1
14. Hogshaw-cum-Fullbrooke	48	81	1
15. North Marston	606	1,378	1
16. Grandborough	341	660	1
17. East Claydon	336	413	1
Totals	7,847	11,291	18

Declared to take place from and after 9th June 1835.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD UNION:	Population in 1831.	Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
County of Bedford:			
1. Leighton Buzzard	3,330	2,194	3
2. Billington	271	298	1
3. Eggington	348	538	1
4. Heath and Reach	784	875	1
5. Stanbridge	416	479	1
County of Buckingham:			
6. Eddlesborough	1,490	1,296	2
7. Ivinghoe	1,648	1,010	2
8. Slapton	360	334	1
9. Grove	21	32	1
10. Wing	1,152	1,997	2
11. Linslade	407	631	1
12. Soulbury	570	669	1
13. Cheddington	375	263	1
14. Mentmore	329	420	1
15. Stoke Hammond	323	221	1
Totals	11,824	11,257	20

Declared to take place from and after 1st July 1835.

AYLESBURY UNION:			
1. Aylesbury with Walton	5,021	3,623	6
2. Aston Clinton	1,001	1,055	2
3. Bierton with Broughton	605	856	1
4. Buckland	510	510	1
5. Cuddington	620	927	1
6. Dinton with Ford and Upton	893	1,285	1
7. Haddenham	1,484	2,299	2
8. Halton	209	204	1
9. Hartwell	137	171	1
10. Hulcott	145	110	1
11. Stone	773	1,133	1
12. Weston Turville	637	802	1
13. Ashenden-cum-Pollecot	368	381	1
14. Aston Sandford	82	45	1
15. Chearsley	337	246	1
16. Kingswood	80	71	1
17. Ludgershall	505	578	1
18. Marston Fleet	41	101	1
19. Oving	384	929	1
20. Pitchcott	28	175	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Buckingham.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
Aylesbury Union—*cont^d.*		£.	
21. Quainton	952	1,063	1
22. Quarrendon	60	87	1
23. Shipton Lee	104	125	1
24. Waddesdon	1,454	1,952	2
25. Westcot	242	178	1
26. Nether Winchenden	294	284	1
27. Upper Winchenden	223	394	1
28. Woodham	38	23	1
29. Wotton Underwood	312	244	1
30. Aston Abbots	303	421	1
31. Cholesbury	127	133	1
32. Cublington	284	336	1
33. Drayton Beauchamp	275	463	1
34. Hardwicke	235	333	1
35. Hawridge	217	159	1
36. Weedon	405	949	1
37. Wingrave with Rowsham	783	987	1
38. Creslow	5	31	1
39. Whitchurch	928	1,207	1
40. Grendon Underwood	379	351	1
Totals	21,480	25,221	48

Declared to take place from and after 6th July 1835.

BUCKINGHAM UNION:		Average for the Years 1828 to 1831.	
1. Buckingham (Borough), Bourton, Bourton Hold, Gawcott, Lenborough, Prebend End	3,465	2,977	3
2. Addington	72	86	1
3. Adstock	444	643	1
4. Akeley	291	201	1
5. Barton Harthorn	145	88	1
6. Beachampton	254	250	1
7. Charndon	160	159	1
8. Chetwode	149	167	1
9. Edgecott	180	203	1
10. Foxcott	107	111	1
11. Hillersden	251	243	1
12. Leckhampstead	499	567	1
13. Lillingstone Dayrell	150	291	1
14. Maids Morton	474	412	1
15. Marsh Gibbon	812	1,180	1
16. Padbury	708	465	1
17. Pounden	84	95	1
18. Preston Bissett	502	473	1
19. Ratclive-cum-Chackmore	334	233	1
20. Shalston	194	119	1
21. Steeple Claydon	881	1,267	1
22. Stowe	490	348	1
23. Thornborough	672	866	1
24. Thornton	44	146	1
25. Tingewick	866	1,188	1
26. Twyford	416	434	1
27. Water Stratford	186	189	1
28. Middle Claydon	136	73	1
County of Oxford:			
29. Lillingstone Lovell	159	92	1
30. Boycutt	Included in Stowe.	139	1
Totals	13,129	13,705	32

Declared to take place from and after 13th July 1835.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
HOXNE UNION:		£.	
1. Hoxne	1,243	1,687	2
2. Athelington	129	139	1
3. Badingham	866	1,288	2
4. Bedingfield	332	347	1
5. Bedfield	323	426	1
6. Brundish	478	608	1
7. Denham	276	321	1
8. Dennington	1,000	1,532	2
9. Fresingfield	1,352	1,945	3
10. Horham	464	547	1
11. Laxfield	1,158	1,243	2
12. Mendham	551	677	1
13. Metfield	733	940	2
14. Monk Soham	433	472	1
15. Saxtead	505	592	1
16. Southolt	193	211	1
17. Stradbroke	1,527	2,479	3
18. Syleham	391	383	1
19. Tannington	264	463	1
20. Weybred	708	821	2
21. Wilby	649	854	2
22. Wingfield	668	915	1
23. Withersdale	194	115	1
24. Worlingworth	729	899	2
TOTALS	15,166	19,904	36

Declared to take place from and after 24th June 1835.

BLYTHING UNION:			
1. Halesworth	2,473	949	3
2. Peasenhall	773	452	2
3. Aldringham and Thorpe	362	160	1
4. Cratfield	692	687	1
5. Stoven	112	119	1
6. Bramfield	667	725	1
7. Wenhaston	1,070	698	2
8. Southcove	183	122	1
9. Cookley	287	606	1
10. Haveringham	423	224	1
11. Wrentham	1,022	553	2
12. Covehithe	182	123	1
13. Chediston	409	577	1
14. Henham	156	171	1
15. Blyford	197	334	1
16. Linstead Parva	186	94	1
17. Benacre	208	217	1
18. Henstead, including Hulver Hamlet	566	198	1
19. Rumburgh	421	588	1
20. Walberswick	279	190	1
21. Frostenden	373	286	1
22. Wangford	636	233	1
23. Ubbeston	199	249	1
24. Brampton	289	566	1
25. Yoxford	1,149	852	2
26. Uggeshall	303	294	1
27. Reydon	338	296	1
28. Leiston	1,070	778	2
29. Theberton	537	676	1
30. Middleton	580	593	1
31. Walpole	658	698	2
32. Darsham	513	232	1
33. Sibton	498	766	1
34. Spexhall	197	163	1
35. Holton	435	265	1
36. Westhall	442	600	1
37. Wissett	419	354	1
38. Thorington	159	201	1
39. Knodishall	315	453	1
40. Southwold	1,875	728	2
41. Westleton	884	945	2
42. Linstead Magna	110	296	1
43. Sotherton	196	142	1
44. Blythburgh	579	1,173	1
45. Huntingfield	400	661	1
46. Easton Bavents	16	6	1
47. Dunwich	232	94	1
48. Carlton	130	272	1
49. Kelsale	1,103	1,315	2
TOTALS	25,303	21,979	60

Declaerd to take place from and after 25th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
WANGFORD UNION:		£.	
1. All Saints & St. Nicholas, South Elmham	239	626	2
2. St. Andrew, Ilketshall	512	691	2
3. Barsham	182	692	1
4. Beccles	3,862	1,976	6
5. Bungay, Holy Trinity	1,663	903	4
6. Bungay, St. Mary	2,071	984	4
7. North Cove	218	83	1
8. St. Cross, South Elmham, or Sandcroft	234	481	2
9. Ellough	146	210	1
10. Flixton	206	310	2
11. Homersfield	233	129	1
12. St. John, Ilketshall	72	152	1
13. St. James, South Elmham	263	322	2
14. St. Lawrence, Ilketshall	242	303	1
15. St. Margaret, Ilketshall	309	528	2
16. St. Margaret, South Elmham	169	256	1
17. Mettingham	406	392	2
18. St. Michael, South Elmham	147	121	1
19. St. Nicholas, South Elmham	101	Included in All Saints	1
20. St. Peter, South Elmham	122	210	1
21. Redisham	179	223	1
22. Ringsfield	315	480	2
23. Shadingfield	198	271	1
24. Shipmeadow	133	104	1
25. Sotterley	243	261	1
26. Weston	233	215	1
27. Willingham	158	142	1
28. Worlingham	202	233	1
TOTALS	13,058	11,298	47

Declared to take place from and after 25th June 1835.

COSFORD UNION:			
1. Aldham	318	395	1
2. Bildeston	836	588	2
3. Hadleigh Hamlet	214	102	1
4. Brettenham	366	471	1
5. Chellesworth	346	137	1
6. Elmsett	437	632	1
7. Hitcham	1,022	1,407	2
8. Kersey	700	671	1
9. Kettlebaston	202	188	1
10. Layham	652	654	1
11. Lindsey	250	532	1
12. Naughton	187	227	1
13. Nedging	214	116	1
14. Semer	275	507	1
15. Thorp Morieux	412	429	1
16. Wattesham	202	398	1
17. Whatfield	377	765	1
18. Polstead	960	1,029	2
19. Hadleigh Parish	3,425	3,720	3
20. Cockfield	1,023	980	2
21. Lavenham	2,107	1,889	2
22. Monk's Eleigh	733	575	1
23. Milden	177	174	1
24. Brent Eleigh	290	314	1
25. Groton	577	488	1
26. Boxford	874	889	2
27. Edwardstone	503	585	1
28. Preston	321	361	1
TOTALS	17,900	19,223	36

Declared to take place from and after 1st August 1835.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
DOCKING UNION:		£.	
1. Docking	1,406	1,790	3
2. Barwick	35	153	1
3. Great Bircham	451	490	1
4. Bircham-Newton	95	74	1
5. Bircham-Tofts	130	118	1
6. Brancaster	851	805	2
7. Fring	127	105	1
8. Heacham	733	809	2
9. Holme-next-the-Sea	268	328	1
10. Hunstanton	432	437	1
11. Ingoldesthorpe	286	237	1
12. Great Ringstead	524	524	2
13. Sedgeford	595	883	2
14. Shernborne	140	95	1
15. Snettisham	926	1,551	3
16. Stanhoe	436	782	1
17. Thornham	668	783	2
18. Titchwell	159	155	1
19. Burnham Deepdale	95	27	1
20. Burnham Norton	183	86	1
21. Burnham Overy	610	581	2
22. Burnham Thorpe	363	706	1
23. Burnham Ulph & Sutton	364	203	1
24. Burnham Westgate	1,022	496	3
25. North Creake	651	982	2
26. South Creake	831	764	2
27. Waterden	24	26	1
28. Anmer	132	20	1
29. Dersingham	606	655	2
30. Bagthorpe	73	86	1
31. Barmer	43	73	1
32. Houghton	277	274	1
33. Syderstone	421	267	1
34. East Rudham	950	1,005	3
35. West Rudham	456	442	1
36. Broomsthorpe	13	28	1
TOTALS	15,376	16,840	53

Declared to take place from and after 1st August 1835.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
SWAFFHAM UNION:		£.	
1. Swaffham	3,285	2,824	4
2. Bodney	110	106	1
3. East Bradenham	381	592	1
4. West Bradenham	370	393	1
5. Caldecot	63	27	1
6. Cockley-Cley	218	173	1
7. Great Cressingham	449	446	2
8. Little Cressingham	276	167	1
9. Didlington	86	100	1
10. Foulden	500	384	2
11. Gooderstone	476	713	2
12. Hillborough	310	354	1
13. Holme-Hale	447	699	2
14. Houghton-on-the-Hill	52	47	1
15. Langford	36	47	1
16. Narburgh	300	162	1
17. Narford	103	133	1
18. Necton	996	1,058	3
19. Newton (by Castle Acre)	70	130	1
20. Oxborough	427	574	1
21. North Pickenham	245	204	1
22. South Pickenham	195	60	1
23. South Acre	96	172	1
24. Sporle with Palgrave	746	1,253	2
25. Beachamwell	263	122	1
26. Shingham	61	32	1
27. Ashill	700	494	2
28. Saham-Toney	1,060	726	3
TOTALS	12,321	12,197	41

Declared to take place from and after 1st August 1835.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
WITNEY UNION:			
1. Witney	3,190	2,124	3
2. Crawley	275	340	1
3. Curbridge	398	614	1
4. Hailey	1,236	880	1
5. Alvescott	361	306	1
6. Asthall & Asthall Leigh	352	357	1
7. Bampton with Weald	1,605	1,322	2
8. Aston and Cote	718	1,103	1
9. Brighthampton	102	66	1
10. Chimney	42	72	1
11. Shifford	47	53	1
12. Lew	237	224	1
13. Blackbourton	352	399	1
14. Broadwell	224	263	1
15. Filkins	473	408	1
16. Holwell	96	50	1
17. Broughton-Poggs	158	239	1
18. Burford	1,620	904	2
19. Upton and Signet	246	468	1
20. Clanfield	529	276	1
21. Ducklington	406	302	1
22. Hardwicke	103	45	1
23. Kencott	199	121	1
24. Norton Brize	627	434	1
25. Standlake	669	598	1
26. Westwell	162	87	1
27. Yelford	17	8	1
28. Fulbrook	361	370	1
29. Minster Lovell	355	370	1
30. Northmoor	360	1,063	1
31. Ramsdon (Chapelry)	423	415	1
32. Swinbrook	222	115	2
33. Taynton	371	371	1
34. Cogges	683	298	1

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
WITNEY UNION—*continued.*			
35. Wilcote	10	2	1
36. Ensham	1,858	1,793	2
37. Handborough	883	1,180	1
38. North Leigh	591	682	1
39. South Leigh	339	442	1
40. Stanton Harcourt	657	672	1
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER:			
41. Widford	51	64	1
COUNTY OF BERKS:			
42. Shilton	290	144	1
TOTALS	21,898	20,046	47

Declared to take place from and after 26th March 1835.

BANBURY UNION:			
1. Banbury	3,737	3,344	4
2. Neithrop	2,169	1,417	2
3. Bourton, Great & Little	563	464	1
4. Claydon	291	194	1
5. Cropredy	548	570	1
6. Epwell	367	308	1
7. Prescott	15	23	1
8. East Shutford	31	50	1
9. West Shutford	431	426	1
10. Swalcliffe	378	456	1
11. Wardington	824	905	1
12. East Adderbury	961	707	1
13. West Adderbury	397	480	1
14. Alkerton	192	157	1
15. Barford St. John	131	180	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Oxford.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
Banbury Union—*continued.*		£.	
16. Bloxham	1,343	1,415	2
17. Bodicott	779	747	1
18. Broughton	220	272	1
19. Drayton	184	249	1
20. Hanwell	288	290	1
21. Horley	330	327	1
22. Hornton	551	515	1
23. Milcombe	230	332	1
24. Milton	205	280	1
25. Mollington	360	240	1
26. North Newington	318	256	1
27. Sibford-Ferris	248	357	1
28. Sibford-Gower	507	746	1
29. Tadmarton	355	572	1
30. Wigginton	327	417	1
31. Wroxton and Balscott	780	657	1
32. Clattercott	9	5	1
33. Hook Norton	1,506	2,100	2
County of Northampton:			
34. Chalcombe	485	362	1
35. Middleton Cheney	1,398	1,562	2
36. Warkworth with Nethercote and Grimsbury	426	717	1
County of Gloucester:			
37. Shenington	381	261	1
County of Warwick:			
38. Shottswell	268	250	1
Totals	22,533	22,610	45

Declared to take place from and after 3d April 1835.

WALLINGFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
County of Berks:			
1. Allhallows & Clapcot	Borough of Wallingford.	164	1
2. St. Leonard		334	1
3. St. Mary-the-More		1,127	1
4. St. Peter		454	1
5. Aston Tirrold		343	1
6. Aston Upthorpe		172	1
7. Brightwell		578	1
8. Dudcote		181	1
9. East Hagborne		562	1
10. West Hagborne		220	1
11. North Moreton		362	1
12. South Moreton		410	1
13. Moulsford		169	1
14. Sotwell		157	1
15. Cholsey		983	1
16. Little Wittenham		113	1
17. Long Wittenham		547	1
County of Oxford:			
18. Bensington		1,253	1
19. Berrick Salome		134	1
20. Ewelme		619	1
21. Newington		418	1
22. Berrick Prior		52	
23. Warborough		681	1
24. Crowmarsh Gifford		325	1
25. Mongewell		162	1
26. Newnham Murren		249	1
27. North Stoke		199	1
28. South Stoke		751	1
29. Dorchester		866	1
Totals		13,085	13,614	29

Declared to take place from and after 2d June 1835.

HENLEY UNION:			
1. Henley	3,618	1,831	4
2. Rotherfield Grays	1,145	753	2
3. Rotherfield Peppard	426	403	1
4. Harpsden	238	373	1
5. Shiplake	515	609	1
6. Eye and Dunsden	887	766	1
7. Caversham	1,369	947	2
8. Checkendon	346	423	1
9. Bix	409	396	1
10. Nettlebed	618	430	1
11. Nuffield	197	333	1
12. Ipsden	582	592	1
13. Pishill	170	67	1
14. Swincombe	367	304	1
15. Watlington	1,833	1,709	2
16. Britwell Salome	216	294	1
17. Britwell Prior	52	81	1
18. Pepton	661	1,335	1
19. Cuxham	207	226	1
20. Brightwell	332	350	1
County of Berks:			
21. Remenham	463	255	1
Totals	14,651	12,477	27

Declared to take place from and after 15th June 1835.

WOODSTOCK UNION:			
1. Woodstock	1,380	994	2
2. North Aston	305	418	1
3. Steeple Aston	441	200	1
4. Middle Aston	121	89	1
5. Barton	606	452	1
6. Barton, Wescott	253	279	1
7. Begbrooke	102	126	1
8. Bladon	442	415	1
9. Hensington	143	142	1
10. Cassington	428	276	1
11. Combe	619	435	1
12. Deddington	1,590	2,018	2
13. Clifton	268	280	1
14. Hempton	220	386	1
15. Duns Tew	450	465	1
16. Glympton	125	170	1
17. Kiddington, Over and Nether	292	235	1
18. Kidlington	986	718	2
19. Gosford	45	43	1
20. Thrupp	84	65	1
21. Water Eaton	102	219	1
22. Rousham	156	135	1
23. Sandford	534	421	1
24. Shipton upon Cherwell	148	60	1
25. Stonesfield	535	496	1
26. Tackley	564	359	1
27. Wolvercot	524	321	1
28. Wootton	1,060	1,185	2
29. Nether Worton	94	67	1
30. Over Worton	56	17	1
31. Yarrington	299	287	1
32. Hampton Gay	86	35	1
33. Hampton Poyle	156	137	1
Totals	13,219	11,945	37

Declared to take place from and after 13th July 1835.

BICESTER UNION:			
1. King's End	Bicester	280	147	1
2. Market End		2,588	3,605	3
3. Ambrosden		183	151	1
4. Arncott		314	571	1
5. Blackthorn		417	523	1
6. Merton		234	395	1
7. Piddington		422	341	1
8. Ardley		170	102	1
9. Blechingdon		641	803	1
10. Bucknell		274	216	1
11. Charlton		358	294	1
12. Fencot and Moorcot		300	348	1
13. Chesterton		382	475	1
14. Cottesford		163	114	1
15. Fringford		358	227	1
16. Fritwell		494	386	1
17. Goddington		118	135	1
18. Hardwicke		80	34	1
19. Hethe		414	170	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Oxford.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
Bicester Union—*continued.*		£.	
20. Lower Heyford	541	636	1
21. Upper Heyford	326	150	1
22. Islip	645	476	1
23. Kirtlington	687	544	1
24. Launton	570	386	1
25. Middleton Stoney	307	262	1
26. Newton Purcell	131	45	1
27. Noke	187	149	1
28. Oddington	176	170	1
29. Shelswell	49	46	1
30. Somerton	392	242	1
31. Shouldern	599	407	1
32. Stoke Lyne	593	535	1
33. Stratton Audley	360	330	1
34. Tusmore	16	47	1
35. Wendlebury	196	170	1
36. Weston-on-the-Green	494	510	1
County of Buckingham:			
37. Caversfield	123	214	1
38. Boarstall	268	471	1
Totals	14,850	15,327	40

Declared to take effect from and after 1st August 1835.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

BISHOP STORTFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
County of Hertford:			
1. Bishop Stortford	3,958	2,643	4
2. Sawbridgeworth	2,231	1,691	2
3. Much Hadham	1,268	1,478	2
4. Braughin	1,266	1,260	2
5. Little Hadham	873	1,198	1
6. Albury	631	689	1
7. Pelham, Furneux	619	709	1
8. Thorley	414	390	1
9. Pelham, Brent	271	281	1
10. Pelham, Stocking	158	85	1
County of Essex:			
11. Stansted Mountfitchet	1,560	1,392	2
12. Henham	863	754	1
13. Manewden	695	908	1
14. Great Hallingbury	695	744	1
15. Farnham	524	740	1
16. Elsenham	483	766	1
17. Birchanger	360	490	1
18. Berdon	342	408	1
19. Ugley	318	430	1
20. Little Hallingbury	483	375	1
Totals	18,012	17,421	27

Declared to take place from and after 26th March 1835.

DUNMOW UNION:			
1. Great Dunmow	2,462	2,434	3
2. Thaxted	2,293	2,151	3
3. Hatfield Broad Oaks	1,825	2,330	2
4. Felstead	1,788	1,789	2
5. Stebbing	1,434	1,743	2
6. Takeley	1,099	862	1
7. Great Bardfield	1,029	861	1
8. Great Easton	840	1,001	1
9. Broxted	694	1,058	1
10. High Easter	862	842	1
11. Great Canfield	511	577	1
12. High Roothing	405	267	1
13. Aythorpe Roothing	259	289	1
14. Margaret Roothing	233	140	1
15. Leaden Roothing	147	104	1
16. Little Dunmow	378	374	1
17. Little Canfield	277	456	1
18. Little Easton	350	249	1
19. Lindsell	381	761	1
20. Little Bardfield	295	393	1
21. Saling Bardfield	359	306	1
22. Barnston	215	271	1
23. Tilty	82	231	1
24. Chickney	72	121	1
25. White Roothing	447	499	1
26. Morrell Roothing	32		
Totals	18,769	20,109	33

Declared to take place from and after 26th March 1835.

SAFFRON WALDEN UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Saffron Walden	4,762	2,638	4
2. Clavering	1,134	1,425	2
3. Debden	985	1,193	2
4. Wimbish	921	1,020	2
5. Newport	914	819	2
6. Ashdon	898	993	1
7. Littlebury	875	546	1
8. Great Chesterford	873	784	1
9. Radwinter	819	651	1
10. Great Sampford	800	694	1
11. Hempstead	708	1,179	1
12. Elmdon	697	769	1
13. Arkesden	490	485	1
14. Chrishall	487	415	1
15. Rickling	447	484	1
16. Little Sampford	423	545	1
17. Widdington	386	521	1
18. Langley	384	340	1
19. Wendon Ambo	333	223	1
20. Little Chesterford	211	191	1
21. Quindon	211	118	1
22. Wicken Bonhunt	134	243	1
23. Wendon Lofts	54	56	1
24. Struthall	41	41	1
Totals	17,987	16,373	31

Declared to take place from and after 6th April 1835.

CHELMSFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
1. Chelmsford	5,435	2,530	4
2. Writtle	2,348	2,632	2
3. Great Waltham	2,013	2,272	2
4. Springfield	1,851	843	2
5. Great Baddow	1,719	906	1
6. Danbury	1,060	542	1
7. Borcham	991	684	1
8. Roxwell	847	702	1
9. Ingatestone	789	528	1
10. Broomfield	747	551	1
11. Little Waltham	674	697	1
12. Fryerning	670	328	1
13. Stock	619	253	1
14. Margaretting	545	450	1
15. Sandon	525	374	1
16. Butsbury	515	464	1
17. West Hanningfield	480	381	1
18. East Hanningfield	447	366	1
19. Little Baddow	366	491	1
20. Chignall St. James	222	180	1
21. South Hanningfield	214	112	1
22. Widford	157	209	1
23. Chignall Smealey	75	106	1
24. Good Easter	487	312	1
25. Pleshey	320	190	1
26. Mashbury	96	93	1
Totals	24,212	17,246	32

Declared to take place from and after 10th August 1835.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
POTTERSPURY UNION:		£.	
1. Potters-Pury	950	993	2
2. Alderton	162	174	1
3. Ashton	380	249	1
4. Cosgrove	624	560	1
5. Furtho	16	6	1
6. Grafton Regis	241	368	1
7. Hartwell	531	313	1
8. Passenham	828	605	1
9. Paulers-Pury	1,092	1,151	2
10. Yardley-Gobion	594	580	1
11. Wicken	536	376	1
TOTALS	5,954	5,375	13

Declared to take place from and after 20th May 1835.

TOWCESTER UNION:			
1. Towcester	2,671	2,048	4
2. Althorpe	477	680	2
3. Cold Higham	391	384	1
4. Gayton	461	269	1
5. Pattishall	742	639	2
6. Tiffield	131	56	1
7. Stoke Bruern	437	496	1
8. Shuttlehanger	325	657	2
9. Easton Neston with Hulcote	144	161	1
10. Blisworth	769	361	1
11. Adstone	166	112	1
12. Blakesley	527	176	1
13. Woodend	302	221	1
14. Bradden	165	165	1
15. Green's Norton	771	755	2
16. Maidford	373	258	1
17. Plumpton	75	97	1
18. Slapton	197	163	1
19. Silverstone	947	813	2
20. Whittlebury	670	503	1
21. Wappenham	458	480	1
22. Litchborough	415	313	1
23. Loys Weedon, or Weedon Pinkney	528	525	1
TOTALS	12,142	10,332	31

Declared to take place from and after 20th May 1835.

BRACKLEY UNION:			
1. St. James's, Brackley	908	770	2
2. St. Peter's, Brackley	1,199	905	2
3. Aynhoe	664	394	1
4. Croughton, or Crowton	450	314	1
5. Culworth	606	690	1
6. Evenley	506	468	1
7. Farthinghoe	456	177	1
8. Helmdon	515	613	1
9. Hinton-in-the-Hedges	173	138	1
10. King's Sutton	1,270	1,238	2
11. Marston St. Lawrence	440	509	1
12. Newbottle	366	388	1
13. Radstone	203	206	1
14. Steane	24	39	1
15. Stutchbury	29	30	1
16. Syresham	895	338	1
17. Thenford	231	148	1
18. Thorpe Mandeville	175	190	1
19. Astwell, with Falcutt	110	143	1
20. Whitfield	328	212	1
21. Edgcott	96	33	1
22. Egdon	630	512	1
23. Greatworth, or Gretworth	214	163	1
24. Sulgrave	576	563	1
25. Moreton Pinkney	581	925	1
COUNTY OF OXFORD:			
26. Mixbury	387	400	1
27. Finmere	373	608	1

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
BRACKLEY UNION—*cont*[d].			
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM:		£.	
28. Turweston	371	305	1
29. Westbury	391	205	1
30. Biddlesden	184	119	1
TOTALS	13,351	11,743	33

Declared to take effect from and after 8th June 1835.

BRIXWORTH UNION:			
1. Brixworth	973	1,149	2
2. Faxton	103	82	1
3. Hanging Houghton	114	99	1
4. Hannington	196	184	1
5. Lamport	136	137	1
6. Old, or Wold	458	360	1
7. Scaldwell	387	286	1
8. Walgrave	575	482	1
9. Holcot	433	509	1
10. Boughton	360	276	1
11. Moulton	1,319	950	2
12. Pisford, or Pitsford	539	581	1
13. Spratton	912	1,088	2
14. Coton, or Coaton	116	60	1
15. Cottesbroke	226	360	1
16. Great Creaton	543	556	1
17. Little Creaton	100	72	1
18. Guilsborough	751	673	2
19. Hollowell	318	433	1
20. Brington	887	635	2
21. Chapel Brampton	206	164	1
22. Church Brampton	176	149	1
23. East Haddon	644	473	1
24. Harlestone	645	395	1
25. Holdenby, or Holmby	181	165	1
26. Ravensthorpe	496	458	1
27. Teeton	73	102	1
28. Draughton	176	159	1
29. Maidwell	278	148	1
30. Haselbeech	149	203	1
TOTALS	12,461	11,388	35

Declared to take place from and after 9th July 1835.

HARDINGSTONE UNION:			
1. Hardingstone	1,036	618	2
2. Brafield on the Green	460	457	1
3. Castle Ashby-cum-Chaddeston	150	192	1
4. Cogenhoe, or Cooknoe	276	294	1
5. Collingtree	194	167	1
6. Courteenhall	120	162	1
7. Denton	527	392	1
8. Horton	115	184	1
9. Great Houghton	305	257	1
10. Little Houghton	539	475	1
11. Milton, or Middleton Malzor	541	582	1
12. Piddington	558	249	1
13. Hackleton	425	230	1
14. Preston-Deanery	64	180	1
15. Quinton	128	65	1
16. Rothersthorpe	270	269	1
17. Whiston	64	35	1
18. Wootton	643	353	1
19. Yardley Hastings	1,051	1,137	2
20. Road, or Rode	553	318	1
TOTALS	8,019	6,616	22

Declared to take place from and after 20th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
WELLINGBOROUGH UNION:		£.	
1. Wellingborough	4,688	3,079	4
2. Great Doddington	442	304	2
3. Earl's Barton	977	585	1
4. Ecton	570	338	1
5. Mear's Ashby	466	307/8	1
6. Sywell	216	164	1
7. Wilby	386	157	1
8. Overstone	203	52	1
9. Hardwick	86	50	1
10. Great Harrowden	148	318	1
11. Little Harrowden	465	349	1
12. Isham	318	403	1
13. Orlingbury	336	1,099	2
14. Finedon, or Thingdon	1,292	1,275	2
15. Irthlingborough	1,262	1,020	2
16. Bozeat	812	213	1
17. Easton Maudit	210	745	2
18. Higham Ferrers	965	737	1
19. Irchester	797	82	1
20. Newton Bromshold	122	1,125	2
21. Rushden	1 245	64	1
22. Strixton	69	590	1
23. Wollaston	973	752	1
24. Grendon	622		
COUNTY OF BEDFORD:			
25. Farndish	81	91	1
26. Poddington, or Puddington	563	386	1
27. Wymington, or Wimmington	257	379	1
TOTALS	18,571	14,782	36

Declared to take place from and after 28th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
NORTHAMPTON UNION:		£.	
1. All Saints } Town of Northampton	7,333	2,126	6
2. St. Giles } Town of Northampton	3,025	957	4
3. St. Peter } Town of Northampton	706	115	2
4. St. Sepulchre } Town of Northampton	4,287	998	4
5. Abington	155	111	1
6. Great Billing	372	203	1
7. Little Billing	38	24	1
8. Kingsthorpe	1,344	927	2
9. Weston Favell	443	253	1
10. Bugbrooke	865	430	2
11. Dallington	479	273	1
12. Duston	603	425	1
13. Harpole	711	441	2
14. Lower Heyford	507	282	1
15. Upper Heyford	112	91	1
16. Hislingbury	683	633	2
17. Upton	48	169	1
TOTALS	21,761	8,458	33

Declared to take place from and after 27th August 1835.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

ABINGDON UNION:		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
1. St. Helen } Abingdon	4,693	3,580	4
2. St. Nicholas } Abingdon	566	484	1
3. Radleigh	515	558	1
4. Sunningwell	339	356	1
5. Besselsleigh	124	110	1
6. Wootton	340	274	1
7. Cumnor	515	343	1
8. Wytham	218	194	1
9. North Hinksey	187	136	1
10. South Hinksey	157	120	1
11. Marcham	1,170	897	1
12. Drayton	506	291	1
13. Sutton Wick	271	407	1
14. Seacourt	25	46	1
TOTALS	9,626	8,296	17

Declared to take place from and after 1st Jan. 1835.

FARRINGDON UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Buckland	946	1,010	2
2. Charney	270	341	1
3. Hatford	123	85	1
4. Longworth	540	502	1
5. Hinton	348	421	1
6. Pusey	125	48	1
7. Shillingford	246	152	1
8. Stanford	813	701	1
9. Great Coxwell	337	212	1
10. Little Coxwell	304	272	1
11. Great Farringdon	729	2,818	4
12. Little Farringdon	2,156	103	1
13. Langford	391	203	1
14. Ashbury	800	472	1
15. Balking	185	205	1
16. Buscott	416	429	1
17. Bourton	302	207	1
18. Compton and Knighton	156	88	1
19. Eaton Hastings	167	171	1
20. Fearnham	239	255	1
21. Kingston Lisle and Fawler	376	482	1
22. Longcott	452	420	1
23. Shrivenham	779	744	1
24. Uffington	564	516	1
25. Watchfield	341	271	1
26. Woolstone	270	209	1
27. Coleshill	351	320	1
COUNTY OF OXFORD:			
28. Grafton	71	86	1
29. Radcot	55	34	1
30. Kelmscott	140	132	1
TOTALS	12,992	11,914	34

Declared to take effect from and after 2d February 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (BERKS.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
BRADFIELD UNION:		£.	
1. Ashampstead	346	221	1
2. Bassildon	780	521	1
3. Streatley	582	489	1
4. Aldermaston	636	520	1
5. Bradfield	956	1,261	1
6. Burghfield	965	1,021	1
7. Englefield	411	293	1
8. Padworth	234	258	1
9. Purley	172	149	1
10. Sulham	72	44	1
11. Sulhampstead Bannister	289	78	1
12. Tidmarsh	143	47	1
13. Sulhampstead Bannister, Lower End	60	48	1
14. Stratfield Mortimer	860	617	1
15. Ufton	357	230	1
16. Wokefield (Tything)	180	150	1
17. Beenham	360	393	1
18. Bucklebury	1,300	1,217	1
19. Graiseley (Tything)	66	56	1
20. Pangbourne	692	668	1
21. Sulhampstead Abbots	357	239	1
22. Tilehurst	1,878	1,351	2
23. Frilsham	192	112	1
24. Stanford Dingley	139	186	1
25. Yattenden	241	209	1
COUNTY OF OXFORD:			
26. Goring	933	962	1
27. Maple Durham	536	495	1
28. Whitchurch	745	620	1
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON:			
29. Mortimer West End, (Tything)	200	298	1
TOTALS	14,682	12,753	30

Declared to take place from and after 2d March 1835.

WANTAGE UNION:			
1. Wantage	2,507	1,980	3
2. Charlton	2	463	
3. Grove	5	649	
4. Aldworth	2 4	237	1
5. Chilton	2	383	1
6. Compton	55	499	1
7. Catmere	88	70	1
8. Farnborough	229	168	1
9. East Ilsley	738	856	1
10. West Ilsley	425	389	1
11. Blewberry	630	674	1
12. Upton	254	314	1
13. Harwell	780	708	1
14. Ardington	404	301	1
15. Childrey	561	782	1
16. Denchworth	213	225	1
17. West Hanney	399	417	1
18. East Hanney	631	625	1
19. East Hendred	865	1,204	1
20. West Hendred	335	422	1
21. East Lockinge	373	274	1
22. West Lockinge		10	1
23. Sparsholt	498	579	1
24. Letcomb Bassett	288	295	1
25. Letcomb Regis	444	198	1
26. East Challow	303	262	1
27. West Challow	148	154	1
28. Chaddlesworth	494	381	1
29. Fawley	194	130	1
30. Beedon	306	258	1
31. Bright Waltham	442	480	1
32. Hamstead Norris	1,179	1,417	2
33. Peasemore	298	316	1
TOTALS	15,917	16,120	36

Declared to take place from and after 4th April 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (BERKS.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
NEWBURY UNION:		£.	
1. Newbury	5,967	4,755	4
2. Sandleford	18	27	1
3. Boxford	688	574	1
4. Brimpton	443	411	1
5. Chieveley	1,129	1,452	1
6. Leckhamstead	402	421	1
7. Winterbourne	326	514	1
8. Shaw-cum-Donnington	620	533	1
9. Speen	3,044	2,334	2
10. Thatcham	2,502	1,829	2
11. Greenham	1,061	680	1
12. Midgham	349	221	1
13. Wasing	79	45	1
14. Welford	1,061	965	1
15. Enborne	420	464	1
16. Hampstead Marshall	313	172	1
17. Woolhampton	364	216	1
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON:			
18. Newtown	268	143	1
TOTALS	19,054	15,756	23

Declared to take place from and after 17th April 1835.

HUNGERFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
1. Avington	94	52	1
2. Inkpen	729	352	1
3. Kintbury	1,781	1,505	2
4. East Shefford	67	50	1
5. West Shefford	559	272	1
6. West Woodhay	127	65	1
7. East Garston	699	601	1
8. Lambourne	2,386	2,736	3
COUNTY OF WILTS:			
9. Great Bedwin	2,190	1,529	2
10. Little Bedwin	587	349	1
11. Buttermere	137	110	1
12. Froxfield	581	558	1
13. Baydon	358	268	1
14. Ramsbury	2,290	2,104	2
15. Aldbourn	1,418	1,172	1
16. Ham	205	87	1
COUNTIES OF BERKS AND WILTS:			
17. Hungerford	2,715	2,703	3
18. Shalbourn	922	870	1
19. Chilton Foliat	761	779	1
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON:			
20. Combe	193	96	1
TOTALS	18,799	16,258	27

Declared to take place from and after 1st May 1835.

COOKHAM UNION:			
1. Cookham	3,337	852	3
2. Bray	3,480	1,534	3
3. Bisham	771	477	2
4. Hurley	1,150	398	2
5. Waltham, White	902	279	2
6. Waltham, St. Lawrence	739	346	2
7. Shottesbrook	138	60	1
TOTALS	10,517	3,946	15

Declared to take place from and after 20th July 1835.

EASTHAMSTEAD UNION:			
1. Easthamstead	647	373	2
2. Binfield	2,145	707	2
3. Warfield	1,207	535	2
4. Winkfield with Ascot	2,009	832	2
5. Sandhurst	972	253	2
TOTALS	6,980	2,700	10

Declared to take place from and after 27th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (BERKS.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
WOKINGHAM UNION:			
COUNTIES OF BERKS AND WILTS:		£.	
1. Wokingham	3,139	1,904	3
2. Sonning	464	260	1
3. Shinfield	1,100	769	2
COUNTY OF BERKS:			
4. Barkham	247	175	1
5. Arbourfield	263	220	1
6. Finchampstead	575	667	1
7. Ruscomb	160	178	1
8. Wargrave	1,423	980	2
9. Swallowfield (part of)	1,106	368	1
10. Winnersh Liberty (In the Parish of Hurst.)	531	216	1
11. Whistley Liberty (In the Parish of Hurst.)	867	300	1
12. Newland Liberty (In the Parish of Hurst.)	252	76	1
13. Earleigh Liberty	441	481	1
14. Sandford and Woodley	796	779	1
WOKINGHAM UNION—*cont*^{d}.			
COUNTY OF WILTS:		£.	
15. Broadhinton Liberty, in the Parish of Hurst	519	240	1
16. Swallowfield (part of)	Included in Swallowfield, Berks.	540	1
TOTALS	11,888	8,153	20

Declared to take place from and after 1st August 1835.

READING UNION:			
COUNTY OF BERKS:			
1. St. Mary, with Southcot (Reading.)	6,882	3,234	5
2. St. Giles, with Whitley (Reading.)	5,112	2,281	5
3. St. Lawrence (Reading.)	4,048	2,664	5
TOTALS	16,042	8,179	15

Declared to take place from and after 10th August 1835.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

BRADFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Bradford (Town) (In the Parish of Bradford.)	3,352	4,379	6
2. Trowle (Tything) (In the Parish of Bradford.)	290		1
3. Leigh Wooley (Tything)	1,680	970	1
4. Holt (Chapelry)	839	332	1
5. Atworth (Chapelry)	705	401	1
6. South Wraxhall (Chapelry)	389	160	1
7. Winsley (Chapelry)	2,347	1,279	1
8. Limpley Stoke (Chapelry)		269	1
9. Westwood	390	193	2
10. Monkton Farleigh	396	209	2
11. Broughton Gifford	735	1,038	2
12. Great Chalfield	83	12	1
13. Little Chalfield, with Cottles		27	1
14. Winkfield, with Rowley	288	338	2
COUNTY OF SOMERSET:			
15. Freshford	666	505	2
TOTALS	12,660	10,112	25

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

CALNE UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Calne	4,795	4,249	6
2. Bowood	81	50	1
3. Bremhill	1,535	2,303	2
4. Hillmarton	791	1,026	2
5. Highway	148	100	1
6. Compton Basset	538	533	1
7. Yatesbury	274	318	1
8. Cherhill	404	284	1
9. Calstone Willington	32	49	1
10. Blackland	65	46	1
11. Heddington	310	175	1
TOTALS	8,973	9,133	18

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

AMPTHILL UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Ampthill	1,683	1,035	3
2. Cranfield	1,260	1,440	2
3. Flitwick	636	604	1
4. Houghton-Conquest	796	1,008	1
5. Lidlington	814	1,268	1
6. Marston-Moretaine	1,007	2,082	2
7. Maulden	1,231	702	2
8. Milbrook	602	488	1
9. Steppingley	348	405	1
10. Clophill	978	540	1
11. Flitton	458	540	1
12. Upper Gravenhurst	318	255	1
13. Lower Gravenhurst	77	68	1
14. Hawnes	847	703	1
15. Higham-Gobion	108	143	1
16. Pulloxhill	529	823	1
17. Silsoe	726	411	1
18. Westoning	627	1,106	1
19. Shitlington (two parts of) and Lower Stondon	1,307	981	2
TOTALS	14,357	14,602	25

Declared to take place from and after 10th April 1835.

WOBURN UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Woburn	1,827	1,217	3
2. Aspley-Guise	1,014	740	2
3. Battlesden	145	353	1
4. Chalgrave	746	330	1
5. Eversholt	901	628	1
6. Harlington	481	728	1
7. Hockliffe	460	354	1
8. Holcutt	49	195	1
9. Husborn Crawley	680	678	1
10. Milton-Bryant	373	297	1
11. Potsgrove	262	193	1
12. Salford	340	315	1
13. Tingrith	162	172	1
14. Toddington	1,926	2,031	2
15. Ridgmont	992	1,103	1
16. Tilsworth	275	201	1
TOTALS	10,633	10,935	20

Declared to take effect from and after 10th April 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (BEDFORD.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
BIGGLESWADE UNION:		£.	
1. Biggleswade	3,226	1,739	3
2. Astwick	97	68	1
3. Cockayne-Hartley	125	93	1
4. Dunton with Millo	413	364	1
5. Edworth	95	56	1
6. Everton	213	227	1
7. Eyworth	129	99	1
8. Langford	726	630	1
9. Potton	1,768	1,003	2
10. Sandy	1,359	838	2
11. Sutton	386	379	1
12. Tempsford	535	590	1
13. Wrestlingworth	448	335	1
14. Arlsey	688	571	1
15. Campton-cum-Shefford	1,212	220	2
16. Clifton	664	309	1
17. Henlow	724	467	1
18. Meppershall	444	334	1
19. Upper Stondon	37	12	1
20. Stotfold	833	563	1
21. Blunham	580	375	1
22. Moggerhanger	381	498	1
23. Northill	1,106	741	2
24. Southill	1,280	933	2
25. Old Warden	660	562	1
TOTALS	18,129	12,006	32

Declared to take place from and after 14th April 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (BEDFORD.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
LUTON UNION:		£.	
1. Luton	5,683	2,636	5
2. Barton in the Clay	720	482	1
3. Caddington (part of)	386	252	1
4. Streatley, with Sharpenhoe	339	273	1
5. Sundon	408	377	1
6. Dunstable	2,117	974	2
7. Eaton-Bray	957	853	1
8. Houghton-Regis	1,424	1,257	2
9. Studham (part of)	195	96	1
10. Humbershoe (Hamlet) part of Studham	395	148	1
11. Totternhoe	515	427	1
12. Whipsnade	204	209	1
COUNTY OF HERTFORD:			
13. Kensworth	732	309	1
14. Caddington (part of)	1,177	598	2
15. Studham (part of)	231	125	1
TOTALS	15,483	9,016	21

Declared to take place from and after 16th April 1835.

COUNTY OF KENT.

FAVERSHAM UNION:			
1. Faversham	4,429	3,970	2
2. Doddington	466	393	1
3. Linstead	952	1,175	1
4. Teynham	675	887	1
5. Boughton-under-Blean	1,300	1,615	1
6. The Ville of Dunkirk	613	1,152	1
7. Graveney	197	428	1
8. Hernhill	507	879	1
9. Selling	539	997	1
10. Badlesmere	135	187	1
11. Buckland	15	47	1
12. Davington	157	188	1
13. Eastling	420	201	1
14. Goodnestone	74	93	1
15. Leaveland	68	102	1
16. Luddenham	219	186	1
17. Newnham	436	440	1
18. Norton	111	337	1
19. Oare	176	190	1
20. Ospringe	1,087	1,106	1
21. Preston-next-Faversham	675	857	1
22. Sheldwich	497	439	1
23. Stalisfield	342	371	1
24. Stone-next-Faversham	80	185	1
25. Throwley	675	1,032	1
TOTALS	14,845	17,957	26

Declared to take effect from and after 25th March 1835.

MILTON UNION:			
1. Bapchild	319	316	1
2. Bobbing	364	497	1
3. Borden	771	724	1
4. Bredgar	512	478	1
5. Halstow, Lower	221	273	1
6. Hartlip	363	662	1
7. Iwade	134	161	1
8. Kingsdown	94	199	1
9. Milstead	214	169	1
10. Milton	2,233	2,019	2
11. Murston	166	231	1
12. Newington	730	782	1
13. Rainham	1,222	1,482	1
14. Rodmersham	311	315	1
MILTON UNION—*continued.*			
15. Sittingbourne	2,182	1,448	2
16. Tong	226	691	1
17. Tunstall	171	258	1
18. Upchurch	456	582	1
TOTALS	10,689	11,179	20

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

SHEPPEY UNION:			
1. Eastchurch	851	906	2
2. Isle of Elmley	29	85	1
3. Isle of Harty	67	142	1
4. Leysdown	191	118	1
5. Minster in Sheppey	7,922	4,700	6
6. Queenborough	760	708	2
7. Warden	27	36	1
TOTALS	9,847	6,695	14

Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.

PENSHURST UNION:			
1. Penshurst	1,453	1,335	3
2. Chiddingstone	1,223	1,330	2
3. Cowden	689	608	1
4. Edenbridge	1,432	1,154	3
5. Hever	559	753	1
6. Leigh	1,011	1,229	2
TOTALS	6,367	6,409	12

Declared to take place from and after 13th April 1835.

SEVENOAKS UNION:			
1. Sevenoaks	4,709	3,754	4
2. Chevening	901	684	2
3. Halstead	242	264	1
4. Kemsing	399	184	1
5. Otford	746	689	1
6. Seal	1,011	1,233	2
7. Shoreham	1,015	1,074	2
8. Sundridge	1,268	1,341	2
9. Brasted	964	1,354	2
10. Westerham	1,985	1,393	2
TOTALS	13,240	11,970	19

Declared to take place from and after 14th April 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (KENT.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
BLEAN UNION:		£.	
1. St. Cosmus and Damian in the Blean	554	271	1
2. Seasalter (Liberty)	945	558	1
3. Whitstable	1,926	1,693	2
4. Chislett	1,145	1,853	2
5. Reculver	297	430	1
6. Herne, otherwise Hearne	1,876	3,276	2
7. Hoath	360	249	1
8. Sturry, otherwise Sturrey	925	1,209	1
9. Swalecliffe	133	299	1
10. West-beer, otherwise Westbere	219	372	1
11. Precinct of Archbishop's Palace	218	169	1
12. Christchurch	216	214	1
13. St. Dunstan	809	728	1
14. St. Gregory	333	278	1
15. Hackington, alias St. Stephens	436	423	1
16. Staplegate	247	202	1
TOTALS	10,639	12,224	19

Declared to take place from and after 20th April 1835.

BRIDGE UNION:			
1. Bridge	543	264	1
2. Lower Hardres	259	226	1
3. Upper Hardres	311	341	1
4. Nackington	159	411	1
5. Patrixbourne	280	343	1
6. Petham	282	573	1
7. Waltham	572	783	1
8. Beaksbourne, otherwise Beakesbourne	351	158	1
9. Barham	1,053	874	1
10. Bishopsbourne	358	413	1
11. Kingstone, otherwise Kingston	282	227	1
12. Womenswould	263	173	1
13. Adisham	390	351	1
14. Ickham	567	713	1
15. Littlebourn	733	633	1
16. Stodmarsh	119	150	1
17. Wickhambreux	486	790	1
18. Thunington, otherwise Thanington	316	488	1
19. Harbledown	819	509	1
20. Holy Cross Westgate, Without	814	672	1
21. Fordwich	287	116	1
22. Chartham	895	600	1
TOTALS	10,139	9,808	22

Declared to take place from and after 20th April 1835.

THE ISLE OF THANET UNION:			
1. St. Lawrence	2,024	1,843	2
2. Minster	911	1,150	2
3. Monkton, otherwise Monckton	376	754	1
4. St. Nicholas at Wade	726	1,400	2
5. Stonar	52	89	1
6. Birchington, (including Gore's End)	843	770	1
7. St. Peter's	2,342	1,500	2
8. Sarr (Ville of)	200	182	1
9. Wood, otherwise Acol	Included with Birchington.		1
TOTALS	7,474	7,688	13

Declared to take place from and after 20th April 1835.

EASTRY UNION:			
1. Eastry	1,245	1,374	1
2. Barfreston	114	28	1
3. Betshanger, otherwise Betteshanger	20	33	1
4. Chillenden	154	76	1
5. Eythorn	422	403	1
6. Ham	38	30	1

PARISHES UNITED. (KENT.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
EASTRY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
7. Knowlton	30	40	1
8. Tilmanstone	407	251	1
9. Waldershare	67	171	1
10. Woodnesborough	822	1,804	1
11. Word, or Worth	411	622	1
12. Ash, near Sandwich	2,140	3,272	2
13. Goodnestone	486	597	1
14. Nonington	832	684	1
15. Wingham	1,115	1,206	1
16. Great Mongeham	310	542	1
17. Little Mongeham	96	232	1
18. Northbourne	869	998	1
19. Ripple	209	299	1
20. Sholden, otherwise Shoulden	356	671	1
21. Sutton by Dover	164	127	1
22. Walmer	1,779	936	1
23. Elmstone	97	180	1
24. Preston next Wingham	576	772	1
25. Staple next Wingham	502	501	1
26. Stourmouth	257	423	1
TOTALS	13,518	16,272	27

Declared to take place from and after 27th April 1835.

RIVER UNION:			
1. River	560	487	1
2. Buckland, near Dover	834	826	1
3. Coldred	139	215	1
4. Ewell	425	323	1
5. Guston	197	106	1
6. Hougham	1,151	892	1
7. Lydden	224	180	1
8. West Langdon	86	30	1
9. St. Margaret at Cliffe	76	353	1
10. Oxney	7	Included in E. Langdon	1
11. Poulton	375	64	1
12. Sibertswould, otherwise Sibbertswold	363	220	1
13. West Cliffe	82	265	1
14. Whitfield	199	327	1
15. Alkham	542	539	1
16. Ringswould	566	480	1
17. Capel-le-Ferne	203	233	1
18. Denton	183	179	1
19. East Langdon	322	238	1
20. Wootton	128	89	1
21. Charlton, near Dover	1,720	420	1
22. St. James the Apostle, Dover	2,169	950	1
TOTALS	10,551	7,416	22

Declared to take place from and after 29th April 1835.

EAST ASHFORD UNION:			
1. Aldington	732	1,267	1
2. Bilsington	332	612	1
3. Bircholt	45	10	1
4. Bonnington	127	220	1
5. Boughton Aluph	492	702	1
6. Brabourne	664	889	1
7. Brook	175	90	1
8. Challock	363	511	1
9. Chilham	1,140	606	1
10. Crundale	263	248	1
11. Eastwell	97	134	1
12. Godmersham	444	456	1
13. Hastingleigh	216	423	
14. Hinxhill	163	165	1
15. Hurst	40	152	1
16. Kennington	461	378	1
17. Mersham	677	614	1
18. Moldash	391	438	1
19. Sevington	111	155	1
20. Smeeth	497	456	1
21. Willesborough	472	409	1
22. Wye	1,639	2,47	1
TOTALS	9,541	11,582	22

Declared to take place from and after 3d June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (KENT.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
WEST ASHFORD UNION:		£.	
1. Bethersden	973	1,501	1
2. Great Chart	771	646	1
3. Charing	1,237	1,571	1
4. Egerton	866	2,205	1
5. Hothfield	410	389	1
6. Kingsnorth	386	396	1
7. Pluckley	714	963	1
8. Smarden	1,177	1,204	1
9. Shadoxhurst	239	283	1
10. Westwell	861	1,648	1
TOTALS	7,634	10,806	10
Declared to take place from and after 3d June 1835.			
ELHAM UNION:			
1. Elham	1,302	1,094	1
2. Acrise	194	145	1
3. Cheriton	1,143	875	1
4. Elmstead	502	377	1
ELHAM UNION—*continued.*		£.	
5. Folkestone (Parish)	658	1,421	1
6. Hawkinge	131	73	1
7. Lyminge	784	607	1
8. Lympne	532	792	1
9. Monk's Horton	156	196	1
10. Newington	491	314	1
11. Paddlesworth	54	80	1
12. Postling	188	239	1
13. Saltwood	534	973	1
14. Sellinge	451	417	1
15. Standford	243	154	1
16. Stelling	313	139	1
17. Stouting	254	258	1
18. Swingfield	282	655	1
TOTALS	8,212	9,309	18
Declared to take place from and after 3d June 1835.			

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ROMSEY UNION:			
1. Romsey, Extra	3,386	2,617	5
2. Romsey, Infra	2,046	1,248	4
3. Nursling	884	454	1
4. East Wellow	318	74	1
5. Timsbury	165	261	1
6. Mitchelmarsh	962	1,513	2
7. Mottisfont	505	743	1
8. Lockerley	560	362	1
9. East Dean	173	141	1
10. Sherfield, English	338	223	1
COUNTY OF WILTS:			
11. Plaitford	238	250	1
12. West Wellow	394	254	1
TOTALS	9,969	8,141	20
Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.			
SOUTH STONEHAM UNION:			
1. South Stoneham	2,768	1,905	4
2. Botley	722	474	2
3. Bursledon	503	274	1
4. Hamble	318	200	1
5. Hound	417	546	1
6. St. Mary's Extra	1,068	385	2
7. Milbrook	2,735	1,450	3
8. North Stoneham	766	673	1
9. Chilworth	150	96	1
TOTALS	9,447	6,003	16
Declared to take place from and after 25th March 1835.			
DROXFORD UNION:			
1. Droxford	1,620	1,408	2
2. Durley	361	320	1
3. Hambledon	2,026	2,709	2
4. Bishop's Waltham	2,181	1,672	2
5. Soberton	931	1,076	1
6. Corhampton	125	227	1
7. Meon-Stoke	382	413	1
8. Exton	283	336	1
9. Warnford	418	504	1
10. West-Meon	711	610	1
11. Upham	511	442	1
TOTALS	9,549	9,717	14
Declared to take place from and after 30th March 1835.			
ALRESFORD UNION:			
1. New Alresford	1,437	799	2
2. Old Alresford	459	803	1
3. Bramdean	215	172	1
4. Beaworth	156	130	1
5. Hinton-Ampner	389	448	1
6. Kilmeston	255	169	1
7. Bishop's Sutton	527	452	1
8. Ropley	779	788	1
9. West Tisted	264	186	1
10. Ovington	179	72	1
11. Swarraton	120	7	1
12. Northington	291	251	1
13. Chilton Candover	130	121	1
14. Brown Candover	284	266	1
15. Itchen Stoke	267	392	1
16. Tichborne	363	478	1
17. Cheriton	566	300	1
18. Bighton	290	252	1
TOTALS	6,971	6,086	19
Declared to take place from and after 31st March 1835.			
ALTON UNION:			
1. Alton	2,742	2,777	3
2. Bentworth	592	604	1
3. Binsted	960	1,395	1
4. Chawton	446	612	1
5. Faringdon	504	613	1
6. Froyle	755	719	1
7. Holybourne	487	875	1
8. Lasham	366	291	1
9. Medsted	418	770	1
10. Neatham	107	203	1
11. Newton-Valence	289	291	1
12. Selborne	924	1,433	1
13. Shalden	167	88	1
14. East Tisted	232	205	1
15. Hartley-Maudit	69	205	1
16. Wield	248	258	1
17. East Worldham	212	289	1
18. West Worldham	96	110	1
19. Bentley	728	956	1
TOTALS	10,342	12,694	21
Declared to take place from and after 2d April 1835.			
CATHERINGTON UNION:			
1. Catherington	944	1,223	4
2. Blendworth	246	341	1
3. Chalton	235	269	1
4. Clanfield	210	260	1
5. Idsworth	315	703	2
TOTALS	1,950	2,796	9
Declared to take place from and after 6th April 1835.			

PARISHES UNITED. (SOUTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
HARTLEY WINTNEY UNION:		£.	
1. Hartley Wintney	1,139	592	2
2. Crondall	2,010	1,616	3
3. Dogmersfield	272	183	1
4. Eversley	589	405	1
5. Bramshill	166	208	1
6. Elvetham	481	251	1
7. Grewell	287	256	1
8. Heckfield	623	557	1
9. Mattingly with Hazely	579	285	1
10. Odiham	2,647	1,936	3
11. Rotherwick	436	338	1
12. South Warnborough	374	529	1
13. Winchfield	227	283	1
TOTALS	9,830	7,439	18

Declared to take place from and after 8th April 1835.

		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
PETERSFIELD UNION:			
1. Petersfield	1,423	723	3
2. Buriton	822	750	1
3. Colemore	164	169	1
4. East Meon	1,455	1,736	2
5. Froxfield	618	723	1
6. Greatham	238	228	1
7. Lyss, otherwise Lyss Turney	663	727	1
8. Prior's Dean	166	150	1
9. Privett	225	172	1
10. Steep	531	925	1
11. Sheet	380	289	1
12. Hawkley	277	455	1
13. Empshot	149	101	1
TOTALS	7,111	7,153	16

Declared to take place from and after 27th April 1835.

BASINGSTOKE UNION:			
1. Basingstoke	3,581	1,748	4
2. Basing	1,103	1,209	2
3. Bramley	429	564	1
4. Bradley	103	84	1
5. Cliddesden	329	413	1
6. Dean	163	128	1
7. Dummer	383	368	1
8. Eastrope, otherwise Eastrop	69	91	1
9. Farleigh-Wallop	108	115	1
10. Herriard	426	471	1
11. Hartley Westpall, otherwise Hartley Westpale	283	371	1
12. Ellisfield, otherwise Ilsfield	245	198	1
13. Mappledurwell	211	130	1
14. Nately Skewers	245	212	1
15. Newnham	329	395	1
16. Nutley	138	80	1
17. Oakley, otherwise Church-Oakley	249	224	1
18. Preston-Candover	442	552	1
19. Popham	104	91	1
20. Pamber	473	635	1
21. Sherborne, St. John	702	565	1
22. Silchester	414	369	1
23. Steventon	197	105	1
24. Stratfield Turgis	232	162	1
25. Stratfield Saye	559	544	1
26. Shirfield	599	553	1
27. Tunworth	126	153	1
28. Up-Nately	153	65	1
29. Upton-Grey	452	288	1
30. Winslade & Kempshot	134	126	1
31. Weston Patrick	210	210	1
32. West Sherborne, otherwise Monk's Sherbourn	522	610	1
33. Worting	120	135	1
34. Wooton St. Lawrence	847	795	1
35. Woodmancot	92	69	1
36. North Waltham	458	311	1
COUNTY OF BERKS:			
37. Beech Hill	249	185	1
TOTALS	15,479	13,324	41

Declared to take effect from and after 18th May 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (SOUTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
LYMINGTON UNION:		£.	
1. Lymington	3,361	1,425	4
2. Boldre	2,111	1,384	3
3. Brockenhurst	841	527	1
4. Milford	1,533	770	2
5. Milton	956	875	1
6. Hordle	699	490	1
TOTALS	9,501	5,471	12

Declared to take place from and after 18th May 1835.

FAREHAM UNION:			
1. Fareham	4,402	2,563	4
2. Boarhunt	225	219	1
3. Porchester	739	464	1
4. Rowner	140	80	1
5. Southwick	723	875	1
6. Titchfield	3,712	4,255	3
7. Wickham	1,106	908	2
8. Widley	512	410	1
9. Wymmering	578	934	1
TOTALS	12,137	10,708	15

Declared to take place from and after 26th May 1835.

HAVANT UNION:			
1. Havant	2,083	1,470	3
2. Bedhampton	537	476	1
3. Farlington	778	730	1
4. North Hayling	294	317	1
5. South Hayling	588	642	1
6. Warblington	2,118	1,340	3
TOTALS	6,398	4,975	10

Declared to take effect from and after 27th May 1835.

		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835	
KINGSCLERE UNION:			
1. Kingsclere	2,532	2,454	3
2. Ashmansworth	222	189	1
3. Baughurst	491	296	1
4. Burghclere	802	567	1
5. Crux Easton	97	63	1
6. Hannington	287	232	1
7. Highclere	444	350	1
8. Ewhurst	38	2	1
9. Itchingswell	449	440	1
10. Litchfield	82	14	1
11. Sydmonton	170	137	1
12. Tadley	683	607	1
13. Woodcut	90	115	1
14. East Woodhay	1,269	951	2
15. Woolverton	229	83	1
TOTALS	7,885	6,500	18

Declared to take place from and after 3d June 1835.

WHITCHURCH UNION:			
1. Whitchurch	1,637	924	2
2. Ashe	146	433	1
3. Freefolk Manor	73	120	1
4. Hurstborne Priors	490	713	1
5. Overton	1,507	1,017	2
6. St. Mary Bourne	1,125	1,148	2
7. Tufton	197	41	1
TOTALS	5,175	4,396	10

Declared to take place from and after 4th June 1835.

STOCKBRIDGE UNION:			
1. Stockbridge	851	334	2
2. Ashley	93	119	1
3. Bossington	47	26	1
4. Broughton	897	588	2
5. Frenchmore (Ville)	43	16	1
6. Houghton	435	454	1
7. Leckford	221	330	1
8. Longstock	428	485	1
9. King's Somborne	1,046	1,295	2
10. Little Somborne	84	183	1
11. East Tytherly	294	329	1
12. West Tytherly	497	353	1
13. Lower Wallop	900	663	2
14. Upper Wallop	478	219	1
COUNTY OF WILTS:			
15. West Dean	238	148	1
TOTALS	6,552	5,542	19

Declared to take place from and after 6th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (SOUTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
ANDOVER UNION:		£.	
1. Andover	4,748	2,820	5
2. Amport	713	512	1
3. Appleshaw	356	171	1
4. Abbots-Ann	562	500	1
5. Bullington	189	115	1
6. Barton Stacey	623	521	1
7. Enham Knights	123	81	1
8. Faccombe	290	215	1
9. Fyfield	211	135	1
10. Foxcott	95	72	1
11. Grately	130	70	1
12. Goodworth Clatford	414	435	1
13. Hurstborne Tarrant	786	935	1
14. Kimpton	383	495	1
15. Penton Grafton	429	295	1
16. Linkenholt	87	72	1
17. Longparish	775	860	1
18. Monxton	276	234	1
19. Penton Mewsey	254	156	1
20. Quarley	201	183	1
21. Shipton	287	357	1
22. Tidworth, South	217	189	1
23. Thruxton	269	157	1
24. Tangley	283	246	1
25. Up-Clatford	487	402	1
26. Vernham Dean	694	414	1
27. Wherwell	686	576	1
28. Chilbolton	375	320	1
COUNTY OF WILTS:			
29. North Tidworth	392	209	1
30. Chute	501	355	1
31. Chute Forest	110	198	1
32. Ludgershall	535	410	1
TOTALS	16,481	12,715	36

Declared to take place from and after 9th July 1835.

CHRISTCHURCH UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Christchurch	5,344	2,413	6
2. Holdenhurst	733	452	1
3. Sopley	1,012	757	2
TOTALS	7,089	3,622	9

Declared to take place from and after 28th July 1835.

RINGWOOD UNION:		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
1. Ringwood	3,434	2,035	5
2. Burley (Ville)	415	115	1
3. Ellingham	420	372	1
4. Ibsley	316	238	1
5. Harbridge	322	230	1
TOTALS	4,907	2,990	9

Declared to take place from and after 29th July 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (SOUTHAMPTON.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
FORDINGBRIDGE UNION:		£.	
1. Fordingbridge	2,611	1,872	3
2. North Charford	71	67	1
3. South Charford	67	50	1
4. Breamore	600	632	1
5. Hale	203	98	1
6. Rockbourne	517	332	1
COUNTY OF WILTS:			
7. Whichbury	183	65	1
8. South Damerham	716	957	1
9. Martin	599	681	1
TOTALS	5,567	4,754	11

Declared to take place from and after 30th July 1835.

NEW WINCHESTER UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Chilcomb	192	192	1
2. Crawley	372	434	1
3. Easton	494	461	1
4. Itchen Abbas	243	175	1
5. Sparsholt	357	438	1
6. Twyford	1,177	673	2
7. Kings Worthy	345	468	1
8. Martyrs Worthy	219	403	1
9. Winnall	115	45	1
10. St. Bartholomew-Hide	744	310	1
11. St. Lawrence	331	215	1
12. St. Mary Kalander	783	376	1
13. St. Maurice	1,577	546	2
14. St. Peter, Colbrook	567	149	1
15. St. Thomas	1,665	945	2
16. St. Faith	394	147	1
17. St. John	785	186	1
18. St. Michael	552	376	1
19. Milland (Ville)	149	99	1
20. St. Peter, Cheesehill	609	193	1
21. Little St. Swithin	556	31	1
22. Bishops Stoke	1,026	634	2
23. East Stratton	386	273	1
24. Hunton	112	130	1
25. Headbourne Worthy	190	250	1
26. Littleton	120	141	1
27. Mitcheldever	936	273	1
28. Morestead	90	101	1
29. Owselbury	664	547	1
30. Stoke Charity	135	200	1
31. Week	182	95	1
32. Wonston	740	806	1
TOTALS	16,307	10,312	36

Declared to take place from and after 10th August 1835.

HURSLEY UNION:			
1. Hursley	1,418	856	4
2. Compton	255	251	1
3. Otterbourne	583	672	2
4. North Baddesley	297	128	1
5. Farley Chamberlayne	165	252	1
TOTALS	2,718	2,159	9

Declared to take place from and after 11th August 1835.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAXTON and ARRINGTON UNION:			
1. Caxton	417	318	1
2. Arrington	254	78	1
3. Elsworth	689	607	1
4. Eltisley	340	162	1
5. Little Gransden	251	134	1
6. Croxton	245	268	1
7. Longstow	231	103	1
8. Knapwell	128	74	1
9. Caldecot	112	97	1
10. Papworth, St. Everard	107	81	1
11. Papworth, St. Agnes	106	102	1
12. Bourn	767	405	1
13. Gamlingay	1,319	1,165	2
14. Wimpole	583	243	1
15. Orwell	537	359	1
16. Croydon	434	342	1

CAXTON and ARRINGTON UNION—*cont*.		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
17. Great Eversden	316	157	1
18. Kingston	293	200	1
19. Toft	279	209	1
20. Little Eversden	196	131	1
21. Tadlow	176	112	1
22. Hatley, St. George	119	108	1
23. East Hatley	104	110	1
24. Hardwicke	90	83	1
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON:			
25. Great Gransden	527	439	1
26. Yelling	326	297	1
TOTALS	8,946	6,384	27

Declared to take place from and after 18th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (CAMBRIDGE.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
LINTON UNION:		£.	
1. Linton	1,678	1,706	3
2. Castlecamps	734	780	1
3. Horseheath	430	227	1
4. Shudy Camps	418	522	1
5. Hildersham	214	141	1
6. Great Bartlow	106	105	1
7. Balsham	1,074	1,090	2
8. West Wratting	763	993	1
9. West Wickham	529	403	1
10. Weston Colville	444	618	1
11. Carlton	387	283	1
12. Duxford	670	544	1
13. Sawston	771	648	1
14. Ickleton	682	452	1
15. Whittlesford	524	409	1
16. Great Abington	382	324	1
17. Hinxton	333	277	1
18. Pampisford	293	198	1
19. Babraham	273	116	1
20. Little Abington	253	134	1
COUNTY OF ESSEX:			
21. Hadstock	424	357	1
22. Little Bartlow	205	220	1
TOTALS	11,587	10,547	25

Declared to take place from and after 18th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (CAMBRIDGE.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
ROYSTON UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF HERTFORD:			
1. Royston	1,272	678	2
2. Barkway	859	690	1
3. Ashwell	1,072	553	1
4. Hinxworth	295	103	1
5. Therfield	974	791	1
6. Kelshall	251	140	1
7. Barley	704	498	1
8. Reed	232	185	1
9. Nuthampstead	249	110	1
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE:			
10. Royston	485	253	1
11. Guilden Morden	675	479	1
12. Steeple Morden	645	328	1
13. Abington Pigotts	259	218	1
14. Wendy	125	53	1
15. Littlington	622	290	1
16. Shingay	112	93	1
17. Bassingbourn	1,255	919	2
18. Kneesworth	191	122	1
19. Whaddon	339	336	1
20. Melbourn	1,474	811	2
21. Thriplow	417	248	1
22. Foulmire	547	472	1
23. Foxton	408	458	1
24. Barrington	485	320	1
25. Meldreth	643	280	1
26. Shepreth	345	82	1
COUNTY OF ESSEX:			
27. Heydon	259	257	1
28. Great Chishall	371	388	1
29. Little Chishall	106	73	1
TOTALS	15,671	10,233	32

Declared to take place from and after 29th June 1835.

COUNTY OF HERTS.

WARE UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Ware	4,214	3,392	4
2. Standon	2,272	2,242	2
3. Hoddesdon	1,615	1,137	2
4. Great Amwell	1,321	1,289	2
5. Stanstead Abbots	966	796	1
6. Hunsdon	592	461	1
7. Thundridge	588	465	1
8. Great Munden	550	769	1
9. Broxbourne	529	335	1
10. Little Munden	521	449	1
11. Widford	506	262	1
12. Wormley	471	184	1
13. Gilston	233	119	1
14. Eastwick	169	166	1
15. Stanstead St. Margaret	107	65	1
TOTALS	14,654	12,131	21

Declared to take place from and after 16th April 1835.

ST. ALBAN'S UNION		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
1. St. Alban's, otherwise the Abbey	3,092	1,199	3
2. St. Peter	2,973	1,398	3
3. St. Michael	1,527	1,205	2
4. St. Stephen	1,746	1,218	2
5. Sandridge	810	642	1
6. Redbourn	2,047	1,213	2
7. Harpenden	1,972	837	2
8. Wheathampstead	1,666	776	2
TOTALS	15,833	8,488	17

Declared to take place from and after 23d May 1835.

WATFORD UNION:		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
1. Watford	5,293	2,733	5
2. Rickmansworth	4,574	2,232	4
3. Aldenham	1,494	1,047	2
4. Abbots Langley	1,980	1,036	2
5. Sarratt	452	412	1
6. Bushey	1,586	1,013	2
TOTALS	15,379	8,473	16

Declared to take place from and after 23d May 1835.

BERKHAMPSTEAD UNION:			
1. Berkhampstead, St. Peter's	2,369	1,047	3
2. Northchurch	1,156	910	2
3. Tring	3,488	3,779	3
4. Aldbury	695	556	1
5. Puttenham	130	186	1
6. Wigginton	536	350	1
7. Little Gaddesden	492	248	1
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM:			
8. Marsworth	427	295	1
9. Pightlesthorne, otherwise Pitstone	436	282	1
10. Nettleden	142	97	1
TOTALS	9,871	7,750	15

Declared to take place from and after 12th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (HERTFORD.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD UNION:		£.	
1. Hemel Hempstead	4,759	1,999	5
2. Bovingdon	962	655	2
3. Flaunden	316	171	1
4. Great Gaddesden	988	759	2
5. Flamstead	1,462	1,280	2
6. King's Langley	1,423	808	2
TOTALS	9,910	5,672	14

Declared to take place from and after 12th June 1835.

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
HITCHIN UNION:			
1. Hitchin	5,211	2,588	4
2. Ickleford	502	220	1
3. Ippollitts	874	539	1
4. Kimpton	944	398	2
5. King's Walden	1,004	472	2
6. Lilley	451	193	1
7. Offley	967	729	2
8. Pirton	758	440	1
9. Hexton	294	179	1
10. Newnham	157	58	1
11. Norton	364	246	1
12. St. Paul's, Walden	1,058	619	2
13. Codicote	805	434	2
14. Shephall	217	131	1
15. Bygrave	145	77	1
16. Caldicott	39	17	1
17. Radwell	103	52	1
18. Baldock	1,704	1,239	2
19. Graveley	331	194	1
20. Letchworth	76	130	1
21. Weston	1,046	914	2
22. Willian	313	228	1
23. Great Wymondley	321	190	1
24. Little Wymondley	226	101	1
25. Stevenage	1,859	978	2
26. Knebworth	259	458	1
27. Clothall	444	418	1
COUNTY OF BEDFORD:			
28. Holwell	167	73	1
TOTALS	20,639	12,315	39

Declared to take place from and after 15th June 1835.

		Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	
HERTFORD UNION:			
1. All Saints } Borough	1,287	916	2
2. St. Andrew's } of	1,826	1,395	2
3. St. John's } Hertford	925	1,065	2
4. Bengeo	855	676	1
5. Watton	830	458	1
6. Brickendon	765	403	1
7. Hertingfordbury	753	463	1
8. Walkern	771	408	1
9. Bennington	631	476	1
10. Datchworth	593	307	1
11. Aston	494	246	1
12. Tewin	474	305	1
13. Little Berkhamstead	450	193	1
14. Little Amwell	368	135	1
15. Sacombe	360	224	1
16. Bayford	332	230	1
17. Stapleford	237	208	1
18. Brantfield	204	94	1
TOTALS	12,155	8,202	21

Declared to take place from and after 18th June 1835.

PARISHES UNITED. (HERTFORD.)	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1832 to 1835.	Number of elected Guardians.
BUNTINGFORD UNION:		£.	
1. Laystone	1,093	818	3
2. Sandon	716	413	2
3. Yardley	599	520	1
4. Great Hormead	576	637	1
5. Aspeden	550	343	1
6. Cottered	436	242	1
7. Westmill	418	288	1
8. Anstey	417	326	1
9. Buckland	373	209	1
10. Rushden	342	241	1
11. Wyddial	243	131	1
12. Wallington	213	115	1
13. Meesden	158	156	1
14. Little Hormead	107	83	1
15. Throcking	76	60	1
16. Broadfield	10	33	1
TOTALS	6,327	4,615	19

Declared to take place from and after 29th June 1835.

		Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	
BARNET UNION:			
1. Chipping Barnet	2,369	996	3
2. East Barnet	547	617	1
3. Elstree	341	314	1
4. Ridge	347	496	1
5. Shenley	1,167	806	2
6. Totteridge	595	374	1
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX:			
7. South Mimms	2,010	955	2
8. Hadley	979	526	2
9. Friern-Barnet	615	402	1
TOTALS	8,970	5,486	14

Declared to take place from and after 4th July 1835.

HATFIELD UNION:			
1. Hatfield	3,593	1,623	3
2. North Mimms	1,068	740	2
3. Northaw	600	521	2
4. Essendon	672	293	1
TOTALS	5,933	3,177	8

Declared to take place from and after 4th July 1835.

WELWYN UNION:			
1. Welwyn	1,369	792	2
2. Digswell	196	111	1
3. Ayot St. Lawrence	134	51	1
4. Ayot St. Peter	271	83	1
TOTALS	1,970	1,037	5

Declared to take place from and after 4th July 1835.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

PARISHES UNITED.	Population in 1831.	Expenditure on Poor. Average for the Years 1831 to 1834.	Number of elected Guardians.
HENDON UNION:		£.	
1. Hendon	3,110	1,825	3
2. Edgware	591	466	1
3. Harrow-on-the-Hill	3,861	2,760	4
4. Kingsbury	463	171	1
5. Pinner	1,270	939	3
HENDON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
6. Great Stanmore	1,144	851	2
7. Little Stanmore	876	544	1
8. Willesden	1,876	1,012	3
TOTALS	13,191	8,568	18

Declared to take place from and after 1st May 1835.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER UNION:			
1. St. Aldates (City of Gloucester.)	700	120	2
2. St. Catherine's, with Kingsholm Saint Catherine's (City of Gloucester.)	1,106	319	2
3. St. John Baptist (City of Gloucester.)	2,465	440	3
4. St. Mary-de-Crypt (City of Gloucester.)	939	400	2
5. St. Mary-de-Grace (City of Gloucester.)	280	112	2
6. St. Mary-de-Lode, with Kingsholm St. Mary (City of Gloucester.)	1,917	332	3
7. St. Michael (City of Gloucester.)	913	436	2
8. St. Nicholas (City of Gloucester.)	2,459	608	3
9. St. Owen (City of Gloucester.)	469	140	2
10. The Holy Trinity (City of Gloucester.)	685	248	2
11. Sandhurst	434	241	1
12. Norton	423	273	1
13. Down Hatherly	150	75	1
14. Twigworth	87	59	1
15. Longford St. Mary	178	106	1
16. Churchdown	517	348	1
17. Hucclecot	465	227	1
18. Barnwood	419	151	1
19. Matson	55	40	1
20. Upton St. Leonard's	898	233	2
GLOUCESTER UNION—*continued.*			
21. Whaddon	152	110	1
22. Quedgley	297	157	1
23. Elmore	401	159	1
24. Hempstead	165	142	1
25. South Hamlet	834	188	1
26. Lassington	60	70	1
27. Maismore	423	261	1
28. Littleworth	615	134	1
29. Tuffley	109	77	1
30. Barton St. Michael	676	132	1
31. Barton St. Mary	786	293	1
32. Over Higham and Linton	327	93	1
33. Longford St. Catherine's	160	52	1
34. North Hamlet		25	1
35. Wootton St. Mary, Ville of Wootton	804	130	1
TOTALS	21,368	6,931	49

Declared to take place from and after 30th April 1835.

—2.—

NUMBER of the UNIONS formed, with the Agency of each Assistant Commissioner; the NUMBER of the PARISHES united; and the AVERAGE Amount of POOR'S RATES.

NAME of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.	Up to the 8th of August 1835.				
	COUNTY.	Number of UNIONS declared.	Number of PARISHES united.	Population.	Total Amount of Average Rates included.
					£.
Colonel à Court	Hants	21	270		
	Wilts	–	10		
	Berks	–	1		
		21	281	181,865	146,541
Sir F. B. Head	Kent	14	211	132,696	143,278
Mr. Gulson	Berks	8	140		
	Oxford	3	113		
	Hants 1, Gloucester 2	–	–		
	Warwick 2, Wilts 2	–	–		
	Northampton 3	–	10		
		11	263	164,915	133,690
Mr. Power	Hertford	4	68		
	Essex	3	96		
	Cambridge	3	61		
	Hunts	–	2		
		10	227	150,563	125,301
Mr. Hawley	Sussex	11	132	107,578	118,811
Mr. Adey	Hertford	8	71		
	Bedford	4	78		
	Bucks	1	13		
	Middlesex	–	3		
		13	165	158,931	110,214
Mr. Mott	Suffolk	4	129		
	Wilts	2	25		
	Gloucester	1	35		
	Middlesex	1	8		
	Somerset	–	1		
		8	198	127,619	107,147
Mr. Gilbert	Bucks	6	145		
	Oxford 4, Herts 1	–	5		
		6	150	109,871	104,713
Mr. Hall	Berks	3	45		
	Oxford	2	81		
	Wilts 8, Bucks 2	–	11		
	Hants 1	–	–		
		5	137	79,007	72,900
Mr. Earle	Northampton	7	154		
	Oxford 2, Bucks 2	–	8		
	Bedford 3	–	–		
		7	162	92,259	68,697
Dr. Kay	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Pilkington	Sussex	5	110		
	Hants	–	2		
		5	112	52,223	61,212
Mr. Weale	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Edward Parry	Norfolk	2	68	27,597	29,039
Mr. Tufnell	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	111	2,311	1,385,124	1,221,543

Appendix, (A.) No. 10.

WORKHOUSE PLANS.

PLAN of a Rural Workhouse for 500 Persons. By Sir Francis Bond Head.

SQUARE PLAN of a Workhouse to contain 300 Paupers.

No. 1.—Ground Plan.

No. 2.—One Pair Plan.

No. 3.—Two Pair Plan.

No. 4.—Elevation.

GROUND PLAN of a Workhouse to contain 200 Paupers.

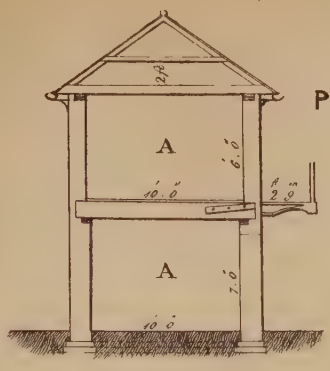
HEXAGON PLAN of a Workhouse to contain 300 Paupers.

No. 1.—Ground Plan.

No. 2.—One Pair Plan.

No. 3.—Two Pair Plan.

No. 4.—Elevations.



APPENDIX (A) N° 10.

PLAN OF A RURAL WORKHOUSE, FOR 500 PERSONS.

BY SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

AAA above as well as below are dormitories.
B C are halls.
The dormitories (on account of the beds) are 15 feet in length, by 10 in breadth.
Those on the ground floor, as also the halls B B are seven feet in height, those on the upper floor are eight feet in height, of which two feet are in the roof.
The walls of the lower dormitories are a brick and a half thick, those of the upper, as also the partition walls, a brick thick.
The Dining halls C C the Wash-house & the Waiting rooms are eight feet in height.
The Cooking room, Kitchen, Store-room Governors room and Committee room are nine feet in height, the rooms above are eight feet high.
N.B. The dormitories should be ventilated by cast iron gratings of the size of a brick to be placed in the interior walls, immediately below the ceilings
In the halls the exterior wall should be ventilated in like manner.

This Workhouse for 500 Persons with tanks, drains, gutters, &c. &c. complete, every thing to be of the best materials, has been contracted for in Kent for the Sum of £4300.—
A similar Plan for 400 Persons is also building in Kent for the Sum of £3395—
Both Plans are founded on the principle that in the construction of a Rural Workhouse, the height of the rooms, the thickness of the walls &c. &c. should not exceed the dimensions of the cottage of the honest hard working independent labourer; well built substantial rooms being a luxury as attractive to the pauper as food & raiment.

N.B. If the six Cottages A a be omitted the building will then only contain 404 persons.

B Hall A A A A A A A A A Hall B
Balcony or Gangway
Steps
Gangway
Privy
Steps
Division Wall 12 feet in height, 14 inches in thickness.
Balcony
Well
Coal House
Shed for the Guardians' horses
Wall 9 feet high.
E
C Dining Hall
Window to Wash Yard.
Washhouse
Cooking Room
Kitchen
Store Room
Governor Room
Committee Room
Waiting Rooms
Dining Hall.
C
In the upper story this Dining room and Washhouse form one hall.
In the upper story these Waiting rooms and Dining hall form one hall.
N.B. The Bow Window E. over the Gateway commands a view of the whole Establishment.

Scale of Feet.

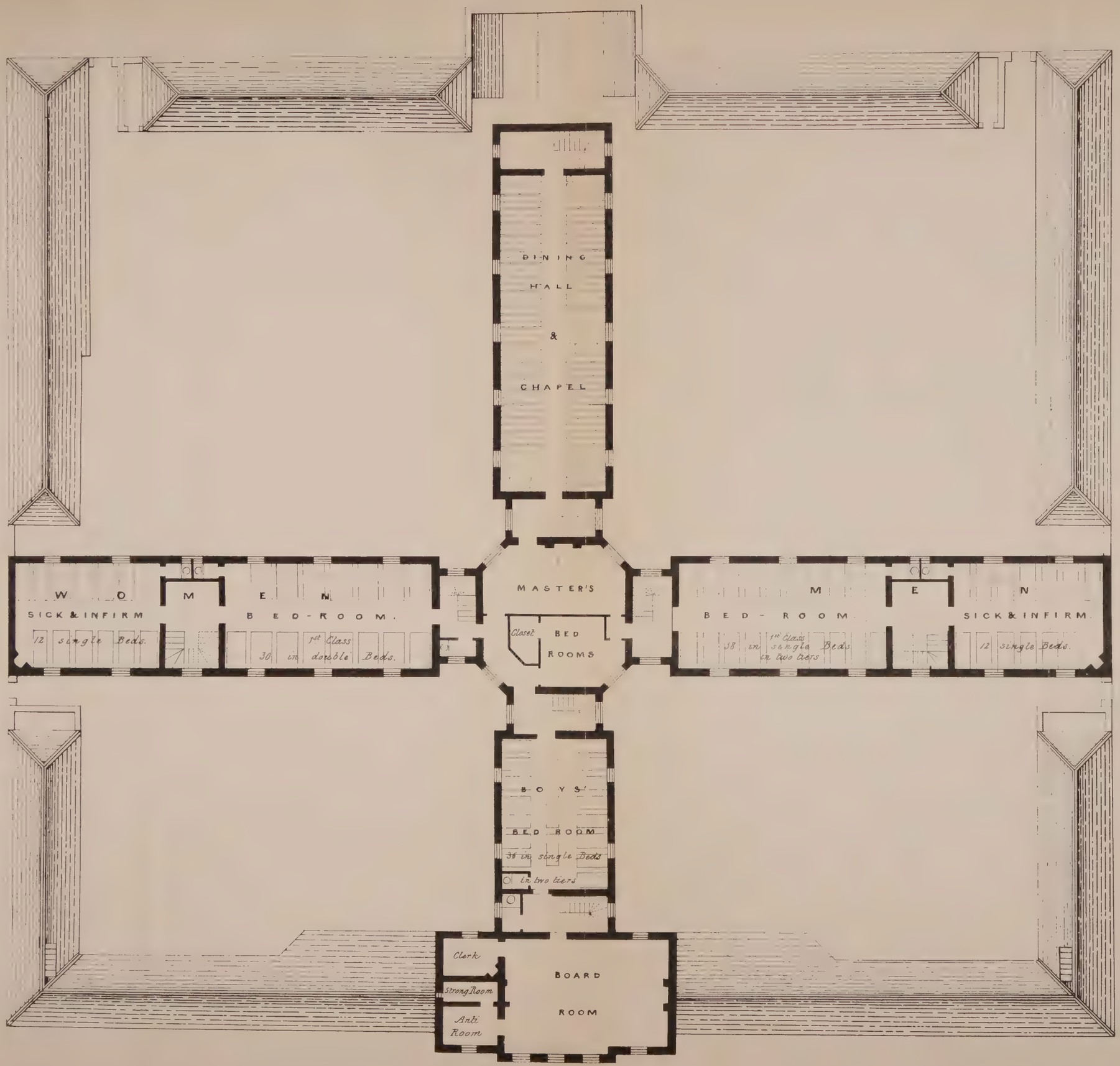
500. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 10th August 1835
Standridge & Lemon, Litho
James & Luke, G. Harsard & Sons, Printers

APPENDIX (A) N° 10

SQUARE PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

N° 2 ONE PAIR PLAN.



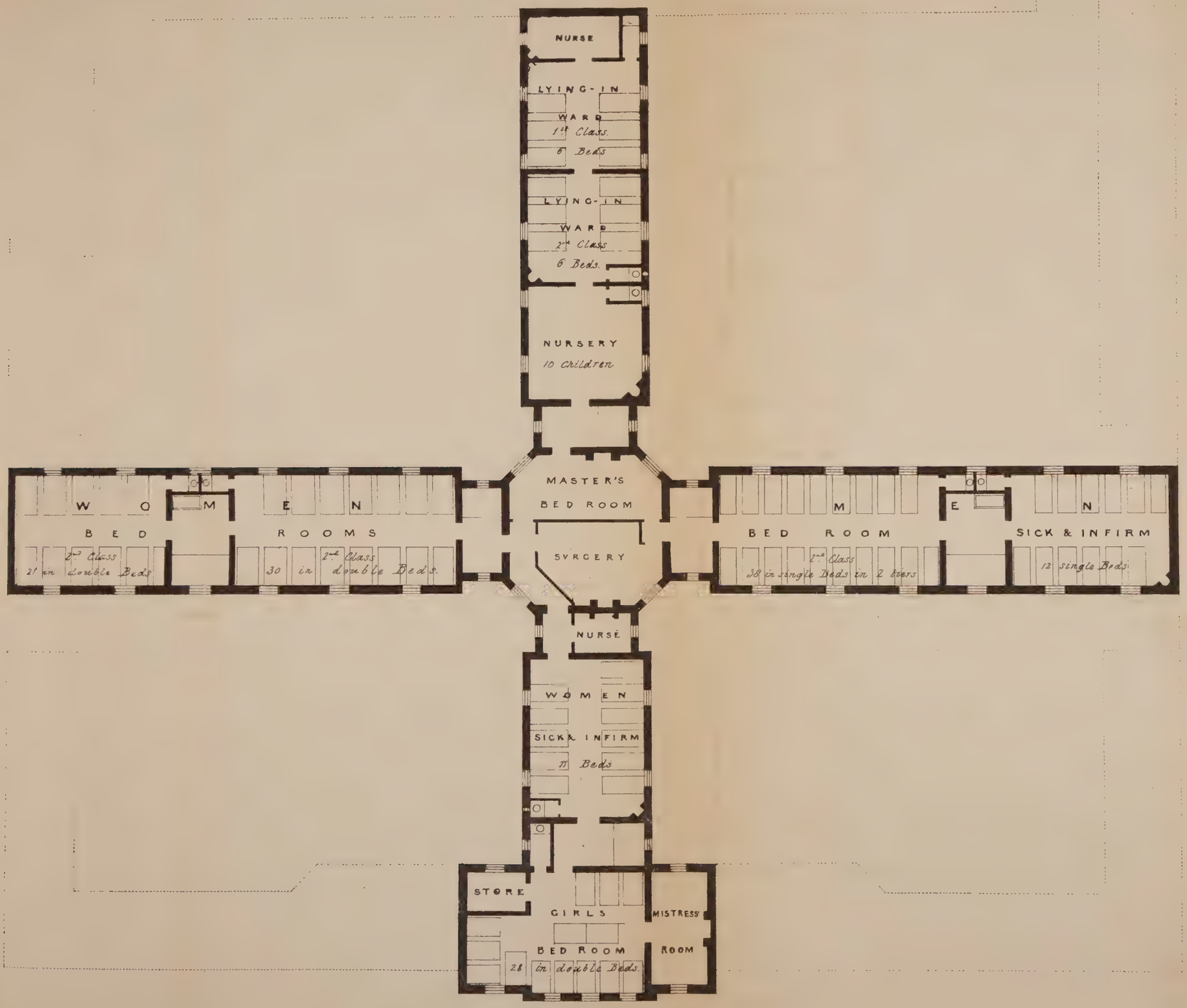
Sampson Kempthorne, Architect,
Carlton Chambers,
12, Regent Street.

APPENDIX (A) Nº 10

SQUARE PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

Nº 3. TWO PAIR PLAN.



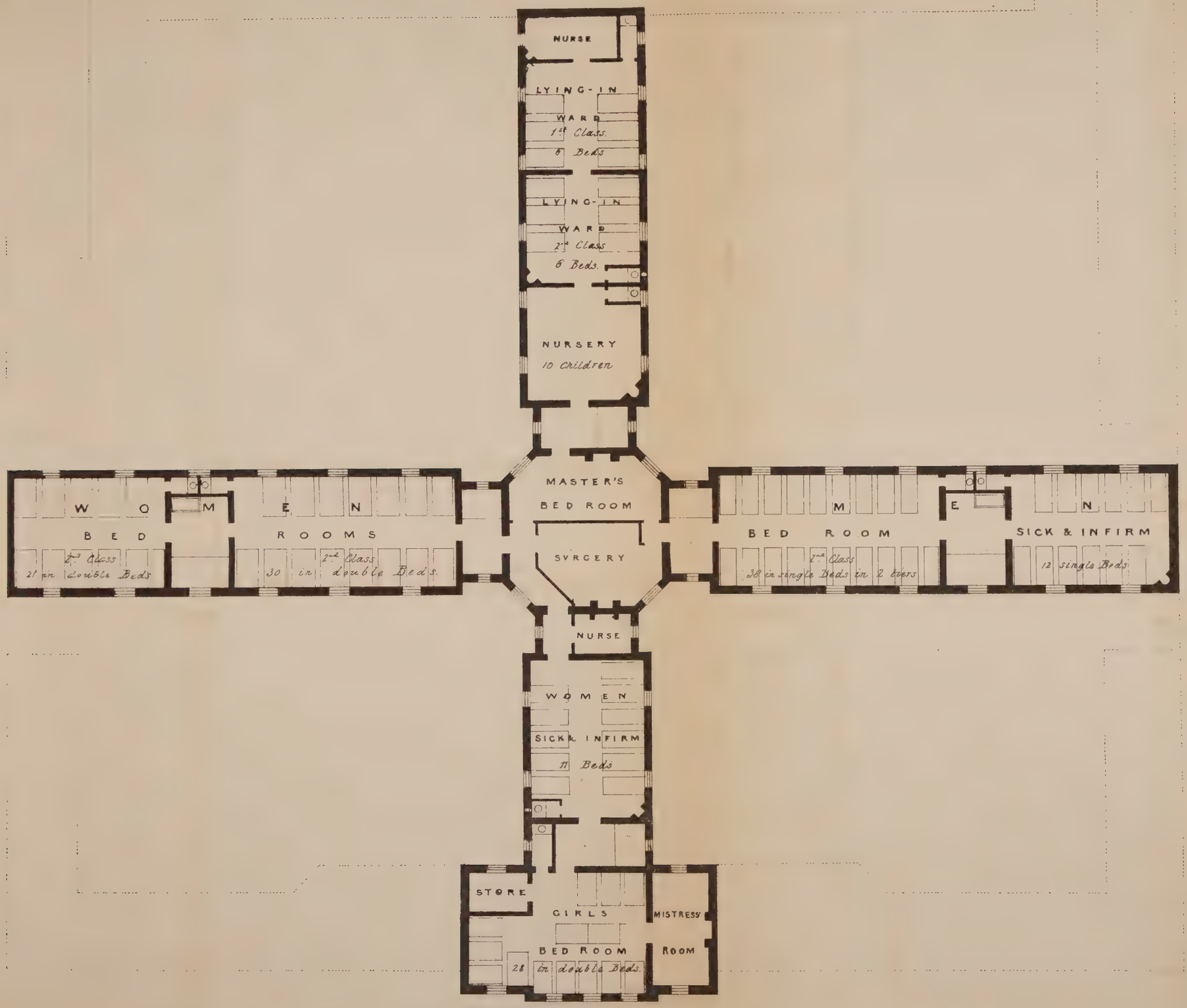
Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

Sampson Kempthorne, Architect.
Carlton Chambers
12, Regent Street.

APPENDIX (A) Nº 10

SQUARE PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE, TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

Nº 3. TWO PAIR PLAN.



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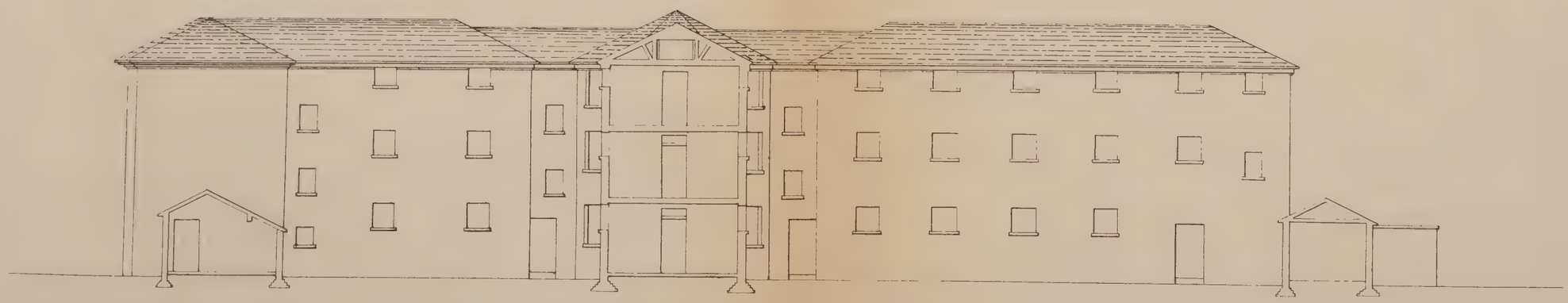
APPENDIX (A) N° 10

SQUARE PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS

N° 4 ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION



ELEVATION ACROSS THE YARD.

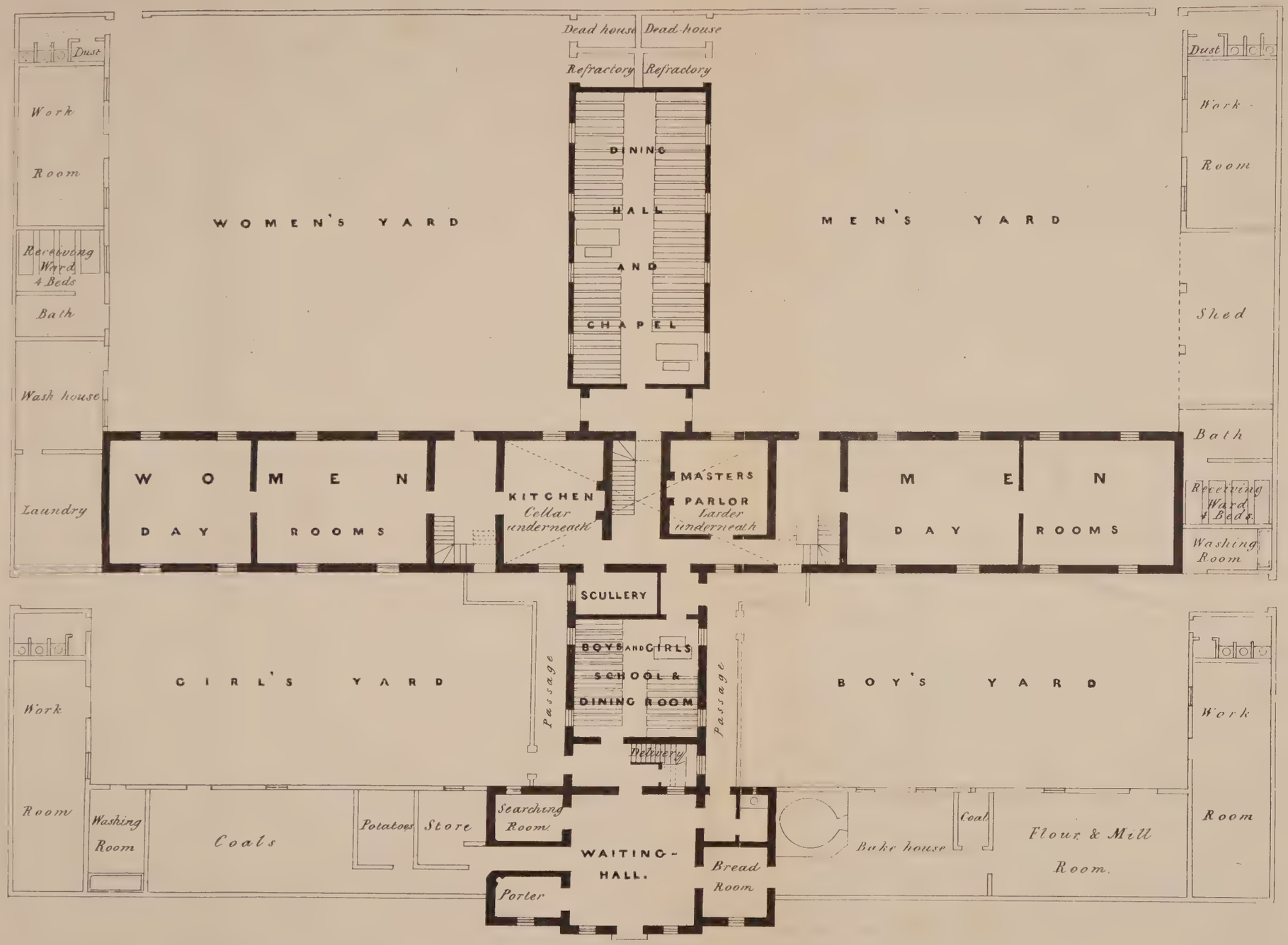
Sampson Kempthorne, Architect,
Carlton Chambers
12 Regent Street.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 10th August 1835.
Standidge & Lamson, Lithrs.
James & Luke, & Hansard & Sons, Printers

APPENDIX (A) N°10.

GROUND PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 200 PAUPERS.



Sampson Kempthorne, Architect,
Carlton Chambers,
12, Regent Street.

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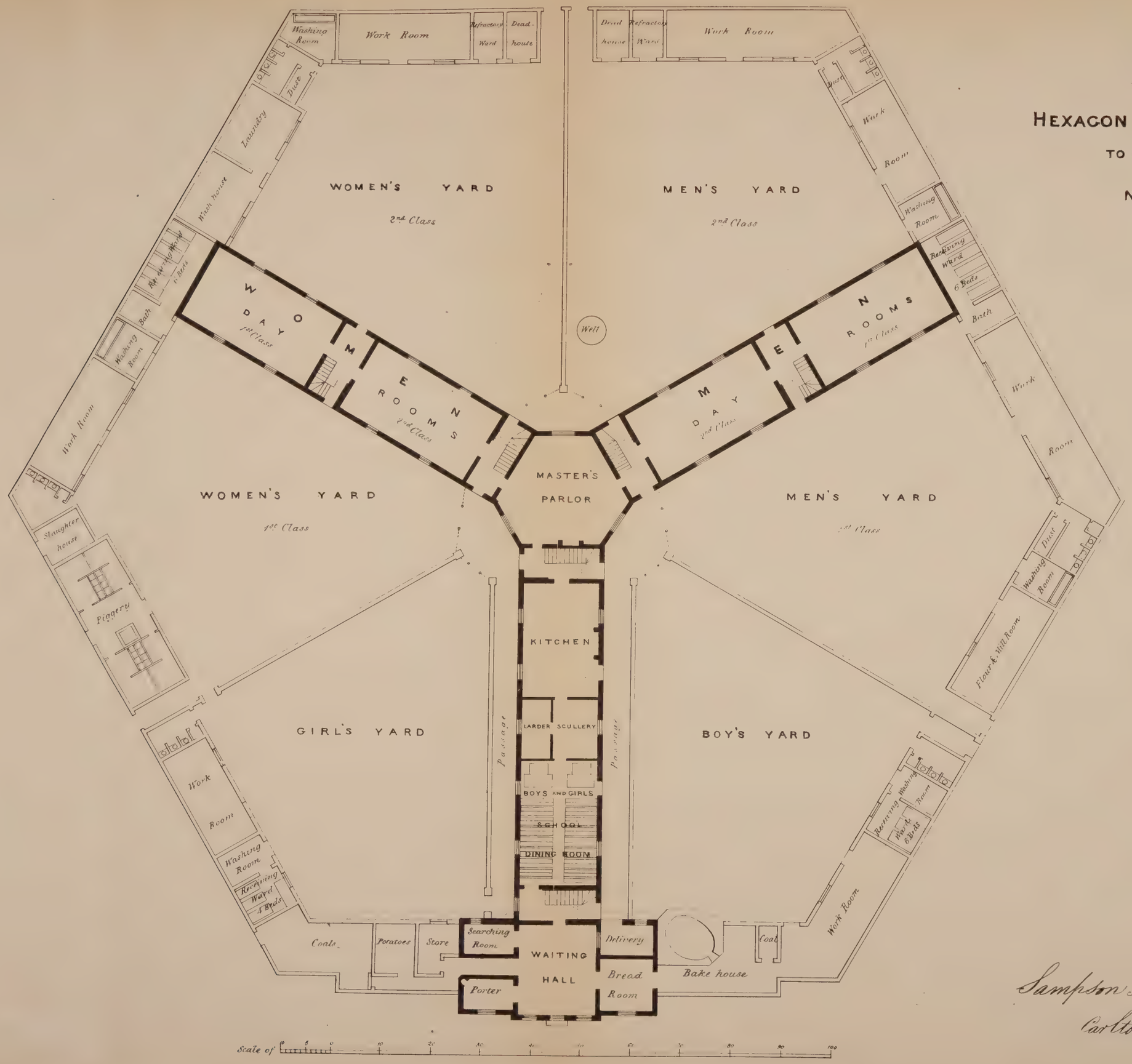
James & Luke, & Hansard & Sons Printers.
Standidge & Lamson, Jr. Sc.

APPENDIX (A) No. 10.

HEXAGON PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

No. 1. GROUND PLAN.



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Carlton Chambers
12 Regent Street.

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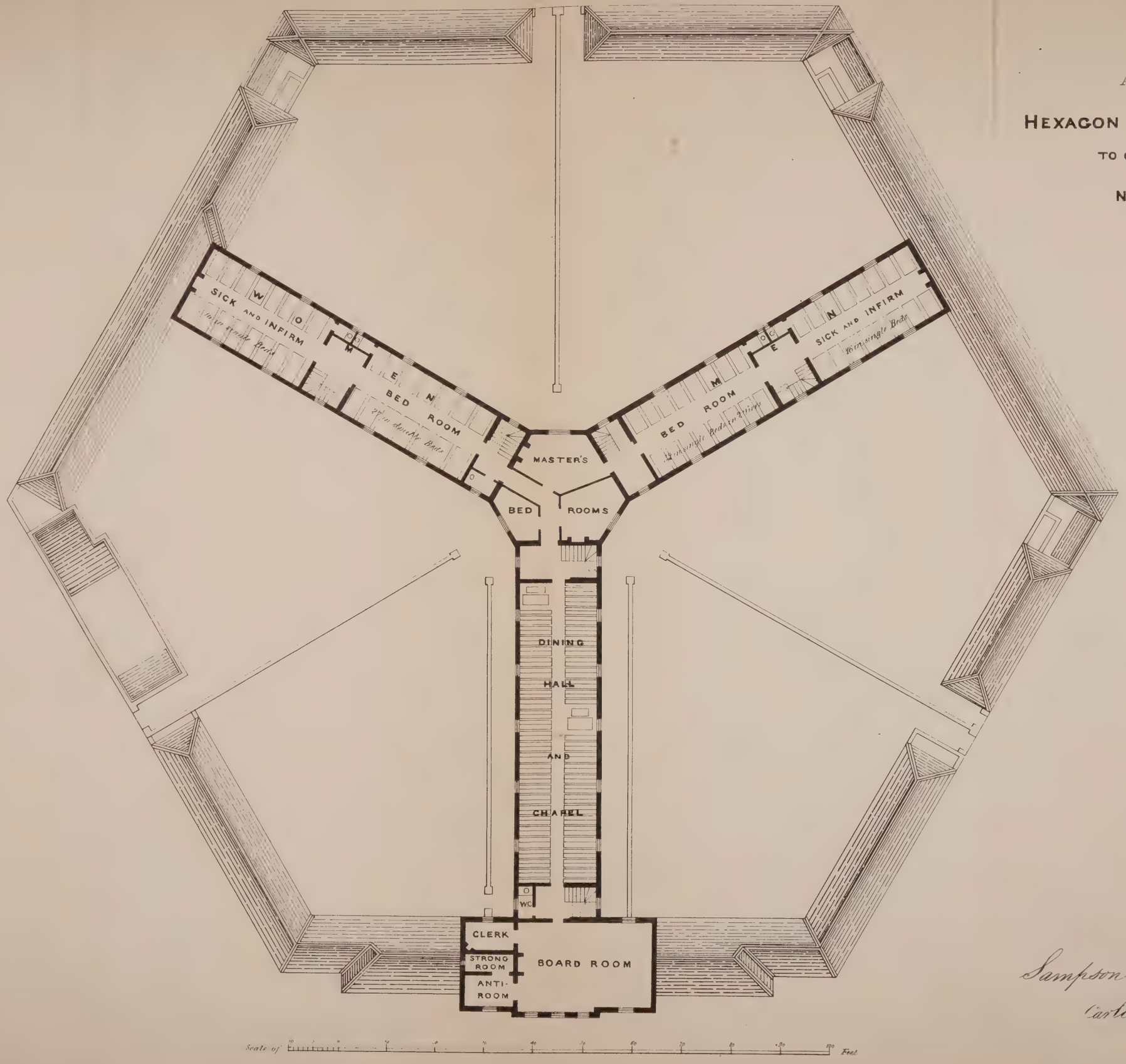
James & Luke, G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

APPENDIX (A) No 10.

HEXAGON PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

No 2. ONE PAIR PLAN.



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Carlton Chambers
12, Regent Street.

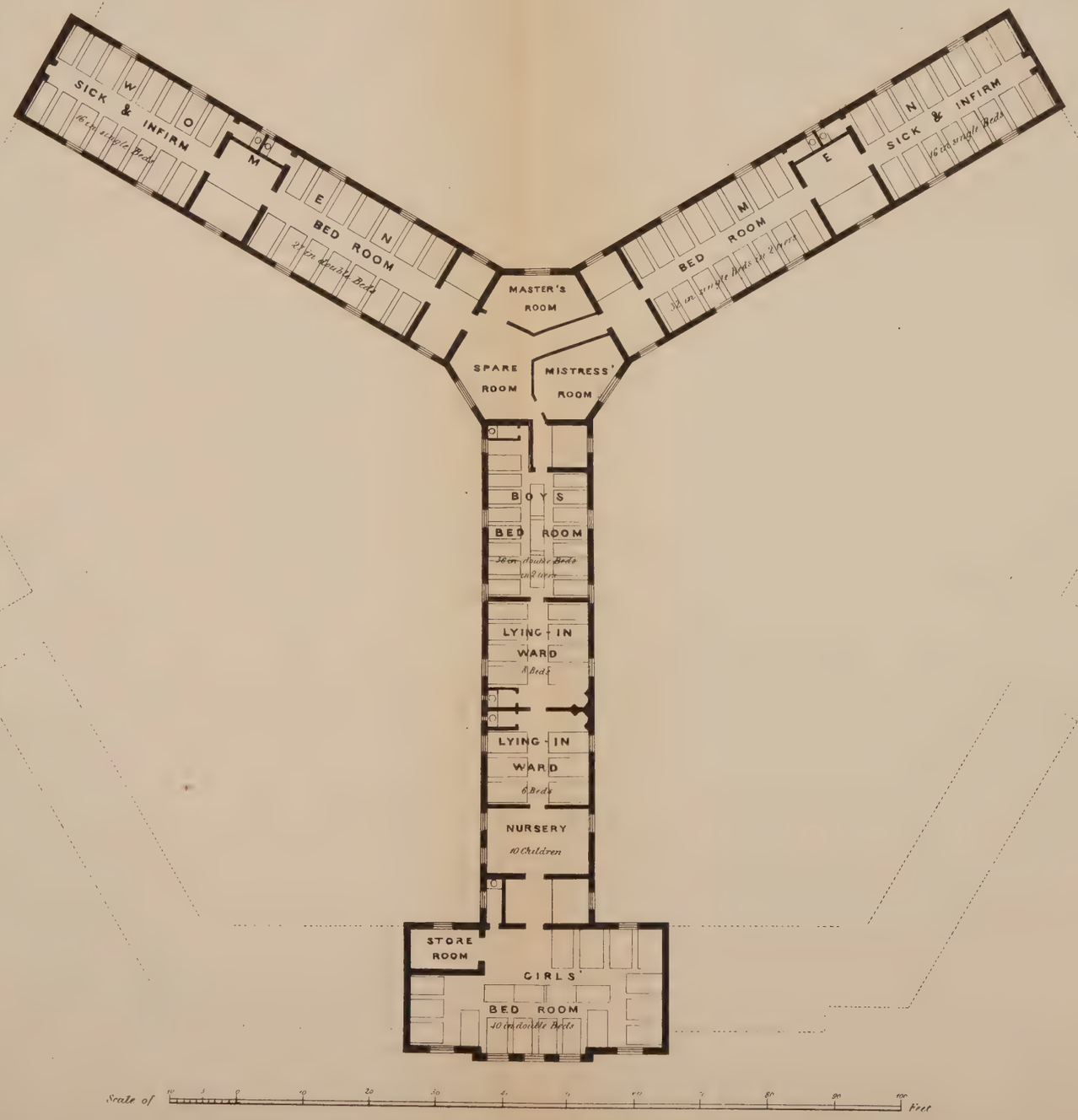
Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th Augt 1835.
Cambridge & Lemon Lithe
James & Luke, G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

APPENDIX (A) No 10

HEXAGON PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

No 3, TWO PAIR PLAN.



Sampson Kempthorne Architect
Carlton Chambers
12, Regent Street.

500.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th Aug.t 1835

Standidge & Lemon, Litho

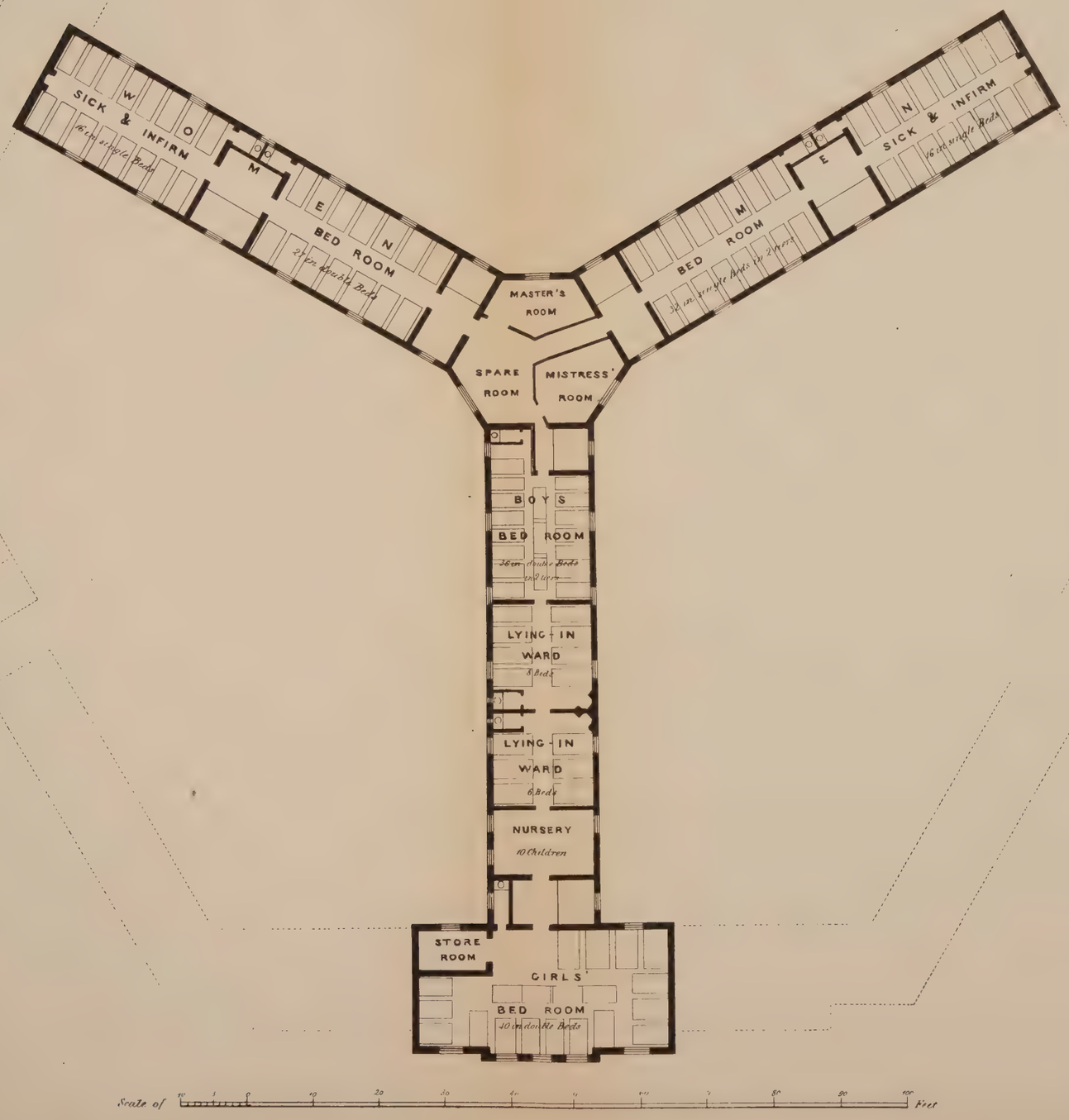
James & Luke, G. Hansard & Sons, Printers

APPENDIX (A) No 10

HEXAGON PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

No 3, TWO PAIR PLAN.



Sampson Kempthorne Architect
Carlton Chambers
12, Regent Street.

500.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th Augt 1835

Stansbridge & Lemon. Litho

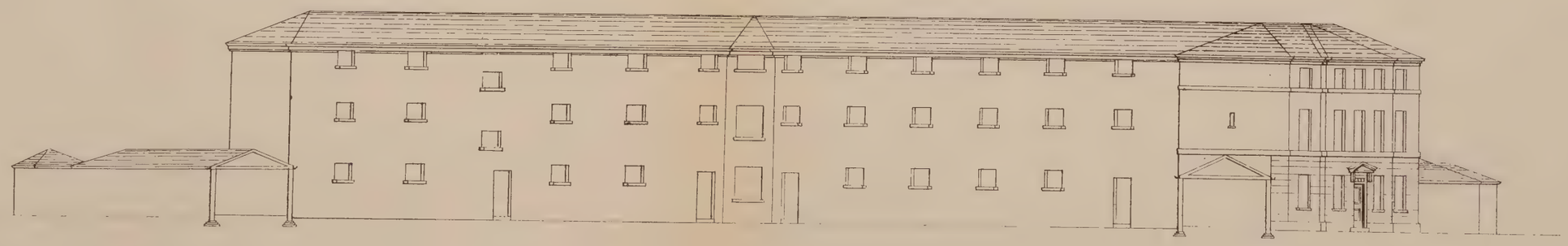
APPENDIX (A) Nº 10.

HEXAGON PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE,

TO CONTAIN 300 PAUPERS.

Nº 1. ELEVATIONS.

FRONT ELEVATION.



ELEVATION NEXT YARDS.

Sampson Kempthorne, Architect.
Carlton Chambers
12, Regent Street.

500.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 10th Augt 1835.

Standidge & Co. Printers, Leeds

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CONSOLIDATION

OF

THE STATUTE LAW.

PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *July* 1835.

COMMISSION - - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 33

COMMISSION.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith: To Our trusty and well-beloved *Thomas Starkie*, *Henry Bellenden Ker*, *William Wightman*, *Andrew Amos* and *John Austin*, Esquires, Greeting: WHEREAS We have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of digesting into one Statute all the Statutes and Enactments touching Crimes, and the trial and punishment thereof, and also of digesting into one other Statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten Law touching the same, and for inquiring and reporting how far it may be expedient to combine both those Statutes into one body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other Statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes, and generally for inquiring and reporting how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them; KNOW YE, That We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you the said *Thomas Starkie*, *Henry Bellenden Ker*, *William Wightman*, *Andrew Amos* and *John Austin*, or any Three or more of you, to digest into one Statute all the Statutes and enactments touching Crimes, and the trial and punishment thereof, and also to digest into one other Statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten Law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to combine both those Statutes into one body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes, and generally to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them: AND, for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these presents give and grant to you, or any Three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any Three or more of you, such Persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the subject of this Our Commission, and every matter connected therewith; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such official Books, Documents, Papers and Records, as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And We do hereby give and grant to you, or any Three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an Oath or Oaths to any Person or Persons whatsoever to be examined before you, or any Three or more of you, touching or concerning the premises. And Our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any Three or more of you, do and shall, within the space of one year after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be, certify to Us in Our Court of Chancery, on parchment, under your hands and seals respectively, your several proceedings in this matter, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected, particularly how far it may be expedient to combine

both the Statutes so digested into one body of the Criminal Laws, repealing all other statutory provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a Law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes; and generally how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them. And We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And We do hereby direct and appoint that you, or any Three or more of you, may have liberty to certify your several proceedings from time to time to Us in Our said Court of Chancery, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. And We hereby command all and singular Our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all other Our loving Subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these Presents: And for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We have made choice of Our trusty and well-beloved *James Lonsdale*, Gentleman, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, whose service and assistance We require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require. In witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Twenty-third day of July, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

BATHURST.

369

REPORT

ON THE

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTE LAW.

TO THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

IN HIS HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

WE, Your MAJESTY's Commissioners appointed by Your MAJESTY's Commission, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the fourth year of Your MAJESTY's reign, having, in obedience to Your MAJESTY's Commission, and to Your MAJESTY's further directions, contained in the Letter of Lord Viscount Melbourne, then one of Your MAJESTY's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 8th day of July 1834, inquired and considered generally, " how far it may be expedient to consolidate the different branches of the Statute Law, or any of them," Do humbly submit to Your MAJESTY the result of our considerations on the expediency of the consolidation of the different branches of the Statute Law.

We humbly report to Your MAJESTY that we are of opinion that a revision of the Statutes, to a limited extent, would be attended with manifest advantage, to be obtained by simple, easy and unobjectionable means.

We apprehend that the mere extirpation of all such enactments as are obsolete or superfluous, the rejection of repetitions of terms of frequent occurrence, and the extrication of material words from the superfluity of language by which the law is often obscured, would greatly reduce the bulk and consequent costliness of the Statute Book, and would render it more accessible and intelligible to the generality of Your MAJESTY's subjects.

We think that such a reduction would be still more beneficial, if an arrangement were added which would render the law more accessible, without diminishing the aid for its interpretation now derived from context and order of time; and if such discretionary alterations were also made in consolidating and generalizing its enactments, and removing and supplying obvious ambiguities and omissions, as might be effected without danger of uncertainty.

We also think that a complete and systematic consolidation, accompanied with an adjustment of the enactments to precedent and judicial decision, is practicable and desirable; but so extensive a reform, however beneficial, could not, we are aware, be safely accomplished without great pains, nor ought it to be attempted without cautiously weighing the means of performing so arduous a task, and steadily contemplating the difficulties to be encountered in its execution.

Having thus, at the outset, stated generally our conclusions, we proceed to examine in detail their reasons and grounds.

The expediency of consolidating the Statute Law has frequently been discussed by many of the most eminent jurists of this country, and also has occasionally been brought under the consideration of the legislature.

The names of Bacon, Hale,[a] Coke,[b] Blackstone, Wood,[c] Daines Barrington and Eden, are to be found amongst those who have expressed opinions as to the propriety of a revision and digest of the Statutes.

An early notice of the subject is to be found in "King Edward's Remains,"* which contains the following passage: "Devising of good laws, I have showed my opinion heretofore, what Statutes I think most necessary to be enacted this sessions; nevertheless I would wish, that beside them hereafter, when time shall serve, the superfluous and tedious statutes were brought into one sum together, and made more plain and short to the intent that men might better understand them; which thing shall much help to advance the profit of the Commonwealth."

The following extract from Mr. Cooper's work on the Public Records, contains a notice of what has been attempted in former times with respect to a revision of the Statutes.

"A general revision of the Statute Law has been often recommended from the Throne, and has been petitioned for by both Houses of Parliament; it has engaged the labours of successive committees, and has been undertaken by individuals sometimes with, and sometimes without the sanction of Royal or Parliamentary authority; but has never yet been carried forward to any degree of maturity.

"In Queen Elizabeth's reign, A. D. 1557, Sir N. Bacon, Lord Keeper, drew up a short plan for reducing, ordering and printing the Statutes of the Realm. The

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[a] The ancient Romans, who gloried no less in their laws than in their military discipline, found this to be true, namely, that in tract of time some of their laws grew contradictory, some obsolete, some impractical, some obscure, and the whole bulk of them too voluminous; so that in Justinian's time there was an incredible number of versicles and volumes of their laws; whereupon that excellent prince, by the advice of a great council or college of learned men (as once our English Justinian, King Edward the First, did by the laws of Wales) reduced them into a better compendium, which makes up now the body of the civil laws. And truly considering to how great a bulk the volumes and books of the common law have in process of time arisen, how many printed resolutions of the same cases or points, how many disagreeing reports there are touching the same matter, how many seeming contradictory opinions that would be explained or settled, how many titles are disused, it were to be wished that some complete *corpus juris communis* were extracted out of the many books of our English laws for the public use, and for the contracting of the laws into a narrower compass and method, at least for ordinary study. But this is a work of time, and requires many industrious and judicious hands and heads to assist in it.—Extract from C. J. Hale's Preface to Rolle's Abridgment.

[b] And yet concerning certain of our penal statutes, to repeal many that time hath antiquated as unprofitable, and remain but as snares to entangle the subject withal, and to omit all those that be repealed, that none by them be deceived, as for example, concerning drapery or such like; to make one plain and perspicuous law, divided into articles, so as every subject may know what Acts be in force, what repealed, either by particular or general words, in part or in the whole, or what branches and parts abridged, what enlarged, what expounded, so as each man may clearly know what and how much is of them in force, and how to obey them, it were a necessary work and worthy of singular commendation, which His Majesty, out of his great wisdom and care to the Commonwealth, hath commanded to be done; for as they now stand, it will require great pains in reading over all, great attention in observing, and greater judgment in discerning, upon consideration of the whole, what the law is in any one particular point; but with this caution, that there be certain statutes concerning the administration of justice, that are in effect *so woven into the common law, and so well approved by experience, as it will be no small danger to alter or change them;* and herein according to his royal commandment, (God willing) somewhat in due time shall be performed. —Coke's Report, Vol. II. Part IV.—*Address to the Reader.*

[c] As our Statute Laws are monstrously overgrown (though many statutes are omitted in the printed books), they too want the skill of our legislators to bring them to a proper shape. If many of our statutes, with others continuing, enlarging, explaining, correcting, repealing and reviving them, were, under their proper heads, thrown into *one* short and plain Act, it would render the study of our laws more inviting, and the statutes more intelligible to all those that are to be guided by them.—Preface to Wood's Institutes, p. iii.

* See Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. ii.

The following are the heads of this plan:[d] 'First, where many lawes be made for one thing, the same are to be reduced and established into one lawe, and the former to be abrogated. Item, where there is but one lawe for one thing, that these lawes are to remain in case as they be. Item, that all the Actes be digested into titles, and printed according to the abridgment of the Statutes. Item, where part of one Acte standeth in force and another part abrogated, there should be no more printed, but that that standeth in force. The doeing of these things maie be committed to the persons hereunder written, if it shall so please her Majestie and her counsell, and daye wolde be given to the committees until the first daie of Michaelmas Terme next coming for the doing of this, and then they are to declare their doings, to be considered of by such persons as it shall please her Majestie to appoint.' Then follow lists of twenty committees of four each, in which the judges, serjeants, attorney and solicitor general, &c. are named: one judge, &c., and three counsel forming a committee, to each of which it was proposed that a title or division of the Statute Law should be referred. The subject was afterwards taken into consideration, so far as related to the penal laws, at subsequent periods in the reign of the same Queen, viz. Anno 27, A. D. 1585;[e] Anno 35, A. D. 1593;[f] Anno 39 & 40, A. D. 1597;[g] Anno 43, A. D. 1601.[h] In the proceedings in 1593 and 1597, Sir Francis Bacon took part, and upon them he appears to have founded his sketch or plan of a general revisal of the Statute Law.[i]

"King James I., upon his accession to the throne of England (1603-4), and in subsequent periods of his reign,[k] recommended also to Parliament a reform of

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[d] M.S. Harl. N° 249.

[e] Dewes's Journ. 345. [f] Dewes's Journ. 469, 473.
[g] Dewes's Journ. 553. [h] Dewes's Journ. 622.

[i] See the following articles in Bacon's Works, viz.: Epistle Dedicatory to Queen Elizabeth, prefixed to Elements of the Law; Proposal for amending the Laws of England, to King James; Offer to the King of a Digest; 4to edit. vol. 2, p. 326, 546, 547, &c.

[k] "For I must needs confesse by that little experience I haue had since my comming hither, and I thinke I am able to prooue it, that the grounds of the Common Law of England are the best of any law in the world, either ciuil or municipall, and the fittest for this people; but as euery law would be cleare and full, so the obscuritie in some points of this our written law, and want of fullnesse in others, the variation of cases and men's curiositie breeding euery day new questions, hath enforced the iudges to iudge in many cases here, by cases and presidents, wherein I hope lawyers themselues will not denie, but that there must be a great vncertaintie, and I am sure all the rest of you that are gentlemen of other professions were long agoe wearie of it, if you could haue had it amended; for where there is varietie and vncertaintie, although a iust iudge may do rightly, yet an ill iudge may take aduantage to doe wrong; and then are all honest men that succeede him, tied in a maner to his vniust and partiall conclusions. Wherefore, leaue not the law to the pleasure of the iudge, but let your lawes be looked into, for I desire not the abolishing of the lawes, but onely the clearing and the sweeping off the rust of them, and that by Parliament our lawes might be cleared and made knowen to all the subiects. Yea, rather it were less hurt, that all the approued cases were set downe and allowed by Parliament for standing lawes in all time to come: for although some of them, peraduenture, may be vniust, as set downe by corrupt iudges; yet better it is to haue a certaine law with some spots in it, nor liue vnder such an vncertaine and arbitrarie law."– *A Speech at Whitehall*, March 1607.

"Next, our Common Law hath not a setled text in all cases, being chiefly grounded either vpon old customes, or else vpon the reports and cases of iudges, which ye call *responsa prudentum:* the like whereof is in all other lawes, for they are much ruled by presidents (save onely in *Denmarke* and *Norway*, where the letter of the law resolues all doubts without any trouble to the iudge); but though it be trew, that no text of law can be so certaine, wherein the circumstances will not make a variation in the case, (for in this aage, men's wits increase so much by ciuilitie, that the circumstances of euery particular case varies so much from the generall text of law, as in the ciuill law itselfe; there are, therefore, so many doctors that coment vpon the text, and neuer a one almost agrees with another; otherwise there needed no iudges, but the bare letter of the law); yet could I wish that some more certaintie were set downe in this case by Parliament; for since the very reports themselues are not alwayes so binding, but that diuers times iudges doe disclaim them, and recede from the judgment of their predecessors, it were good that vpon a mature deliberation the exposition of the law were set downe by Acte of Parliament, and such reports therein confirmed as were thought fit to serue for law in all times hereafter, and so the people should not depend vpon the bare opinions of iudges, and vncertaine reports.

of all the Statute Law, and of the Penal Laws in particular.[l] In the year 1610, a digest and repeal of the Penal Laws was expressly stipulated for by the House of Commons, and acceded to by the House of Lords, in their joint transaction of the great contract with the Crown ;[m] and in the some reign, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord C. J. Hobart, Serjeant Finch, Mr. Noye, and others, by the King's command, made considerable progress in the general work of reforming and recompiling the Statute Law, which Lord Bacon describes[n] as 'an excellent undertaking, of honour to his Majesty's times, and of good to all times;' and recommends, in imitation of the statutes of 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15, and 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 11, for appointing Commissioners to examine and establish Ecclesiastical Laws, that Commissioners be named by both Houses for this purpose; also with power not to conclude, but only to prepare and propound the matter to Parliament. In the British Museum is preserved a manuscript volume,[o] containing the plan of an elaborate Report, particularizing the several statutes from the Statutes of Westminster the first, 3 Edw. I. to 7 Jac. I., 1609, then actually repealed or expired; and also the statutes thought fit either to be absolutely repealed, or to be repealed, and new laws to be made in their place. Possibly this may be the very work spoken of by Sir Francis Bacon.[p] It is drawn up as by authority, with detailed reasons for every proposed measure; but it is not signed by, or addressed to any one. A table is subjoined to it, exhibiting the result of the Report. Among the papers of Mr. Petyt, in the Inner Temple Library,[q] is a letter of Lord Bacon's, dated 27th February 1608, which shows that he had the advantage of using, for his proposed plan, a manuscript collection of the Statutes, made with great labour by Mr. Michael Heneage, Keeper of the Tower Records, in five large volumes, which it is feared has been lost. Lord Bacon's disgrace, at the latter period of the reign of King James I., and the distractions of the government in what related to Parliament, were probably the causes of the failure of these measures, and of the silence that ensues respecting them in Parliamentary History.

"During the usurpation the same undertaking was resumed with ardour. In 1650, a committee was named, one of the members whereof was Bulstrode Whitelock, then first lord commissioner for the custody of the great seal: the purpose was 'to revise all former statutes and ordinances now in force, and consider as well which are fit to be continued, altered or repealed, as how the same may be reduced into a compendious way and exact method, for the more ease and clearer understanding of the people.' And the committee were empowered 'to advise with the judges, and to send for and to employ and call to their assistance therein any other persons whom they should think fit, for the better effecting thereof, and to prepare the same for the further consideration of the House, and to make report thereof.'[r] But no such report has been preserved. In 1651–2, Matthew Hale, esq., afterwards Lord Chief Justice Hale, Sir Anthony Astley Cooper, afterwards Lord Shaftesbury, and Rushworth, the author of the Historical Collections, with other persons out of the House, were appointed to report to the committee the opinions upon the inconveniences of the law; and a revised system of the law was reported to the House in the course

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"And, lastly, there be in the Common Law diuers contrary reports and presidents, and this corruption doeth likewise concerne the Statutes and Acts of Parliament, in respect there are diuers crosse and cuffing statutes, and some so penned as they may be taken in diuers, yea, contrary sences; and therefore would I wish both those statutes and reports, as well in the Parliament as Common Law, to be once maturely reuiewed and reconciled; and that not onely all contrarieties should be scraped out of our bookes, but euen that such penall statutes as were made but for the vse of the time, (from breach whereof no man can be free,) which doe not now agree with the condition of this our time, might likewise be left out of our bookes, which vnder a tyrannous or auaricious King could not be endured. And this reformation might (me thinkes) bee made a worthy worke, and well deserues a Parliament to be set of purpose for it."—*A Speech at Whitehall,* March 1609.

[l] See Lords' Journals, 1. 144; 2. 661; 3. 81; and Preface to Coke's Fourth Report.
[m] Lords' Journ. 2. 661.
[n] Works, vol. ii. 4 to. 547.
[o] MS. Harl. N° 244.
[p] Works, vol. 2, p. 546.
[q] Miscell. 17, p. 279.
[r] Commons' Journ. 6. 427.

course of the same year.[s] The same labour was afterwards transferred to other hands, but the work was not abandoned; and in 1653 a committee was appointed to consider of a new model or body of the law.[t] But of this committee no proceedings are now discoverable.

"After the restoration, Finch, solicitor-general, afterwards Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor, Serjeant Maynard, Sir Robert Atkins, Mr. Prynne, and others, were appointed in 1666, to be a committee 'to confer with such of the Lords, the Judges, and other persons of the long robe who have already taken pains and made progress in perusing the Statute Laws; and to consider of repealing such former Statute Laws as they shall find necessary to be repealed; and of expedients for reducing all Statute Laws of one nature under such a method and head as may conduce to the more ready understanding and better execution of such laws.'[u] This, however, was as ineffectual as any of the former measures."

The House of Commons in their treaty with King James the First for the abolition of the Court of Wards, made it a part of their claim, "That His Majesty be petitioned to appoint some to make a diligent inquiry of all the Penal Statutes of the realm, to the end that such as are obsolete and unprofitable may be repealed; and that for the better ease and certainty of the subject, all such as are profitable concerning one matter may be reduced into one statute."

Mr. Pepys, in his Diary, vol. i. p. 403, mentions a conversation which he had with Mr. Prynne, from which the opinion of that celebrated lawyer and antiquary appears:—

"Mr. Prynne did discourse with me about the laws of England, telling me the main faults in them, amongst others their obscurity; through multitudes of long statutes, which he is about to abstract out of, all of a sort, and as he lives, and Parliaments come, get them put into laws, and other statutes repealed; and then it will be short work to know the law."

Reference appears also to have been made to the subject in the Reports on the Promulgation of the Statutes and on temporary Laws, in 1796 and 1803.

The Honourable Daines Barrington has inserted in an Appendix to his Work on the ancient statutes, a proposal for revising the Statute Law; in which after noticing some objections which had been made to part of the system of laws of this country, he observes, "the reformation of the Code of Statutes, however, so far as to repeal obsolete, and sometimes dangerous laws, as well as the reducing the different Acts of Parliament which relate to the same subject into one consistent statute, would be a salutary, nay, is almost become a necessary work. Many Acts of Parliament fortunately, for the most part, lie buried in the statute books till the spleen of individuals calls them forth, to the disgrace of the law and the distress of the person prosecuted." *See* Appendix, No. 2.

The Commissioners on Public Records, in 1806, turned their attention to the expediency of revising and consolidating the Statute Law; as it appears from their proceedings that it was resolved, "That Francis Hargrave, esquire, should be requested to consider and report to the Board as to the best method of reducing the Statute Law into a smaller compass and more systematic form, and of revising and amending the same, in the whole or in part; repealing what is obsolete, and consolidating what consists of needless repetition; specifying the general heads of the Statute Law most necessary to be dealt with in either way; the best method of rendering the style of our future statutes more correct, concise and uniform in their forms of expression, and at the same time more perspicuous in the arrangement of their enactments and provisions; with a statement

[s] Commons' Journ. 7, 58. 74, 249, 250.
[t] Ibid. 7, 304.
[u] Ibid. 8, 631.

a statement of such practical rules as appear to be most effectual for this purpose."

It is understood, that Mr. Hargrave did not make any Report on this important subject, although we believe that this very learned gentleman made considerable collections towards enabling him to perform the task so judiciously entrusted to him.

In the year 1816 the House of Lords came to two resolutions, declaring the expediency, in their opinion, of arranging the enactments in the Statute Book under separate and distinct heads, and that a person learned in the law should be appointed for this purpose, with a number of clerks under him, not exceeding twenty; which being communicated to the House of Commons, the following resolution was adopted by that House: "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said resolution so amended; that from the present state of the Statute Law of this realm it is highly expedient that effectual measures should be taken to arrange the matters contained in the Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Statutes passed in the separate Parliaments of England, Scotland and Ireland respectively, under distinct and proper heads."

We are fortunate in having an example from which we may estimate the advantages likely to result from a revision and consolidation of our statute law, in the labours of the commissioners recently appointed by the State of New York, to revise the statutes of that country; and we have reason to believe, that the task assigned to those commissioners has been executed with great skill. We have added, in the Appendix, No. 3. the Commission under which these gentlemen acted, together with their preliminary Report, which, we think, shows that they were fully competent, both to estimate the difficulties, and to appreciate the advantages likely to result from the performance of their arduous undertaking. The difficulties and objections arising from a mass of inconsistent and obscure statutory provisions appear also to have been felt by the State of Massachusetts, and consequently a commission has been appointed by the Legislature of that State for the purpose of revising the Statute Law; and from the parts of the work already executed which we have had an opportunity of inspecting, we consider that there is every just reason to suppose that the change will be advantageous.

In addition to the different opinions which have been from time to time stated in favour of a general revision of the Statutes, the various Acts that have been passed for the purpose of consolidating *particular branches* of the law, at once afford proof of the necessity for some kind of consolidation, and evidence of its practicability. The Bills introduced by Sir Robert Peel for the amendment of the Criminal Law, the Ship Registry Act, and the Acts relating to trade, commerce and customs, may be adduced as at once the most important and most successful attempts of this nature.

The necessity of revising and consolidating particular branches of the law has been often of late urged in Parliament.

The Commissioners for inquiring into the Revenue arising in Ireland, in their Fourteenth Report (printed 26th May 1826), observe:—

"We now beg to call your Lordship's attention to the List which we have annexed in the Appendix of all the Acts which are at present in force relating to this Revenue (Stamps), and the references which we have found it necessary to make in the course of our inquiries, have tended strongly to impress upon our minds the conviction that considerable confusion, and consequent difficulty, in forming accurate conclusions as to the real state of the law upon some branches of the Stamp Revenue, are created by the dispersion and multiplicity of the subsisting enactments.

"Many of these enactments are to be found in Acts whose titles afford no clue to them, and which relate almost exclusively to subjects of a totally different nature, or comprise a variety of unconnected topics of legislation.

"This

375

"This will be sufficiently apparent on referring to the titles and contents of the early Acts which relate more or less to the Stamp Revenue. For example, those of the 5th & 6th Anne, c. 19; 10th of the same reign, c. 19; the 12th Geo. I. c. 33; the 2d Geo. II. c. 23; the 16th Geo. II. c. 26; and 6th Geo. III. c. 40.

"It would be superfluous here to recite those Acts, or to adduce further instances or details, with a view to demonstrate the present very unsatisfactory arrangement of the statutable provisions relating to the Revenue of Stamps. It is such as, in our opinion, to render some measure of consolidation and simplification not only expedient, but highly necessary; and we have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of such a measure to your Lordships' early consideration.

"The List in the Appendix contains all the Acts to which it would be necessary to refer in framing one or more consolidated Stamp Acts. It should, however, be stated, that there are many other Acts which have been considered as coming under the denomination of Stamp Acts; but as they have at various times transferred duties which formerly constituted a portion of Stamp Duties to other branches of the Revenue, we have considered them as no longer having reference to the Stamp Revenue, and accordingly have omitted them in the List above referred to."

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, made during the Session of 1833, on the British Channel Fisheries, recommended the revision of the Statutes relating to the Fisheries, as being extremely numerous and filled with inconsistent, partial, and imperfect regulations.

Although no attempt has been made at a systematic consolidation, yet much has been done in former times, and more especially of late years, as regards partial revision and consolidation, which has removed many of the difficulties that would otherwise have existed.

We may in this place observe, that although such partial consolidations must, of course, be beneficial in removing the inconveniences arising from a multiplicity of statutes relating to one subject, it may, we think, be assumed that a revision and consolidation, conducted on a general plan, and according to a systematic arrangement, would produce far more beneficial results than can possibly be derived from partial and successive alterations.

Having noticed some of the authorities in favour of a consolidation and revision, we proceed to class our observations on the subject under the following heads:—

I. The imperfections of the Statute Law in its present state.

II. The remedies.

III. The application of remedies.

I. The Imperfections of the Statute Law in its present State.

The principal imperfections in the present state of the Statute Law are such as render it less accessible and intelligible, and of less easy application than is expedient, when it is viewed either as a rule of conduct or as the basis of future legislation.

The Statute Law is rendered less accessible by its now extraordinary bulk, the result of an accumulation of enactments during the space of more than six centuries, without any effectual systematic effort to reduce the aggregate by a general consolidation; so that the number of public statutes now in force, together with many expired and repealed statutes and enactments at present printed in the collections in common use, occupy not fewer than 30 closely-printed quarto volumes, containing from 600 to 1,200 pages each, and costing from £.30 to £.40.

The Statute Book is further encumbered with numerous provisions, which, from the change of manners, have in effect, though not in law, become obsolete. These amount to nearly three hundred; among them may be

enumerated many laws relative to villenage, husbandry and particular manufactures.[x]

The statute book abounds with enactments relating to particular classes, trades or districts, which have been from time to time repeated and re-enacted as

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[x] The following is a selection of a few of the Acts now forming part of the unrepealed Statute Law of this country, which may be furnished as a specimen of the class of obsolete statutes.

STATUTES BY WHICH VILLENAGE RECOGNIZED.

25 Edw. III. st. 5. c. 18.—Villenage may be pleaded, and a villain seized, though a *libertate probanda* be depending.

37 Edw. III. c. 17.—In what case a writ shall not be abated, by exception of cognizance of villenage.

1 Rich. II. c. 6.—Commissions shall be awarded to inquire of and punish the misbehaviour of villains and land-tenants to their lords.

9 Rich. II. c. 2.—Villains flying into places enfranchised, and suing their lords, shall not bar thereby.

ENACTMENTS AGAINST WELSHMEN, IRISHMEN, &c.

4 Hen. IV. c. 27.—There shall be no wasters, rhymers, minstrels, or other vagabonds in Wales.

4 Hen. IV. c. 29.—No Welshmen shall go armed, upon pain of imprisonment, and making fine and ransom at the will of the King.

4 Hen. V. c. 6.—Irish prelates shall not bring Irish rebels to Parliament, to discover the secrets and state of the English to rebels, upon pain of having their temporalities seized into the King's hands.

1 Hen. VI. c. 3.—All persons born in Ireland (except as in the Act mentioned) to quit the kingdom within one month after proclamation made, upon pain of forfeiting their goods and being imprisoned at the King's pleasure; and *see* 1 Hen. V. c. 8.

2 Hen. VI. c. 8.—Irishmen resorting into the realm shall put in surety for their good abearing.

22 Hen. VIII. c. 10.—No persons calling themselves Egyptians (Gipsies) to be suffered to come into the kingdom, upon pain of forfeiting all their goods and chattels, and of imprisonment, unless they depart within 15 days after commandment.

1 & 2 P. & M. c. 4.—Imposes a penalty of 40*l.* upon any person bringing an Egyptian into the kingdom; and previously to 1 Geo. IV. c. 116, it was felony and death by the same Act for an Egyptian to remain in the kingdom for the space of one month.

AS TO MILITARY SERVICE.

11 Hen. VII. c. 18.—He that will not go in person with the King in his wars, where he is in person, shall lose his office, &c. granted by the King. [The Master of the Rolls, Chancery officers and clerks, Justices of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Barons of Exchequer, and the other officers and clerks of the said places, and the King's attornies and solicitor, and the serjeants-at-law, &c. are exempted out of this Act.]

AS TO PRICE OF BOWS.

22 Edw. IV. c. 4.
3 Hen. VII. c. 13.

AGAINST PROPHECIES.

5. Eliz. c. 15.—Persons making fond, fantastical, or false prophecies, to the intent thereby to make any rebellion, insurrection, dissension, loss of life, or other disturbance, shall be imprisoned one year, and forfeit 10*l.*; and for the second offence shall be imprisoned for life, and forfeit all their goods and chattels.

FOR MULTIPLYING GOLD.

1 W. & M. c. 30.—All gold and silver extracted by the art of melting or refining metals to be used for the increase of monies, and to be taken to the Mint, where full value to be given for the same.

INTERFERENCE WITH MANUFACTURES.

Gilding and Plating.

5 Hen. IV. c. 13.—No person shall gild or plate any locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, &c. made of copper or latten, upon pain of forfeiture to the King of 100*s.* for every offence.

8 Hen. V. c. 3.—No person to gild any metal but silver, and the ornaments of holy church, nor to plate any metal but Knights' spurs, and all the apparel that pertaineth to a Baron and above that estate, upon pain of forfeiture to the King of ten times the value of the thing so gilt, and one year's imprisonment.

Arrow Heads.

7 Hen. IV. c. 7.—Arrow heads shall be well boiled, brased and hard, upon pain of forfeiture by arrowsmiths of such heads to the King, and of imprisonment and fine at the King's will.

Making

as to other classes, trades or districts, either in the same terms, or with immaterial and unnecessary variations; and the same, or at least substantially the same,

Making Tiles.

17 Edw. IV. c. 4.—The preparation of earth for the making of tiles, and the several lengths, breadths and thickness of them,—the person selling tiles contrary to the said Act, to forfeit double the value to the buyer, and make fine and ransom to the King at his will.

Butchers.

4 Hen. VII. c. 3.—Butchers not to kill beasts within any walled town.

Upholsterers.

11 Hen. VII. c. 19.; 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 23.—What stuff they shall put in feather beds, &c.

Frauds in Fustians.

11 Hen. VII. c. 27.; 39 Eliz. c. 13.—That fustians shall be wrought and shorn with broad shears only, upon forfeiture of 20*s.* for every offence.

Pewterers.

19 Henry VII. c. 6.—Of what goodness pewter and brass ought to be.

Searching Oils.

3 Hen. VIII. c. 14.—The Lord Mayor may *damn* and cast away unlawful oils.

Calendering Worsteds.

5 Hen. VIII. c. 4.—Expired, but made perpetual 25 Hen. VIII. c. 5. No person shall dry-calender worsteds, and who only may wet-calender worsteds.

Making Malt.

2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 10.—Expired, but revived 27 Eliz. c. 14. Penalty for allowing less time than in the Act specified, in the vat, floor, steeping and sufficient drying of malt, &c.

Counterfeiting Steel.

2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 27.—Persons making or uttering gadds of iron instead of gadds of steel, shall forfeit for every gadd 4*d.*

Making Charcoal.

1 Eliz. c. 15.—No oak, beech or ash, of the breadth of one foot square at the stub, and growing within 14 miles of the sea, or of any part of the River Thames, &c. to be used for making coal or other fuel for the making of iron.

INTERFERENCE WITH HUSBANDRY.

4 Hen. VII. c. 16.—Against taking more farms than one in the Isle of Wight.

25 Hen. VIII. c. 13.—No man shall keep above 2,000 sheep at one time—six score of sheep to be accounted a hundred.

27 Hen. VIII. c. 6.—Owners of Parks, wherein deer are kept for game, and being one mile in compass, obliged to keep two mares for breeding, of the height, and under the penalty in the Act mentioned.

32 Hen. VIII. c. 13.—(Breed of Horses.) Small horses to be destroyed. But this Act is repealed in part, 8 Eliz. c. 8. it being found that horses of the size required by the statute were unfit for some counties.

24 Hen. VIII. c. 10.—(For the destruction of Crows and Rooks.) This Act is repealed by 8 Eliz. c. 15. which is expired.

INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE.

Assize of Victuals.

25 Hen. VIII. c. 2.

Assize of Fuel.

7 Edw. VI. c. 7.

Retail Dealers.

1 & 2 P. & M. c. 7.—No country person shall sell wares by retail in any city or town corporate, unless in open fairs. upon pain to forfeit for every offence 6*s.* 8*d.* and the whole wares so sold or offered to be sold.

Import of Machinery.

39 Eliz. c. 14.—No cards for wool to be brought within the realm, for the purpose of being sold, bartered or exchanged.

Sale of Cattle.

3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 19.—No cattle shall be bought but in open fair or market, unless by a butcher, or for provision of household, &c.

In addition to the foregoing observations as to statutes now unrepealed, although in strictness to be considered as obsolete, we may remark that many instances of inconvenience may be cited of the existence of statutes inconsistent with the policy of the age, and the existence of which were not noticed till some inconvenience was felt, or injustice likely to be done. As late as 1799, slavery existed in Scotland according to law; *see* 39 Geo. III. c. 56. and 15 Geo. III. c. 28; and a vast number of useless and inconsistent statutes were in force until repealed, by the Acts for the amendment of the Criminal Laws, the laws relating to Navigation and Trade, the Game Laws and the Limitations of Actions, and the statute against Witchcraft in Ireland, (28 Eliz. c. 2. Ireland), was not repealed till the year 1821.

same, provisions with respect to venue, costs, and limitations of Actions and tender of amends, are perpetually introduced for the protection of various classes of persons acting for the public.

Clauses in prior Acts, and even whole Acts, are often unnecessarily recited in subsequent statutes. There are several, the titles of which alone, have been so often recited that they would amount in bulk to a statute of considerable size; and a number of instances might be adduced where the reciting part of a statute occupies twice or three times the space of the enacting part. The preambles of some of the more ancient statutes contain much declamatory and superfluous matter; some of those affixed to statutes passed in the reign of King Edward VI. are particularly objectionable in this respect.

From the charge of redundancy of expression, few modern statutes can claim exemption. In many instances such superfluities are attributable to an adherence to precedents founded upon no apparent reason. There are numerous instances of neglect of economy in the wording of statutes, which might appear trivial, if their frequent repetition did not give them a considerable degree of importance by materially increasing the size of the Statute Book, as when not only the statute itself, but even particular clauses, are prefaced with the words, "Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same," &c.; and are sometimes also concluded by an unnecessary corroboration that they are to be enforced, "any thing in any Act or Acts, or any construction or implication from any Act or Acts, or any usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Acts for the granting of duties are usually prefaced by a still more prolix, and therefore more objectionable form. A more concise form, or one single heading applicable to all such grants, would, we conceive, answer every practical purpose.

Retrenchments such as these cannot be deemed to be immaterial, especially when considered in conjunction with others of a similar nature, when it is considered that from the mere rejection of these and some other merely formal words of constant occurrence, a reduction to the amount of at least two quarto volumes would probably be effected. This however would constitute but a small portion of the whole reduction, which might be attained by the expurgation which we recommend, and which we conceive would reduce the Statute Book to one-fifth of its present size; and this, it must be remarked, is independent of the further reduction which might be safely accomplished by the generalization and consolidation of enactments.

As connected with the observation that the Statute Law is rendered less accessible than it ought to be by its magnitude and costliness, we may observe, that although there are many statutes in print, no record of which is to be found, there are many on record which have never been printed in the ordinary editions. It is also material to observe, that the ordinary printed editions of the Statutes do not contain some important clauses in particular statutes.

Until the publication by the Record Commissioners of the edition of the Statutes down to the reign of Queen Ann, in nine folio volumes, there was no printed collection of the Statutes which could be considered as complete. Many Acts not before published were first inserted by Mr. Ruffhead in the Appendix to his edition of the Statutes, and many not included in any prior published edition are inserted in the edition of the Statutes published under the sanction of the Record Commissioners, and many also which were only noticed in former editions, are published at length in the folio edition, which from its bulk and costliness cannot be considered as generally accessible to the public. Notwithstanding the labours of the gentlemen employed in the compilation of this work, it is yet possible that future and diligent research may produce a still greater accumulation of ancient unrepealed statutes.

Before

Before we advert to those defects in the Statute Law which render it less intelligible and not easily applicable, we may observe, that it is frequently a matter of doubt whether a supposed statute ever had the force and authority of a law, and still more frequently whether if it ever had that force it has since been repealed. As instances of controversies upon the former point, we may refer to the trial of Lord Macclesfield,[y] and the case of the Southampton Election.[z]

It does not appear to be settled how far the title of an Act is to be considered as part of it. It is laid down by several authorities, that the title of an Act is no part of it. But, on some occasions, the courts have adverted to the title of an Act in support of a particular construction of some enactment. There are very few instances of titles to Acts of Parliament previously to the reign of King Henry VII.

The various and often obscure or indirect modes of repealing enactments, add greatly to the difficulty of research, and tend to perplex, and even to mislead the inquirer. In illustration of this defect, it will suffice to adduce a few instances, premising, that the difficulty is sometimes increased by doubts of law as to the effect of such modes of repeal.

Sometimes there is a general repeal of a class of statutes "as far as the same are inconsistent with the new statute," leaving it often in doubt how far the repeal extends. The same Acts are sometimes repealed, first by one Act and again by another, or first by one section and again by another section of the same Act. The same Acts are sometimes repealed partly by one Act and partly by others; and occasionally partly by one section and partly by other sections of the same Act; making it also frequently a question whether the whole amounts to a partial or to a total repeal. A cursory examination of the Index to the Statutes, stated in the Appendix, No. 1, will show the numerous doubts arising from this source.

Nice questions sometimes occur, whether statutes are constructively revived by the repeal of others; whether an affirmative later statute abrogates a former Act, especially where one is particular and the other general; and whether an Act repealed by another which substitutes provisions in lieu of those repealed for a limited time only, is revived after the expiration of the limited period.[a]

Numerous instances might be adduced of the inconveniences which have resulted in practice from the obscure and ambiguous nature of repeals. It may be sufficient to mention one which arose from the revival of a part of the statute 13th of Queen Elizabeth, c. 20, which made all chargings on benefices with cure void. This part of the law was repealed by a statute, which being subsequently repealed, the statute of Queen Elizabeth was thereby revived; but before it was generally discovered that this was the case, many mortgages and other charges by clergymen on their livings were made under the advice of counsel of eminence, which have been since avoided by recent decisions.

In some instances for want of a general rule or particular legislative declaration, doubts arise on the question, whether a new statute is to have a retrospective, or merely a prospective operation.[b] In others, whether a statute has been repealed as to penalties in respect of offences committed whilst the Act remained in force.

In the case even of statutes unquestionably in force, doubts, for want of clear and definite rules upon the subject, have frequently occurred on the questions, whether a particular statute is of a public or private nature; whether it is of a general and unqualified, or of a mere limited operation; whether it is intended to supersede the Common Law, or to have a cumulative effect. In The King *against*

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[y] *See* State Trials, vol. vi. [z] Douglas, vol. iv. p. 87.

[a] *See* Warren *v.* Windle, 3 E. R. 205.; R. *v.* Rogers, 10 E. R. 569.

[b] *See* Freeman *v.* Moyes, 1 Ad. & Ell. 338; Rex *v.* Justices of Somersetshire, 4 B. & Ad. 549.

against Carlisle [c] it was held, but not without much controversy, that the statute of the 9th & 10th of King William III. inflicting penalties for blasphemy, was cumulative, and that the offender was still punishable at Common Law.

So, on the other hand, it is sometimes matter of doubt whether a statute of a private, or partly of a private nature, in giving authority to do certain acts, thereby supersedes the Common Law, by exempting parties from the general liabilities to which they would otherwise be subject. A question of this kind was lately discussed in the case of The King *v.* Pease. [d]

Doubts also frequently arise as to the local operation of a statute, as, for instance, whether certain parts of the kingdom, as Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Alderney, &c. are or are not within their operation. We have further to remark, that the defining of the local limits within which a statute is to operate, has occasioned much needless repetition, the necessity for which might be avoided by laying down a few general rules.

In adverting to defects in the framing of statutes which render them less intelligible and not easily applicable, those which consist in palpable errors and mistakes, and which are usually attributable to want of attention to the pre-existing law, may first be noticed.

A remarkable example of this is mentioned in our First Report on the Criminal Law with regard to the statutes concerning forgery, which make certain offences to be high treason without inflicting the punishment of death.

Such inattention to the previous state of the law in framing new statutes, which cannot be accounted for, except by reference to the imperfect and undigested state of the Statute Law, is the occasion of much inconvenience. In some instances, indeed, the errors to be found in many of the existing Acts are attributable purely to haste and carelessness, as where former statutes have been mis-recited, or where statutes have referred to supposed provisions in former Acts, which in fact are not to be found there; and many instances might be adduced of errors committed with respect to enactments contained or supposed to be contained in the same statute.

Thus by the statute 52d of King Geo. III. c. 146, respecting parish registers, there is a clause apportioning the penalties inflicted by the Act between the informer and the poor of the parish; whereas the only penalty which the Act inflicts is, that of fourteen years' transportation.

Another, and that a large class of defects, arises from obscurity or ambiguity of language in the framing of particular statutes.

The older statutes, down to the reign of King Edward IV. inclusive, were enacted in Latin or in Norman French; sometimes partly in each. The use of the latter language was not entirely laid aside till the reign of King Henry VII. A statute in the 33d year of King Henry VI. is the last statute wholly in Latin, and one in the 39th year of the reign of King Henry VI. is the last which was enacted partly in Latin. A remarkable instance of the change from law French to Latin in the same statute and chapter occurs in the instance of the statute of Westminster the Second. Difficulties as to the interpretation of these statutes have often occurred, even amongst lawyers. The translations which are annexed to them in the ordinary editions, frequently differ from each other, and there is none which bears the stamp of legal authority.

The imperfections in the Statute Law, arising from mere generality, laxity or ambiguity of expression, are too numerous, and too well known to require particular specification. They are the natural result of negligent, desultory and inartificial legislation: the statutes have been framed extemporaneously; not as parts of a system, but to answer particular exigencies as they occurred.

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[c] 3 Barn & Ald. 161.

[d] 4 Barn. & Adol. 30.

381

As examples of general and ambiguous expressions to be found in the Statute Books, we may refer to the terms "inferior tradesman" and "dissolute person"[e] as used in the statute which subjects defendants in particular instances to costs; the cases in which it has been doubted whether the words "may and shall" are imperative or optional, and whether the disjunctive "or" shall be construed to mean "and."

In numerous instances the terms used are too narrow to effectuate the intention of the legislator, whilst in others they are so large as to embrace cases not contemplated, and not within the scope of the legislator's intention.

Thus by the 3d & 4th of King Will. IV. for the prevention of smuggling, it is enacted, that "if any foreign vessel shall be found to have been within one league of the coast of the United Kingdom, such vessel so found having on board, or *having had* on board any spirits not being in a cask or package containing 40 gallons, or tea exceeding six pounds weight, &c. shall be forfeited." In construing this statute, it was held by the Court of Exchequer in a late case, that the words "having had on board" must be understood to mean during the same voyage; otherwise a vessel would be subject to forfeiture if it had ever had on board any of the prohibited articles at any period or place, however remote.

Even in matters highly penal the habit has been not to legislate but on cases of emergency, and then to legislate, as has been observed by Lord Coke, Lord Bacon and Sir W. Blackstone, on the spur of the occasion, with more haste than is consistent with sound discretion and a due and considerate regard to the state of the existing law.

It is a remarkable feature in the history of the law of this country, that ambiguous and obscure enactments have not unfrequently been allowed to remain the fruitful and permanent sources of litigation, although the doubts might easily have been removed by a legislative declaration or amendment, and that they have usually been removed at last, not by legislative aid, but by a series of decisions annexing to words of doubtful import a definite sense and meaning. As a striking illustration of this evil, we may refer to the series of litigation which has occurred in courts of law on the construction of the term "agreement," in the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds.

We may next observe, that the unconnected and dispersed state of the Statute Law is the occasion of great inconvenience.

Particular provisions in statutes often elude even professional vigilance, in consequence of the practice of including various matters relative to subjects totally distinct, in one and the same Act of Parliament, and of disposing different enactments relative to the same subject in numerous detached and unconnected Acts. The following is an instance of the collection of multifarious unconnected matter in the same title. The stat. 23d of King Geo. II. c. 26, is intituled, "An Act to continue several Laws for the better regulating of Pilots, for the conducting of Ships and Vessels from Dover, Deal, and Isle of Thanet up the Rivers of Thames and Medway, and for permitting Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations to be landed before the Duties of Excise are paid thereon; and to continue and amend an Act for preventing Frauds in the Admeasurement of Coals within the City and Liberty of Westminster and several Parishes near thereunto; and to continue several Laws for preventing Exactions of Occupiers of Locks and Wears upon the River Thames westward; and for ascertaining the Rates of Water Carriage upon the said River; and for the better Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchant Service; and also to amend so much of an Act made in the first year of the reign of King George the First as relates to the better preservation of Salmon on the River Ribble; and to regulate Fees in Trials at Assizes and Nisi Prius, upon Records issuing out of the Office of Pleas of the Court of Exchequer; and for the apprehending of Persons in any County or Place, upon Warrants granted by Justices of the Peace in any other County or Place; and to repeal so much of an Act made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second as relates to the time during which the Office of Excise

[e] 4 & 5 Will. 3, c. 23. s. 10.

Excise is to be kept open each day, and to appoint for how long time the same shall be kept open upon each day for the future; and to prevent the stealing or destroying of Turnips; and to amend an Act made in the second year of His present Majesty, for better Regulation of Attornies and Solicitors." In addition, it may be observed, that so irrelevant frequently are the titles of Acts to many of the provisions which they contain, as to occasion them to be overlooked.

A statute which relates specially to a particular class of subjects, as, for example, to the poor, church leases, legacy duties, or the like, may often mislead the inquirer, if he does not refer to all the statutes of the same class, wherever they may be found dispersed throughout the Statute Book; for though made at different times, and not referring the one to the other, and though some may have expired, it is frequently held that all such Acts made *in pari materiâ* are to be called in aid for the purposes of interpretation and construction.

Such being the rule of law, it follows that the collection and arrangement of dispersed enactments relating to any particular subject is an almost indispensable step to the understanding of the law, where its provisions are numerous. What is now defective in this respect is to be supplied by private diligence and exertion. If, even at great expense and by great labour, an uniform and consistent rule could at last be extracted, mere want of arrangement would not be productive of so much inconvenience as is at present experienced; but unfortunately, the removal of this defect often discloses errors and inconsistencies which become apparent upon the juxta-position and comparison of dispersed enactments.

We now proceed to notice some peculiar difficulties which arise from the various modes of legal construction and interpretation, as applied to the existing Statute Law.

The object of the technical rules for the construction of the Statute Law, that is, the carrying into effect the intention of the Legislature, must be defeated, unless the law be framed as well as construed in reference to those rules. If terms in the framing of statutes be used in a popular sense, without regard to the technical rules devised for their construction, whilst the public are misled, the intention of the Legislature must frequently be defeated.

In illustration of the singular consequences which sometimes result from imposing technical constructions on popular enactments, we may refer to a late decision, by which it was pronounced that bulls were not cattle. The question arose on the statute 3d of King Geo. IV. c. 71, for preventing cruelty to animals, which enacted, "That if any person shall wantonly and cruelly beat, abuse or ill treat any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, ox, cow, heifer, steer, sheep or *other* cattle," such person should be punished as in the Act is mentioned. The question was, whether bulls were cattle within the concluding words of the clause; and it was held, agreeably to a well known technical rule of construction, that bulls were not cattle.

The same terms are often used in statutes in a different sense, and different and varying forms of expression are used to signify the same thing; for instance, the words "shall and may" are sometimes construed to be imperative, in others optional. The term "void" is by a subtle distinction construed in some instances to mean merely "voidable." Thus, although the Statute 5th of Queen Eliz. c. 4. s. 41. enacts, that all indentures of apprenticeship made otherwise than is appointed by the statute, *shall be clearly void in law to all intents and purposes*, yet it has frequently been decided on questions of settlement, that such indentures are *voidable only*.

There is much learning to be found in the books respecting certain enactments which are construed to be "directory" only, though, in general, the forms which a statute prescribes are to be regarded as compulsory, and as essential to the validity of an act enjoined.

Many rules for construing Acts of Parliament are laid down in books of authority, which are so extremely technical, that their application to modern statutes may be doubted. Indeed, the ancient and modern statutes scarcely admit

383

admit of being construed according to the same rules. The former often contain little more than the enunciation of a general principle of law, leaving the Courts to work out and establish the provisions necessary for carrying the law into effect, whilst in modern statutes the opposite extreme appears to have been followed; and the enactments are expressed with much useless circumlocution, and are overloaded with minute provisions, details and repetitions.

To this observation there are, no doubt, exceptions. It sometimes happens that very ancient statutes are singularly prolix in their details. A remarkable instance of this kind occurs in the statute for measuring land, made in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward the First, A. D. 1305. Instead of simply specifying of what superficial area an acre shall consist, the statute enacts, that when an acre of land containeth 10 perches in length, then shall it be in breadth 16 perches; when it contains 11 perches in length, then shall it be in breadth $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 foot; and then proceeds to specify the corresponding breadths for each additional perch in length, to 45 perches inclusive.

The doctrine of construing statutes by equity, on which Lord Coke, Plowden and other distinguished lawyers have learnedly descanted, has been disapproved of by some eminent judges, when sought to be applied to the interpretation of modern Acts of Parliament.

Much difficulty is experienced in arriving at the meaning which Courts of Justice may attribute to statutes, in consequence of the adoption of opposite principles in the construction of remedial and penal laws; this difficulty is increased where the statute is partly remedial and partly penal, and is necessarily subject to still greater doubts where the very question, whether the statute more properly belongs to the one or other class, is also in controversy. This happened in the case of the Attorney General *v.* Jeffreys,[f] where the question arose upon the construction of a statute made against the exportation of British machinery; and after very long arguments, the learned Judges came to no decision, being equally divided in opinion.

The extreme nicety and strictness of construction adopted by the Courts, in some cases relating to penal statutes, may be considered as having in some degree, given rise to the verbosity, and causeless multiplication of provisions in many of the statutes; these having, without any reference to general rules or principles, been introduced to obviate different doubts or difficulties which had arisen on the construction of former Acts.

The construction of Acts of Parliament is sometimes affected by the punctuation and by the division into sections. As these helps to construction are not deemed part of an Act, and have occasionally been shown to be erroneous, (of which an example occurs in the case of Rex *v.* Newark,[g]) they appear to require revision, and to be settled by authority.

We have yet to observe that a great, perhaps the greatest, inconvenience incident to the present state of the Statute Law, is the modification, and, in some instances, the direct contravention of its provisions by judicial decisions. To such an extent has this evil proceeded, that on some subjects a series of such decisions has almost superseded the authority of the written law.

It was observed by Lord Kenyon, "that if Courts were to decide upon the express words of the 13th and 14th of King Charles the Second, (relating to parish settlements), they would overturn 99 cases out of 100, determined upon that statute."

And the Courts have often expressed themselves as being bound by precedent in cases where, if the question had been *res integra*, they would have adhered to the plain terms and obvious meaning of a statute. The Statute of Limitations in particular, though one of the most wholesome laws in the whole Statute Book, had so nearly been repealed by judicial constructions, that it became necessary to restore its effect by a Supplementary Law.[h]

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[f] 13 Price, 545. [g] 3 Barnewall & Cresswell's Reports, p. 71. [h] *See* Statute 406.

Some of the most important rules relating to the administration and devolution of property rest on decisions of the Courts, which are directly at variance with the Statute Law. The means by which parties, until the late statute, were enabled to bar entails, may be cited as a remarkable instance in confirmation of this position. Mr. Butler, in his preface to the 13th edition of Coke upon Littleton, speaking of the Statute of Entails, observes, "Entails, from their first establishment, were greatly discountenanced by courts of justice, and they were eluded by the doctrines of discontinuance and warranty."

An experienced conveyancer[i] has observed:—"The effect of a written law in this country has usually been confined or evaded by questions respecting the meaning of its words. The spirit has been allowed to be destroyed by the letter. In the construction of the Statute of Uses, which contains the expression of 'One person seised to the use or trust of another,' it was determined that a corporation could not take an estate to an use; that the statute did not apply to copyholds or leaseholds because persons are not said to be seised of them, and that a use upon a use as a gift to one to the use of another in trust for or to the use of a third was not within the statute. Because the Statute of Wills contains the word 'having,' it is restricted to the property which a person has when he executes his will, and prevents him from disposing of the estates which he may be entitled to at his death."

In some cases the courts of law and equity have established different principles of decision on the same class of statutes, as in the instance of the Registry Acts, which enact, that every deed or conveyance which shall be made and executed, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser and mortgagee, unless a memorial thereof be registered before the registering of the memorial of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim. Lord Tenterden, in reference to these statutes, observed, "It is impossible that plainer words could be used; and, I think, that, sitting in a court of law, we are bound to give them effect." And yet a court of equity says, that if the party knew of the unregistered deed, he shall not avail himself of the provisions of the statute, because he has had that notice which the Act of Parliament intended he should have.

Even the same court has adopted a different course of construction with regard to statutes similar in their operation; as is exemplified by the different interpretations put by courts of equity on the statute of the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth against fraudulent conveyances, and on the above-mentioned Registry Acts. The statute of the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth enacts, that voluntary deeds shall be void against subsequent purchasers: here equity has not interfered to defeat the express enactment, although a subsequent purchaser had notice of a prior voluntary settlement, and although it might be inferred, in the same manner as regards the Registry Acts, that the purchaser had that notice which the law intended he should have.

The difference which thus exists between the obvious import of the text of the Statute Book, and its practical operation as varied by judicial decisions, is so great, as to render the mere perusal of the written law in many instances of little use to the inquirer, and it may not unfrequently mislead him. It is to be observed, however, that this inconvenience is not necessarily inseparable from a written or Statute Law. It has arisen in this country, in a great degree, from the imperfections of the principles adopted in framing Acts of Parliament, and from the neglect of the Legislature, especially in early times, in not interfering in cases where the law was manifestly obscure or imperfect, and adapting their written laws to the changes of manners and wants of the times. Courts of justice have thus been induced to resort, under different circumstances, to various pretexts, in order to give effect to what they conceived was the object of a law, or by the aid of judicial construction to remedy what they considered were the errors or omissions of the Legislature.

To the attempts thus made to supply and remedy such omissions and imperfections great inconvenience is attributable. No sooner is the plain letter of the law overstepped, for the sake of remedying defects by the aid of artificial extensions

[i] In a treatise addressed by Mr. Tyrrel to His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Laws of Real Property.

extensions and strained constructions, than a multitude of evil consequences arises.

The law itself becomes indefinite and uncertain; it is impossible to determine the limits of such constructive extensions. Experience shows that different minds will apply very different principles for the purpose, and the construction of statutes will necessarily vary according to fluctuating notions of general policy. It would, however, be an useless and irksome task to enter into specific details of all the inconveniences to which such practices have given rise. It is remarkable, that the desire, not unfrequently expressed in modern times, to adhere more closely to the plain and obvious letter of the law, has been productive of the uncertainty necessarily resulting from the impossibility of knowing *a priori* what principle of construction is to prevail; whether, in the particular case, practice and precedent have sanctioned a series of constructions, inconsistent with the expressed intention of the Legislature, or whether its enactments are to be carried into effect according to the plain and natural meaning of their terms.

It was formerly held that if a statute was against common right or reason,[k] or contrary to natural equity, the common law had power to control it, and even to adjudge it to be void.

Lord Hobart, in commenting on cases where the same words of forfeiture had met with different expositions, observes:[l] "So there is a corruption, or no corruption, for several reasons in several cases upon the self-same words of forfeiture. For there is no word in the stat. of 26 Hen. VIII. of corruption of blood in either case. If you ask me, then, by what rule the judges guided themselves in this diverse exposition of the self-same word and sentence, I answer, it was by that liberty and authority that judges have over laws, especially over Statute Laws, according to *reason* and best *convenience* to *mould them* to the truest and best use."

We think it improbable that any court of law or equity at the present day would admit so great a latitude of construction, in respect of any new statute, as was formerly allowed; but we conceive that there are many instances in which the courts would pronounce that the question of construction was no longer *res integra*; and that on the ground of mere precedent and usage, a construction would be allowed to prevail inconsistent with that which must have prevailed had the matter been *res integra*. Laxity of construction has created this dilemma. Great uncertainty, and therefore great mischief, would result from a disregard of that mode of construction which had been sanctioned by a series of decisions: however erroneous those may appear to have been, they afford the only rule of conduct on which the lawyer can advise, or his client act; on the other hand, the practice of adhering to a series of precedents, in opposition to the written law, makes it difficult, as we have already observed, to judge *a priori* whether practice and precedent will be deemed to have acquired a force sufficient to prevail against the letter of the statute.

In some instances even a single decision has been regarded as decisive. In the case of Fayle *v.* Bird,[m] a bill of exchange having been drawn, payable at a particular place, and accepted payable there, the question was, whether this was to be considered as a general acceptance within the late statute 1 & 2 of King Geo. IV. c. 78, which enacts, that an acceptance made payable at a banker's shall be deemed to be a general acceptance, unless accompanied with the words "and not elsewhere." Lord Tenterden, in giving judgment, intimated, that although he should have doubted upon the construction of the statute, yet that as the Court of Common Pleas had decided in the affirmative in the case of Selby *v.* Eden,[n] the authority of that case must prevail. Here the authority of a single decision was deemed sufficient to exclude discussion, even although doubt was expressed whether the construction already given to the Act

[k] 8 Rep. 118, Bonham's case.
[l] In the case of Sheffield *v.* Ratcliffe, Hobart's Rep. 346.
[m] 6 Barnwell and Cresswell, 581.
[n] 3 Bingh. 611.

Act was a correct one, whilst in other instances a long series of decisions has been overruled. We may refer particularly to the case of Balme *v.* Hutton,[o] in which the Court of Exchequer overruled a multitude of previous direct authorities, by which the question then agitated had been generally supposed to have been laid at rest.

It may be observed, that defects, arising from imperfect legislation, possess a strong intrinsic tendency to increase. If negligent legislation tends to encourage an extension of judicial power, it is equally manifest that the application of a remedy, unsanctioned by the Legislature, has a tendency to render its exertions less necessary, and its interposition less frequent. The truth of this remark derives but too strong a confirmation from the present state of the Statute Law.

Lord Bacon has remarked, that more frequent doubts arise on the statute than on the unwritten law: a result no doubt attributable in the first instance to defects in framing the Statute Law; and secondly, to the lax mode in which the Courts were in the habit of construing statutes in order to get rid of what were deemed to be imperfections, by moulding the written law according to their own views. Independently of the accidental causes to which we have now referred, the *litera scripta* possesses such manifest advantages in point of clearness and certainty over unwritten law, as almost to exclude a comparison of their excellence and utility. In order to the decision of a case by the unwritten law a double process is essential: a rule must be extracted from the general mass of decisions, and that rule must then be applied in the particular case; but a failure may occur, either in not extracting the true rule or in not properly applying it when extracted. In the case of a written law the process is more simple, and consists merely in the application of the rule, unless, indeed, the written law be so obscurely expressed that it induces the necessity, as in the case of unwritten law, of a preliminary process to determine what the rule itself is.

Another and very important species of defect in the Statute Law remains to be noticed, although it constitutes a defect rather in the principle of the law than its technical enunciation; viz. that its practical operation is sometimes uncertain from want of plain and definite limits, or where, although the limits be themselves plain and definite, they do not, from their nature, admit of easy and certain proof. Such is frequently the case where a right, obligation or offence is made to depend on notice, knowledge or particular intention, the proof of which is often attended with great difficulty. These observations are of course applicable in those cases only where a precise limit of easy application can be laid down, without incurring inconvenience, or the risk of doing injustice from its peremptory application. As an instance of the inconvenience arising from a rule of difficult and uncertain application, we may refer to the former Bankrupt Law, in the construction of which it was held that the assignees of the bankrupt might under certain circumstances recover money or goods delivered by the trader on the eve of bankruptcy, and in contemplation of bankruptcy: the various and undefinable circumstances which are involved in such a question, tended to make such inquiries difficult, and their result uncertain, and to occasion much litigation. The inconvenience is in part removed by the late statute, which makes a mere fraudulent preference to constitute a substantive act of bankruptcy.

We cannot close this branch of the subject without adverting to the inconveniences arising from the various provisions contained in the numerous Local and Personal Acts passed every Session; the provisions of which are often even less attended to than those of general Acts: from the same provisions or rules being differently, and often imperfectly, expressed, much useless litigation takes place. We have appended, as a note, an extract from the Treatise addressed to His Majesty's Commissioners on the Laws of Real Property already cited, which affords some useful information on this point.[p]

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[o] 2 Younge and Jervis, 101.

[p] The inconveniences occasioned by local and other private Acts of Parliament may be considerably diminished by a few general provisions. About twenty clauses to authorize the

387

In the execution of the important task confided to us, we have thought it our duty to lay before Your Majesty a statement, somewhat in detail, of the defects of the Statute Law. The defects which we have noticed may be considered the most striking; but, fearing to render our Report too voluminous, we have abstained from referring to many others of considerable importance: some observations, however, illustrative of our preceding remarks, and more particularly regarding the Statutes relating to the poor and to costs, will be found in the Appendix, No. 5.

We now proceed to a statement of the remedies which our previous statement of the defects seems naturally to suggest.

II. Remedies.

These may be classed as follows:—

1st. The rejection from the Statute Book of enactments which have been directly or indirectly repealed, or which are obsolete or otherwise superfluous; and the rejection of all unnecessary words and phrases.

2dly. The classification of the now dispersed enactments under appropriate heads, according to some systematic arrangement.

3dly. The removal of inconsistencies, whether they be merely apparent, or arise from a conflict in principles.

4thly. The

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the purchase of land and the sale of such part of it as may not be wanted, form part of some Acts in constant operation for improving roads and streets, and are inserted in about one hundred different new Acts passed in every Session; they vary considerably in their language, and their effect is but imperfectly understood. When a new Bill is drawn, no one ventures to new model the old and usual clauses, and it is probable that any such attempt would be resisted at the House of Lords; but every counsel adds a few words, to provide for some omission, or to remedy some defect, which he may have discovered. The short time in which Bills are usually prepared seldom permits of an attentive examination of the effect of all the words in the clauses: considerable practice in advising upon such Acts, and purchases and sales which have taken place under them, has made me aware of most of the numerous defects in the usual clauses. And it is my intention, as soon as I can find leisure, to prepare and submit to the Commissioners a form of a general Act to apply to all such purchases and sales. In addition to the advantage which I hope will be obtained from it, of diminishing the questions which arise upon the present clauses, it will render uniform the titles of all estates purchased and sold under such Acts of Parliament, and it will relieve both the Local Act, and the abstract of the future title, from the length which is at present occasioned by the insertion of the clauses.

I hope that by the recommendation of the Commissioners, many cases in which Acts of Parliament are now the only means of relief will be provided for in a less expensive manner, and I think that the Acts of Parliament which may still remain necessary would be improved, and the length of them, and of the abstract of the titles under them, would be lessened by some general Acts,* containing the provisions usually contained in many of them, several of which are rendered necessary by the standing orders of the Houses of Parliament. Many other advantages would be obtained by such general Acts: Bills in Parliament would be rendered so short, that all their essential parts would be better understood, and the duties of persons who are to carry them into execution would be rendered less difficult. Both public and private Acts might also be considerably simplified and abridged by adopting the plan first introduced in the late Acts upon the Criminal Laws, of getting rid of the repetition of both persons and genders, and a series of the names of subjects, to which the same regulation is intended to apply by clauses, declaring that the singular number shall include both numbers, &c. and that the provisions relating to one of the subjects shall apply to all the others. This plan was followed and extended in the Act for County Lunatic Asylums, 9 Geo. IV. c. 40., and in the Bills introduced by Mr. Sugden, in the House of Commons, during the last Session, respecting property vested in persons under disabilities.

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* Some examples have been stated, and among others may be mentioned the advantage of rendering uniform the variety of forms in which summary jurisdictions are given to magistrates for enforcing penalties and punishing offences, created by different Acts. And the same Act might contain clauses for the limitation of all actions on account of any thing done by virtue of private Acts, &c. Among other general Acts, one might include the clauses for enforcing tolls and duties under harbour, dock, canal, railway and turnpike Acts. Another for regulating the officers under such Acts, by preventing the treasurer from being clerk, and giving the usual powers for the recovery of documents from officers and their representatives, who may be dismissed or die. If such general provisions were made, it would prevent a multiplicity of different laws for similar purposes: a decision in one case would afford a rule for all others to which the Act might apply: and the local Acts would be rendered very short, and contain only the peculiar provisions in which they would differ from each other; they would thereby be rendered intelligible, and any attempt to smuggle an improper clause, under the cloak of a long Bill, would become almost impossible.

4thly. The generalizing and consolidating of enactments.

5thly. The substitution of plain and certain words, where the language of an enactment is ambiguous; and the defining such terms, (particularly terms of art) as are in most frequent use, in order that the same word may be always used in the same sense, and that the same thing may be always signified by the same word.

6thly. The altering of enactments so as to make their apparent sense and meaning correspond with their legal effect.

7thly. The statement of technical rules governing the construction of Statutes.

We may remark, that these remedies for the defects of the Statute Law accord, for the most part, with the following suggestions of Lord Bacon in that part of his "*Proposal for amending the Laws of England,*" which relates to the reforming and re-compiling the statutes:

"1. The first, to discharge the books of those statutes, where the case, by alteration of time, is vanished; as Lombards, Jews, Gauls, Half-pence, &c. Those may nevertheless remain in the libraries for antiquaries: but no reprinting of them. The like of statutes long since expired and clearly repealed; for if the repeal be doubtful, it must be so propounded to the Parliament.

"2. The next is, to repeal all statutes which are sleeping and not of use, but yet snaring and in force: in some of those it will perhaps be requisite to substitute some more reasonable law instead of them, agreeable to the time; in others, a simple repeal may suffice.

"3. The third, that the grievousness of the penalty in many statutes be mitigated, though the ordinance stand.

"4. The last is, the reducing of concurrent statutes, heaped one upon another, to one clear and uniform law."

With a view to the removal of repealed and useless statutes, the edition published under the authority of the Commissioners on Public Records, containing, it is stated, all the existing statutes and charters from the earliest records down to the end of the reign of Queen Ann has been carefully examined. Our inquiry commenced at the beginning of the Nova Statuta (1 Edward III.), Lord Hale, in his History of the Common Law (p. 9), having considered all the previous statutes to be incorporated with the common law, and it probably would not be thought necessary to revise the earlier charters, except for the purpose of directly repealing any which might be considered as entirely obsolete, or inconsistent with the existing state of society. The result of this examination will be found in the Appendix, No. 1; and by a reference to which it will appear that of the statutes enumerated in this Edition, there are,—

1. Repealed	658
2. Repealed in part	260
3. Indirectly repealed, or repealed by implication	142
4. Obsolete	234
5. Expired	780
	2,074

The enumeration in detail of the statutes has not been extended beyond the reign of Queen Ann, because from the period at which the edition of the statutes published under the sanction of the Record Commissioners stops, there is not any complete text of the statutes published; it would therefore be necessary, in order to render the list correct, to examine the original statutes, or the copies printed by the King's Printer, as in the common editions many of the Acts are not printed at length, and of some the titles only are printed; consequently there are frequently no means of determining whether such Acts are in operation or not, or if in operation, whether they are public or private, or whether other Acts are repealed by them, except as may be indicated by a marginal note, usually abbreviated thus: Exp^{d}. Rep^{d}. or Pr.

With

380

With a view to classification, it may be remarked that most of the digests adopt an alphabetical arrangement; but such an arrangement, however well it may be suited to the purposes of casual reference, would not, we think, be sufficiently systematic.

Of systematic arrangements, that which is most simple and natural, is likely to be the most practicable and effectual; and the most simple and natural division of laws is, we conceive, that which is suggested by the leading objects of jurisprudence.

The primary object is the definition of public duties and private rights; the second, which is auxiliary to the first, is the prevention or remedying violations of the duties and rights so defined.

The first branch of the laws which define public duties and private rights naturally consists, first, of such as concern the public in general; secondly, such as regard the rights of individual members of society, in their lives, liberty, reputation and property. Such laws again as concern the public, relate either to the political constitution of the state; security from foreign aggression and internal commotion; the maintenance of peace and good order; the providing and securing all those advantages and conveniences which the exigencies of mankind in a civilized state require, in order to the free exercise of religion, commerce, and for all purposes of mutual intercourse; and the duties of legislative and executive functionaries invested with powers for carrying such provisions into effect.

This branch of the written law which concerns the public in general, might, perhaps, be commodiously distributed into the following general classes:

1st. Such statutes and charters as concern the political constitution of the Realm, the legislative and executive powers and duties, the royal prerogative, the constitution of Parliament, and all fundamental laws and ordinances which regard the different estates of the Realm; and its public functionaries;—or,

2dly. Its public revenues;

3dly. The army and navy;

4thly. Ecclesiastical affairs;

5thly. Public rights of property, ports, bridges, highways and all other such public rights;

6thly. Navigation and commerce;

7thly. The administration of justice;

8thly. The maintenance of the poor and impotent.

The second branch consists of such laws as concern private rights in respect of life, liberty, reputation and property.

The auxiliary division of the laws would embrace all such as were either of a preventive or remedial description; the former comprising all penal laws, the object of which is to prevent crimes by the threat of punishment. One branch of such preventive laws would contain the definitions of crimes and punishments; another the process of accusation, inquiry, judgment and execution, either in the ordinary course of criminal proceeding, or in a summary way before inferior magistrates, and also all police regulations.

The remedial branch would embrace, first, all such enactments as relate to civil remedies to be sought for and obtained in courts of justice, or by acts of the parties; and secondly, such as concerned civil tribunals, and all the details of civil procedure.

Some laws, although principally of a remedial, are partly also of a penal nature; the penal provisions being added in order to carry the remedial intention into effect. Such are the Bankrupt Laws, the great object of which is to afford to the creditors of an insolvent trader a more effectual remedy in certain cases. Such also are the Insolvent Laws, which in principle are a branch of the remedial law; being intended to limit the consequences of the general right of the creditor to imprison the person of his debtor, where the continuance of imprisonment would be too rigorous.

In pursuing an arrangement founded on general principles, doubts may sometimes occur, whether particular enactments belong to one branch rather than another. Thus the Bankrupt Laws depend on the remedial principle, the object being to give a summary and more effectual remedy, in certain cases, to the creditors of an insolvent trader. But in order to carry this into effect, penal provisions are essential, which belong to another branch of the auxiliary law, and are founded on the preventive principle:—is the arrangement to be determined by the immediate principle, which is the remedial one, or ought such penal provisions to be detached from the rest of the provisions concerning bankruptcy, and ranked with other penal laws?

This seems to be matter of discretion in each particular case, depending on a comparison of the convenience which might result from comprehending all the rules concerning a particular subject matter, such as bankruptcy, in one complete and separate branch, with the convenience which would result from a strict adherence to systematic arrangement.

An apt distribution of the Statute Law under particular heads with reference to the convenience of various classes of persons, would be advantageous by affording an easier and cheaper access to such particular branches of the law as their peculiar exigencies required.

It would be convenient that all the statutes or charters which concerned the general constitution of the Realm, should be collected and preserved separately, without alteration, as a distinct branch of the Statute Law.

With respect to such enactments as concern real property, it would be necessary to use the greatest caution in making alterations which could possibly affect titles. With regard to some of the most important, on which a vast body of judicial law has been engrafted, such as the Statute of Uses, we conceive that it would be inexpedient to make any change. The Act for the abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and the Act for the Limitation of Actions, with some other recent statutes, fully prove, however, that with due care, the dangers attending this part of the Digest might be effectually avoided. In other instances, and especially where the effect of enactments was merely prospective, and where the plainness and certainty of the rule constituted its chief merit, less scruple would be necessary in making alterations, in other respects advisable, especially where more simple and general rules might be advantageously substituted for such as are now numerous and complicated.

With regard to the generalizing and consolidating of enactments, we may remark that a great saving may be effected in the number and extent of the existing statutes, by combining a multiplicity of particular provisions under more general and simple rules.

In some instances the necessity for contravening an inconvenient rule of the common law has introduced a multitude of special enactments, although the object would be more simply and effectually attained either by general exceptions, or by a total extinction of the common law rule. Thus the Common Law Rule in the case of theft, that neither any portion of the realty, nor any thing which savours of the realty, can be the subject of larceny, has given rise to a multitude of statutes instituting numerous exceptions in particular instances. These have been collected and enacted in one statute; but we are inclined to think that the more simple and effectual course would be to repudiate altogether the common law distinction, which requires to be counteracted by so many particular exceptions. To this point, and others of a like nature, we shall have occasion more particularly to advert in our subsequent Report on the Criminal Laws.

We

391

We think that the substitution of general rules for a multiplicity of minute and particular enactments, encumbered with a number of useless varieties in the mode of application, would be attended with great advantage in rendering the law more simple, more efficacious, and much more compendious. It is not our intention at present to enter upon a detail of the various branches of the Statute Law susceptible of such improvements; but we may, by way of of illustration, refer to the laws relating to masters and servants in different branches of trade and manufactures. At present, a number of multifarious and particular rules exist for the regulation of masters and workmen in various trades; the modes of proceeding under these different statutes vary considerably from each other; and it is probable that great advantage from consolidation would be derived.

Again, we may observe, that in numerous cases special and particular provision is made for enforcing enactments by penalties to be inflicted by means of summary processes; in some instances, statutes have been found to be inoperative for want of special clauses for the enforcement of the attendance of witnesses. It appears to us, that such failures would be avoided, and the necessity for continual repetitions of legislative enactments for such purposes would be obviated, and that summary proceedings would be much facilitated, by prescribing simple and general forms, which should be applicable whenever any penalty or forfeiture was imposed.

Defects arising from too confined and particular a method of legislation, were formerly far more common than such as consisted in an excess of generality. Either extreme is undoubtedly inconvenient; the former confining the Statute within too narrow boundaries; the latter leaving its limits undefined, and rendering its operation uncertain. Whilst both of these faults are attributable to want of legislative skill, the former is much more frequently than the latter, that of early and inexperienced legislators; who are naturally much more likely to confine their enactments to particulars than to frame general rules, which require a degree of experience which cannot, and a power of abstraction which seldom does appertain to very early periods in the advancement of legislative skill.

III.—The application of Remedies.

Having considered the remedies for the defects of the Statute Law, we proceed to examine the modes in which those remedies may be applied, and also the extent to which it may be expedient to apply them. There are, we think, three modes in which they may be applied. The first and most limited application of these remedies would consist in,

A mere reduction of the existing statutes by expurgation.

A second and more extensive application of them, would consist in,

A similar reduction, with a classification and consolidation of the remaining enactments.

A third, and still more extensive application of them, would consist in,

A similar reduction, classification and consolidation, with such alterations in the remaining enactments as would make their apparent import correspond with their legal effect.

1st, With respect to the method first proposed, the process of reduction, as we have in substance already remarked, would consist in the extirpation of all enactments which have been directly or indirectly repealed, or which are obsolete or otherwise useless; and in the rejection of the superfluous words and phrases which now occupy a considerable portion of the Statute Book.

To this process of reduction, might be advantageously added a classification of the Statutes according to their respective subjects, *i. e.*, as they relate to the Clergy, the Poor, Executors and Administrators, &c.

No arrangement of a more systematic character would be advisable, supposing that a plan of mere reduction were adopted: a more perfect arrangement would render it necessary that the enactments of the existing Statutes should

be dispersed and transposed; the aid now derived for the construction of Statutes from a consideration of the order, date and connexion of their different enactments, would be lost; and for the purpose of restoring the broken connexion, suppletory provisions would often be necessary. The arrangement which we should recommend, in the event of proceeding on the principle of mere reduction, would consist simply in such a classification of the Statutes remaining in force, according to the more obvious and popular divisions of subjects, as would leave the benefit, which is now derivable, in point of construction, from order of time and connexion of enactments, wholly untouched and uninjured.

We believe that the reduction which we have now suggested, would not be attended with any inconvenience, and might be effected with perfect safety; and we think, that, if it were not deemed expedient, at present, to attempt a more complete consolidation of the Statute Law, a consolidation to this extent at least, ought to be accomplished. It would diminish the bulk and costliness of the present Statute Law, would render it more accessible than it now is, would obviate the danger arising from repealed and obsolete matter, (not easily discoverable to be such in the printed editions of the Statutes,) and would facilitate the execution of a more perfect consolidation, should such be attempted at any future period.

The kind of arrangement also which we have recommended, would be attended with beneficial effects in bringing into juxta-position all Statutes in *pari materiâ*, whereby their bearing on each other would be made more obvious; in placing the incongruities of the Statute Law in a more striking light; and in enabling persons to find with less trouble the statutory provisions upon any particular subject.

2d. According to the method secondly proposed, the enactments of the Statutes would be brought into a systematic form, but would not be adjusted to precedent and judicial construction.

The process now under consideration would comprise the reduction which we have recommended above, with a systematic arrangement of all the remaining enactments. It would also comprise the removal of apparent and real inconsistencies; the supplying of obvious omissions; the generalizing of enactments, wherever a general enactment could be substituted for a multitude of particular ones; and, lastly, the defining of terms, with the statement of rules of construction, in the manner already suggested.

A reduction with a consolidation, conducted on the principle which we have here suggested, that is, upon the notion of confining the process to the present Statute Book, without taking into account the numerous qualifications and even contradictions which regulate and modify its practical operation, would, we think, be attended with such inconveniences as to render it, upon the whole, inexpedient.

In the first place it would be attended with all the inconvenience consequent upon any material change in the terms of the law; and secondly, it would leave unredressed the serious evil that the letter of the written law does not express the meaning of the Legislature as expounded by the courts, and that to understand the written law it is necessary to resort to a mass of precedents and legal decisions which attribute a technical sense to the words of a law, frequently at variance with their apparent import. A difficulty not perhaps altogether peculiar to this process would consist in the doubt which would so frequently present itself, whenever a change of expression occurred, whether it was intended to alter the law itself, or merely to introduce a more compendious expression of the same law.

3d. The method thirdly suggested would include the reduction and other alterations enumerated in the last section; and it would also embrace such changes in the enactments left by the reduction as would adjust their apparent meaning to precedent and judicial decision.

The extensive plan of consolidation which we are now considering has all the advantages of the limited process which we have secondly suggested; and, probably, it would remedy or palliate the great evil which the latter would leave undiminished.

But though we believe that the plan in question is more complete than either of the others, we are aware that it is open to objections demanding serious consideration. Of these, the following, it appears to us, are the most important:—1. That such a consolidation is scarcely requisite for the purpose of correcting the uncertainties imputable to the statutes themselves; since most of these uncertainties have been obviated by judicial interpretation. 2. That the doubts which now embarrass the application of the statutes, with the bulk of the authorities for their legal import, would be increased rather than diminished by the extensive process in question: for the new text given to the remaining enactments would engender new questions productive of new solutions; whilst their present text, with the precedents and decisions by which it has been settled, would still be frequently resorted to for the purpose of determining their effect. 3. That the systematic and compendious order which the consolidation might give for a time to the enactments left by the reduction would soon be disturbed; inasmuch as the statutes passed subsequently to the process would speedily load the Digest with a heap of undigested provisions. 4. That the consolidation could hardly be accomplished without danger to existing interests; since portions of the Statute Law relating to rights of property, or rights of other descriptions, would probably be altered by the process in their substance as well as their form.

It may be said to the first objection, that it greatly exaggerates the extent to which the uncertainties of the Statute Law are cured by judicial interpretation. Many of the doubts obviously apparent on its text have not been even touched by precedent and construction; so that the remedy would be partial and imperfect, although it were thoroughly effectual in the cases to which it has been applied. But, in truth, it is not thoroughly effectual even to that extent. In some instances, a judicial construction of a statute has not settled the doubts which the court endeavoured to resolve. In other instances, a construction of a statute has itself created difficulties. There are, for example, decisions which extend the effect of a statute beyond the reach of its terms, or even give it an effect inconsistent with their obvious meaning. As such extensions and departures are not governed by precise rules of interpretation, the value to be given in future to a constructive decision of the kind is frequently left indeterminate. It often is impossible to predict, whether the courts of justice, in future adjudications, will prefer the judicial construction or the express import of the statute; and, assuming that the construction will probably prevail, whether they will limit it to cases specifically similar to the case adjudged, or will extend it to cases allied to the adjudged case by a more remote resemblance. It were useless to dwell upon the decisive answer which the first objection admits of; for the defects and mischiefs which we have ascribed to the decisions on the statutes have often been stated and regretted by the ablest and most learned lawyers. We may, however, remark, before we proceed to the second objection, that, since the Statute Law is extremely deficient in system and coherency, it is scarcely susceptible of interpretation by perfectly consistent rules. The evil of strained constructions has therefore arisen partly from imperfections in the law itself; although it can hardly be denied, that the rules or maxims by which it has been construed have even less of consistency than its imperfect structure would allow.

The answer which may be given to the second objection is not so decisive as that which the first admits of; since it cannot be disputed reasonably, that the new text given to the remaining enactments might engender new questions. But it may be urged, on the other hand, that the doubts which would spring from the written law as modified by the consolidation in question, would be fewer than those which arise from it in its present defective state; and that the degree of additional certainty which it would derive from the plan is sufficient to warrant an attempt to carry that plan into effect.

The following is one of the reasons which might be assigned for this position:—Many of the uncertainties obviously presented by the statutes, and by the constructions which the statutes have received, have neither been corrected by the Legislature nor by the Courts of Justice; and if the consolidation were executed with ordinary care and skill, most of these manifest though uncorrected uncertainties would probably be obviated by the framers of the

Digest. In the process of collecting naturally allied provisions, of comparing their mutual relations, and, where they have been construed, of collating them with the corresponding constructions, it is likely that the framers of the Digest would detect a multitude of inconsistencies which have yet eluded observation; and it is but reasonable to expect that they would succeed in clearing the law from most of these latent difficulties.

To this it might be added, that in consequence of the general coherency which the consolidation would probably impart to the law, greater consistency might be given to the rules of interpretation; so that if a statement of those rules were coupled with that consolidation, it is likely that the judicial constructions put upon the new text would be more systematic and less productive of uncertainty than those which the present has received.

It might also be said, that great advantages have arisen from those partial consolidations of the statutes which have been already accomplished; and that similar or even greater advantages would probably be produced by a general consolidation: which being executed under the superintendance of the same persons, would probably possess a degree of consistency scarcely to be expected from a number of unconnected efforts. And here we may remark, that it has been deemed expedient by Your Majesty, that the whole of the Criminal Law, written and unwritten, shall be consolidated agreeably to the method in question; and we believe, from the experience which we have had in the performance of the task, that this consolidation will prove advantageous.

It is assumed by the objection which we are now considering, that the plan of consolidation in question, would multiply the uncertainties of the law, and would increase the bulk of the authorities for its legal import. Having considered the former assumption, we proceed to examine the latter.

It is quite indisputable, that the Digest would be encumbered with the new constructions which the uncertainties of the new text would naturally produce; though the evil, perhaps, might be kept within narrow limits, by the simple and obvious expedient to which we shall presently advert. With respect to the constructions on the present text, they would not, it is probable, be commonly resorted to. Since their incorporation with the text would extinguish their authority, they would not be binding on the Courts. And if a statement of the rules of interpretation were added to the consolidation of the law, they would not, we believe, be commonly consulted as sources of analogical argument; for the amended and consistent rules for the interpretation of the new text would probably be found the readiest guide to its import in the great majority of doubtful and disputed cases.

It may be remarked, in answer to the third objection, that the enactments contained in the statutes passed subsequently to the consolidation might be referred, from time to time, to their appropriate places in the Digest. And a similar remark will apply to the constructions which the Digest would probably require; since such of its enactments as should be construed might be adjusted to the constructions by periodical revisions of its text.

Before we dismiss this objection, we will shortly advert to a consideration which it naturally suggests. It cannot, we think, be doubted, that such a consolidation of the statutes as we are now considering would facilitate future legislation, and even tend to improve it. For the existing Statute Law concerning any given subject could be found and ascertained by the Legislature with comparative ease and precision. It is therefore highly probable that superfluous legislation would be prevented; and that such new provisions as the Legislature might introduce would rarely be inconsistent with any of its previous enactments.

It is sufficient to remark, with regard to the fourth objection, that if due caution were used in the execution of the work, no alterations would be made which could affect existing interests.

We have stated the principles which should, we think, govern the consolidation of the Statutes according to the above respective processes. But it is proper, in considering the advantages of the first-mentioned process, to observe, that it is capable of considerable improvement, without endangering the safety which characterizes it, by an occasional adoption of the second, as by a combination

395

bination of an original with an amended Statute, and even of the third process in cases where the advantage of following it is obvious, and the operation simple and unlikely to give rise to any reasonable doubts; as, for example, where the decisions upon a statute are few in number, are unambiguous in their result, and effect a manifest alteration in the more obvious construction of a statute.

We humbly submit as the general result of our consideration,—

That a revision and alteration of the Statute Law, founded on the principle of mere reduction and expurgation, would be advantageous and perfectly safe:

That the process would be still more advantageous, if such an arrangement were added as rendered the Statute Law more accessible, without diminishing the aid derived from order of time, and context of enactments, and such discretionary alterations were also made in consolidating and generalizing enactments, removing obvious ambiguities, and supplying obvious omissions, as could be effected without incurring the risk of misconception and uncertainty:

That such alterations, although safe, advantageous and necessary, would not afford a complete remedy for existing evils:

That no plan of reformation short of remodelling the Statute Law on the third principle above proposed would be co-extensive with those evils; that whilst such a reform would be highly desirable, and is, in our judgment, practicable, its execution would be difficult, would require the greatest caution, and occupy a considerable portion of time.

In conclusion, we have to assure Your Majesty that we have made considerable progress in digesting the Criminal Law, in obedience to Your Majesty's command, and in conformity with a letter from one of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by which we were directed to proceed in forming a Digest of the Criminal Law, as well unwritten as written, into one statute, with such partial alterations as might be considered by us to be necessary or expedient for more simply and completely defining crimes and punishments, and for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice.

That we are preparing a Report, the completion of which we have deemed it proper to postpone to our Report on the Statute Law, in order that time might not be lost in proceeding to amend that important branch of the law, should any alteration be deemed necessary.

That in our next Report on the Criminal Law we propose to draw Your Majesty's attention to some subjects connected with the administration of Criminal Justice, in which alterations may probably be deemed expedient: more particularly to the limiting the number of capital offences, and confining them to defined cases in which execution ought always (subject to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative) to take place on conviction; the establishment of a general scale of inferior punishments; the removal of some of the anomalies incident to the present classification of offences, particularly such as relate to the distinctions between principals and accessories, the disallowing copies of indictments, forfeitures and deodands; the necessity for distinguishing the respective jurisdictions of the superior and inferior Criminal Courts; the removal of criminal proceedings from the latter to the former by *certiorari* and otherwise; and the providing better means for the correction of errors and mistakes in the Inferior Courts.

THOMAS STARKIE. (L.S.)
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WILLIAM WIGHTMAN. (L.S.)
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Received the 17th July 1835.

C. C. Pepys, C. S.
Launcelot Shadwell, C. S.

LIST.

Appendix. Page.

No. 1.—Statutes 1 Edw. III. to 12 Ann - - - - - - - - - - - - 33

No. 2.—Extract from the Appendix to the Observations of the Honourable Daines Barrington, on the ancient Statutes - - - - - - - - - - - - - 79

No. 3.—Report of Commissioners appointed to collate and revise the Public Statutes of the State of New York - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80

No. 4.—Extracts from a work published by Mr. Miller in 1822, on the present state of the Statute and Criminal Law of England - - - - - - - - - - - 86

No. 5.—Observations on the present condition of the Poor Laws, &c. - - - - - - 88

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

[The subjoined Lists contain all the Acts from the 1st Edward III. to the 12th Ann. inclusive, except those repealing or making perpetual other Acts, which, though noticed where they occur, have not been referred to distinct heads.

The Acts are divided into those which are in force, those which are not in operation, and those which are partly in force. The first division consisting of—1. Constitutional and Political; 2. Criminal; 3. Revenue; 4. Local, Personal and Private; 5. General. The second division of—1. Repealed; 2. Virtually Repealed; 3. Obsolete; 4. Expired: and the third division of those Repealed in part.

It must be observed, that many of the heads (particularly that of Repealed Acts) must necessarily be imperfect until the examination of the whole of the Statutes has been completed.

It should also be observed, that many of the Acts, although capable of being referred to more than one of the above heads, have, to avoid repetition, been referred to one only; as, for instance, under the head of Political, some (as Treason) relating to Criminal, and others (as Provisors) which are partly obsolete, have been included.

Among Criminal Acts all penal ones have been included, except where the penalty is expressly by avoidance, or where a civil remedy also is expressly given by the Act to the party grieved.

Acts relating to penal actions have also been included among Criminal Acts.

Among Local Acts, in addition to those usually so termed, and which have of late been printed separately, have been included those whose operation is confined to particular districts.

In the Revenue and Local Acts the details as to the Repeals, &c. have not been followed, except in instances obviously requiring them.

The continuations of Acts which have ultimately expired, have not been noticed, except in the list of Expired Acts

As the Acts repealed in part relate to both classes (viz. those in force, and those not in operation), in addition to a separate list of them, they have been incorporated under their respective heads.

With expired Acts (viz. those whose operation was limited to a particular time) have been classed, under the designation of "Virtually Expired," those whose operation was limited to a particular purpose, which has been effected.

Under the division "Not in Operation," obsolete Acts, though in strictness in force, not being so in effect, have been included.

Under the head "General" have been included all Acts in force not comprised under any of the other heads.]

STATUTES, 1 Edw. III. to 12 Ann.

IN FORCE.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL.

Cap. 1 Edw III. stat. 2.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
2. As to Temporalities.
4. Crown Debtors.
5. Military Service.
6. Taxation.
7. Commissions of Array.
9. Franchises.
10. Corodies.
15. Military Service.

2 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
2. Pardons.
Justices.
8. Administration of Justice.
9. Freedom of Trade.
11. Common Pleas.

4 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Statutes.
2. Justices of Assize, &c.
13. Pardons.
14. Parliaments.

Cap. 5 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
9. Liberties.

9 Edw. III. stat. 1.
5. Justices of Assize, &c.

10 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
2. Pardons.

11 Edw. III.
5. Alien Manufacturers.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.
14. Demands against Crown.
Great and Privy Seal.
15. Pardons.
16. Justices of Nisi Prius.

—— stat. 2.
1. Subsidies.
2. Merchant Strangers; *see* Acts rep. in part.

Cap. 14 Edw. 3. stat. 4.
3. Temporalties.
4. - Ditto.
5. - Ditto.

15 Edw. III. stat. 2.
Rep. of stat. 1.

18 Edw. III. stat. 2.
3. Freedom of Trade; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 3.
5. Prohibitions.
6. Repeal of Commissions.

—— stat. 4.
Oaths of Justices.

—— stat. 5.
Oaths of Officers in Chancery.

20 Edw. III.
1. Justices.
2. Barons of Exchequer.
3. Oaths of Justices.

25 Edw. III. stat. 2.
Persons born beyond Sea.

—— stat. 3.
1. As to Clergy.
Presentations by Crown.
3. - Ditto.
6. Temporalities.
7. Presentations by Crown.
8. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
9. Indictments of Ordinaries.

—— stat. 4.
2. Merchant Strangers; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 5.
2. Treason; *See* Acts rep. in part.
4. Suggestions to Council.
7. Keepers of Forests.
8. Military Service.
12. Exchanges of Money; *see* Acts rep. in part.
13. Coin; ditto.
20. Coinage.
22. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?

—— stat 6.
Ditto - - ditto.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Præmunire; - - ditto, qu.?

28 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
3. Liberties.
9. Commissions to Sheriffs.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
4. Extortion in Probates.

34 Edw. III.
12. Forfeiture for Treason.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
10. Parliament.
11. As to Subsidies.
15. Language of Pleadings; virtually rep. in part 4 Geo. II. c. 26.

37 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
18. Suggestions.

38 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Statutes.
9. Suggestions.

—— stat. 2.
1 to 4. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?

Cap, 42 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
3. Jurisdiction of Council. [This Act contains the first mention of the Writ of Subpœna: it is alluded to 20 Edw. III. c. 5.]
4. Commissions of Inquiry.
10. Persons born beyond Sea.

45 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Charters.
4. Taxation.

46 Edw. III.
Parliament; whether a Statute, qu.? *see* App. to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. 43.

50 Edw. III.
1. Confirmation of Liberties of Church.
2. Confirmation of Charters.

1 Rich. II.
1. Confirmation of Liberties and Charters.
2. Keeping the Peace.
Administration of Justice.
13. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
14. - Ditto.

2 Rich. II. stat. 1.
7. Pope Urban.

—— stat. 2.
1. Confirmation of Liberties of Church.

3 Rich. II.
1. Confirmation of Liberties, &c.
3. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?

5 Rich. II. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.
7. As to Treason; *see* Acts rep in part.

—— stat. 2.
4. Parliament.

6 Rich. II. stat. 1.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.

7 Rich. II.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.
2. - Ditto.
3. Officers of Forests.
4. - Ditto.
12. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?
14. Præmunire. Ditto.

8 Rich. II.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.
2. Justices of Assize, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Rich. II.
1. As to Confirmation of Statutes.

11 Rich. II.
[The Acts of this Parliament are repealed 21 Rich. II. c. 11; the Acts of which Parliament are repealed 1 Hen. IV. c. 3; and the Acts of this Parliament confirmed.]
9. Taxation
10. Privy Seal.

12 Rich. II.
1. Confirmation of Liberties.
2. Appointment of Officers.
15. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.
1. Presentations by Crown; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Jurisdiction of Admiral.

—— stat. 2.
2. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?
3. - Ditto - - ditto.

14 Rich. II.
9. Merchant Strangers.

Cap. 15 Rich. II.

1. Confirmation of Statutes.
3. Jurisdiction of Admiral.
6. Appropriation of Benefices.

16 Rich. II.

5. Præmunire. [This Act is referred to as in force by subsequent Acts; *see*, among others, 4 & 5 Ann, c. 8. s. 2.]

17 Rich. II.

6. Damages on Suggestions. [This Act is said to be the foundation of the Jurisdiction in Chancery to give Costs.]

1 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
3. Repeal of Statutes, 21 Rich. II.
4. Confirmation of Statutes, 11 Rich. II.
6. Grants by Crown.
8. - Ditto.
10. Treason.

2 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
3. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?
4. Præmunire. Ditto.
11. Jurisdiction of Admiral.

4 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
2. As to Clergy.
3. Liberties of the Church.
4. Grants by Crown.
12. Appropriation of Benefices.
22. Presentations by Crown.
23. Subpœna after Judgment.

5 Hen. IV.

2. Pardons.

7 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
2. Succession to Crown.
6. Præmunire; obsolete, qu.?
8. Provisors. Ditto.
15. Parliament.

9 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties,
8. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?
9. Liberties of Church.

11 Hen. IV.

1. Parliament.

13 Hen. IV.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.

1 Hen. V.

7. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?

3 Hen. V. stat. 2.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
4. Provisors; obsolete, qu.?
7. Justices.

4 Hen. V.

1. Confirmation of Statutes.
7. Letters of Marque; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

11. Coinage.

1 Hen. VI.

1. Coinage.

2 Hen. VI.

1. Confirmation of Liberties.
10. Officers of Courts.
12. Coinage.

6 Hen. VI.

4. Parliament.

8 Hen. VI.

1. Convocation.
7. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.

10 Hen. VI. stat. 1.

2. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.

Cap. 14 Hen. VI.

1. Justices.

18 Hen. VI.

1. Grants by Crown.
6. - - Ditto.

20 Hen. VI.

9. Trial of Peeresses.

23 Hen. VI.

14. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.

31 Hen. VI.

1. Rebellions.

39 Hen. VI.

1. Rep. of Statutes 38 Hen. VI.

12 Edw. IV.

8. Grants by Crown.

17 Edw. IV.

6. Rep. of Statutes 9 Edw. IV.

1 Rich. III.

2. Abolition of Benevolences.

1 Hen. VII.

4. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

11 Hen. VII.

1. Treason.

4 Hen. VIII.

8. Privilege of Parliament; [whether a private Act, qu.? *see* preface to Ruffhead, 9 vol. p. 7; *see* a like Act, 5 Hen. IV. c. 6; and *see* 16 Car. I. c. 14.]

6 Hen. VIII.

15. Grants by Crown.

23 Hen. VIII.

9. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 5, (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 3.
20. First Fruits. Consecration of Bishops.

24 Hen. VIII.

12. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 6. which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 4.

25 Hen. VIII.

16. Chaplains of Judges.
19. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; *see* Acts rep. in part.
20. First Fruits; Consecration of Bishops; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 9, (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 7.
21. Dispensations; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 10. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 8.

26 Hen. VIII.

1. Supremacy; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 12. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) not expressly revived 1 Eliz. c. 1.; but *see* s 16 & 17.
14. Consecration of Suffragans; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 13 (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 9.

27 Hen. VIII.

11. Grants by Crown.
24. Prerogative.
26. Union with Wales. [Power is given to the King to revoke this Statute; *see* s. 36.]

28 Hen. VIII.

7. Succession to Crown; Marriage within Degrees; *see* Acts rep. in part.
16. Dispensations from Rome; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 16. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 10.

Cap. 31 Hen. VIII.
10. Precedence.

32 Hen. VIII.
35. Justices of Forests.

33 Hen. VIII.
24. Justices of Assize; *see* Acts rep. in part.
28. Chaplains of Noblemen.

35 Hen. VIII.
1. Succession to Crown; *see* Acts rep. in part.
11. Representation of Wales; virtually rep. in part; 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45. s. 8.

37 Hen. VIII.
1. Custos Rotulorum.
17. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 22. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 12.
20. Grants by Crown.
21. Union of Churches.

1 Edw. VI.
1. Sacrament; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 2. (which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.;) revived 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 14.; and *see* 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 48.
12. As to Treason; *see* Acts rep. in part.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.
1. Uniformity; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 2. (which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.)
21. Marriage of Priests; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 2. (which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.;) revived 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 50.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.
1. Custos Rotulorum.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.
1. Uniformity; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 2. (which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.;) confirmed 8 Eliz. c. 1. s. 3.
3. Holidays and Fasts; *see* Acts rep. in part.
12. Marriage of Priests; *see* 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21. *supra*.

1 Mary, stat. 1.
1 As to Treason.

—— stat. 2.
6. Treason; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 3.
1. Power of Queens.

1 & 2 P. & M.
8. Supremacy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
11. Treason.

1 Eliz.
1. Supremacy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
2. Uniformity.

5 Eliz.
1. Supremacy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Navy - - - - ditto.
11. Treason.
18. Lord Keeper.

8 Eliz.
1. Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops.

13 Eliz.
2. Importing Bulls; *see* Acts rep. in part; obsolete, qu.?
12. Ministers of the Church.

14 Eliz.
3. Misprision of Treason.

18 Eliz.
1. Treason.

23 Eliz.
1. Treason.

27 Eliz.
12. Oaths of Under Sheriffs &c.

29 Eliz.
6. Recusants.

Cap. 31 Eliz.
6. Presentation to Benefices.
Election of Scholars.

35 Eliz.
1. Non-Conformists; *see* Acts rep. in part.
2. Recusants - - - - ditto.

1 Jas. I.
1. Descent of Crown.
4. Recusants.
13. Privilege of Parliament.

3 Jas. I.
1. Celebration of 5th November.
4. Recusants; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. - Ditto - - - ditto.

4 Jas. I.
1. As to Acts against Scotland.

7 Jas. I.
2. Naturalization.
6. Recusants.

21 Jas. I.
2. Prescription against Crown.
3. Monopolies.
25. Grants by Crown.
28. As to Abolition of Sanctuary.

1 Car. I.
1. Observance of Sunday; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.

3 Car. I.
Petition of Right.
1. Observance of Sunday; expired, qu.? enforced 29 Car. II. c. 7., qu.?
2. Popery.

16 Car. I.
10. Abolition of Star Chamber.
11. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; *see* Acts rep. in part.
14. Abolition of Ship Money.
20. Compulsory Knighthood.

12 Car. II.
14. Celebration of 29th May.
24. As to Abolition of Tenures and Purveyance.
30. As to Celebration of 30th January.

13 Car. II. stat. 1.
5. Tumultuous Petitioning.
7. Confirming Statutes 12 Car. II.
11. - Ditto.
12. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
14. Confirming Statutes 12 Car. II.

—— stat. 2.
1. Corporation Act; *see* Acts rep. in part.

13 & 14 Car. II.
4. Uniformity; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Ordination.

15 Car. II.
6. Uniformity.
15. Alien Manufacturers.

17 Car. II.
3. Union of Churches.

18 Car. II.
5. As to Coinage; *see* Acts rep. in part.

22 & 23 Car. II.
11. Shipping; *see* Acts rep. in part.

25 Car. II.
2. Recusants; *see* Acts rep. in part.

29 Car. II.
7. Observance of Sunday; *see* Acts rep. in part.
8. Augmentation of Vicarages; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. Abolition of Writ, de Hæretico Comburendo.

Cap. 30 Car. II. stat. 2.
1. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.

31 Car. II.
1. As to quartering Soldiers.
2. Habeas Corpus Act.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.
1. Convention Parliament.
6. Coronation Oath.
8. Oaths of Supremacy, &c.; *see* Acts rep in part.
9. Recusants.
10. Abolition of Hearth Money.
15. Recusants.
17. Ditto.
18. Toleration Act; *see* Acts rep. in part. [This was held to be a Private Act; Com. Dig. "Parliament," R 7; but is to be deemed Public 19 Geo. III. c. 44. s. 4.]
21. Commissioners of Great Seal.
Custos Rotulorum.
25. Oaths and Declaration.
26. Benefices of Papists

—— stat. 2.
2. Declaration of Rights; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Succession to Crown.
Oath of Allegiance, &c.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.
1. Title to Crown.
Confirmation of Acts of Convention Parliament.

—— stat. 2.
2. Jurisdiction of Admiralty; *see* Acts rep in part.

3 & 4 W. & M.
2. Oath of Allegiance, &c. in Ireland.

4 & 5 W. & M.
12. Union of Churches.

7 & 8 Will. III.
1. Coinage; *see* Acts rep. in part.
3. Trials for Treason.
4. Parliament.
7. - Ditto; expired; made perpetual 12 Ann, stat. 1. c. 15.
15. - Ditto; *see* Acts rep. in part.
19. Coinage; ditto.
21. Seamen; ditto.
22. Plantation Trade; Ship Registry; } ditto.
24. Oaths and Declaration.
25. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.
27. Recusants; ditto.
30. As to Coinage.
34. Quakers; *see* Acts rep. in part.

8 & 9 Will. III.
1. Coinage.
23. Seamen; *see* Acts rep. in part.
26. Coining; expired; made perpetual 7 Ann, c. 25.

9 & 10 Will. III.
32. Blasphemy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
41. As to Seamen; ditto.

Cap. 10 & 11 Will. III.
7. Parliament.

11 & 12 Will. III.
4. Popery; *see* Acts rep. in part.

12 & 13 Will. III.
2 Act of Settlement; *see* Acts rep. in part.
3. Privilege of Parliament.

13 & 14 Will. III.
6. As to Oath of Allegiance.

1 Ann. stat. 1.
7. As to Grants by Crown; *see* Acts rep in part.
8. Demise of Crown.
22. Oath of Allegiance.
30. Jews.

1 Ann, stat. 2.
17. As to Treason.
As to Oaths.

2 & 3 Ann.
6. Seamen; *see* Acts rep. in part.
18. Privilege of Parliament.

3 & 4 Ann.
7 Union with Scotland; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 & 5 Ann.
1. Naturalization of Princess Sophia and her Issue.
4. - - - Ditto.
8. Succession; Parliament; } *see* Acts rep. in part.
19. As to Seamen; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 & 6 Ann.
5. Church of England.
8. As to Union with Scotland.

6 Ann.
6. Union with Scotland; *see* Acts rep. in part.
7. Succession, Parliament; } - - - ditto.
14. Oaths in Scotland.
23. Union with Scotland.
37. Trade with America; *see* Acts rep. in part.

7 Ann.
21. Union with Scotland; *see* Acts rep. in part
24. Coinage. - - - - - - ditto.

8 Ann.
15. Oaths in Scotland.

9 Ann.
5 Parliament.

10 Ann.
2. Protestant Dissenters; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Oaths in Scotland.
4. Precedence of Princess Sophia and her Issue.
7. Episcopalians in Scotland.
23. Parliament; *see* Acts rep. in part.

12 Ann. stat. 1.
5. Parliament; *see* Acts rep in part.
6. Ditto in Scotland; - - ditto.

—— stat. 2.
14. Benefices of Papists.
Jesuits in Scotland.

IN FORCE.

2.—CRIMINAL.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 2.
16. Justices of the Peace.
17. Sheriff's Turn.

2 Edw. III.
3. Peace.
6. - Ditto.

5 Edw. III.
8. Prisoners.
11. Process.
14. Night-walkers.

Cap. 14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
8. As to Coroners.

18 Edw. III. stat. 2.
2. Justices of the Peace.

20 Edw. III.
6. Misdemeanors; *see* Acts rep. in part.

25 Edw. III. stat. 4.
4. Wears.

Cap. 25 Edw. III. stat. 5.
3. Challenge.
14. Process.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
2. Pardons.

28 Edw. III.
6. Coroners.
10. Offences in Cities.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.
15. Sheriff's Turn.

34 Edw. III.
1. Justices of the Peace.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.
12. Quarter Sessions.

37 Edw. III.
7. Goldsmiths; *see* Acts rep. in part.

45 Edw. III.
2. Wears.

2 Rich. II. stat. 1.
4. Mariners.
5. Scan. Mag.

5 Rich. II. stat. 1.
8. Forcible Entries.

12 Rich. II.
10. Justices and Sessions.
11. Scan. Mag.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.
7. Justices of the Peace.
19. Fry of Fish.

—— stat. 2.
1. Pardons; *see* Acts rep. in part.

14 Rich. II.
11. Justices of the Peace.

15 Rich. II
2. Forcible Entries.

17 Rich. II.
1. Coin; *see* Acts rep. in part.
8. Riots.
9. Fry of Fish.
10. Commission of the Peace.

1 Hen. IV.
12. Wears.

2 Hen. IV.
10. Clerk of the Crown

4 Hen. IV.
2. As to Indictments.
11. Wears.

5 Hen. IV.
10. Justices of the Peace.

13 Hen. IV.
7. Riots.

1 Hen. V.
2. Wears.

2 Hen. V. stat. 1.
4. Justices and Sessions.
8. Riots.

—— stat. 2.
1. Justices of the Peace.
4. Goldsmiths; *see* Acts rep. in part.

2 Hen. VI.
14. Plate Workers.
15. Fishing Nets.

8 Hen. VI.
5. Weights and Measures; *see* Acts rep. in part.
10. Process.
12. As to Embezzlement of Records; *see* Acts rep. in part.
14. Apprehension of Felons.

Cap. 10 Hen. VI. stat. 1.
6. Process.

11 Hen. VI.
6. Commissions of the Peace, qu.?
8. Weights and Measures; *see* Acts rep. in part.

18 Hen. VI.
11. Justices of the Peace.

1 Edw. IV.
2. Justices of the Peace,

4 Edw. IV.
1. Cloths; *see* Acts rep. in part.

12 Edw. IV.
7. Wears.

17 Edw. IV.
1. Coin; *see* Acts rep. in part.

22 Edw. IV.
6. Swans; *see* Acts rep. in part.

3 Hen. VII.
1. As to Justices of the Peace.
As to Coroners.
3. Justices of the Peace; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 Hen. VII.
2. As to Gold and Silver Finers.
12. Justices of the Peace.
20. Penal Actions.
23. Coin; *see* Acts rep in part.

19 Hen. VII.
6. Pewterers; expired; made perpetual 4 Hen. VIII. c. 7. s. 6.
7. Corporations.
8. Officers of Corporations.

1 Hen. VIII.
7. Coroners.

4 Hen. VIII.
7. Pewterers.

6 Hen. VIII.
6. Prisoners.

22 Hen. VIII.
4. Apprentices.

23 Hen. VIII.
13. Juries in Felonies.

25 Hen. VIII.
9. Pewterers; *see* Acts rep. in part.
15. Books - - - ditto.

27 Hen. VIII.
4. Piracy.

28 Hen. VIII.
1. As to Benefit of Clergy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Apprentices.
15. Piracy.

32 Hen. VIII.
3. As to Benefit of Clergy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. As to buying Titles.

33 Hen. VIII.
4. Pewterers; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. Unlawful Games - ditto.
12. Offences in Household - ditto.
17. As to Hemp and Flax.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.
9. As to Nuisances.

37 Hen. VIII.
8. Indictments; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 Edw. VI.
12. As to Felonies; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Rep. of all Felonies created since 1 Hen. VIII.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.
6. Extortion by Officers.

Cap. 5 & 6 Edw. VI.
4. Fighting in Churches; *see* Acts rep. in part.
15. Leather - - - - - - ditto.

1 Mary, stat. 1.
1. Rep. of Felonies created since 1 Hen. VIII.

—— stat. 2.
3 Disturbing Preachers.
8. Justices of the Peace.

—— stat. 3.
8. Leather; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 & 2 P. & M.
5. Export of Corn; *see* Acts rep. in part.

2 & 3 P. & M.
18. Commissions of the Peace.

1 Eliz.
12. Frauds in Cloths.
17. Fry of Fish; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 Eliz.
4. Labourers; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. Perjury; expired; made perpetual 29 Eliz c. 5. s. 2; and afterwards continued 1 James I. c. 25. s. 29; and again made perpetual 21 James I. c. 28. s. 8.

18 Eliz.
3. Bastardy; expired; continued in part 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 15.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
5. Common Informers; expired; made perpetual 27 Eliz. c. 10.
15. Goldsmiths.

23 Eliz.
8. Wax and Honey; *see* Acts rep. in part.

29 Eliz.
5. As to Penal Actions.

31 Eliz.
5. Common Informers.
10. As to penal Actions.
11. Forcible Entries.
12. Horse-stealing; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 James I.
5. Stewards of Courts.
6. Labourers; *see* Acts rep. in part.
18. Hops - - - - ditto.

3 James I.
9. Skinners; *see* Acts rep. in part.
10. Prisoners - - ditto.
12. Fry of Fish.
21. Players.

4 James I.
6. Tanners.

7 James I.
4. Vagabonds; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Actions against Justices; expired; made perpetual 21 Jas. I. c. 12. But *see* 1 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 1. which is continued until the next Parliament.
7. Frauds by Workmen.
14. Horners; *see* Acts rep. in part.

21 James I.
4. Informations on Penal Statutes.
6. Female Convicts; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
7. Drunkenness; *see* Acts rep. in part.
8. Supersedeas.

Cap. 21 James I.
12. Actions against Justices; making perpetual 7 Jas. I. c. 5.
15. Forcible Entries.

16 Car. I.
21. Gunpowder; *see* Acts rep. in part.

12 Car. II.
34. Tobacco; rep. as to Ireland, 19 Geo. III. c. 35. (which is rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13. s. 1.); extended to Scotland, 22 Geo. III. c. 73.

13 & 14 Car. II.
7. As to Export of Leather; *see* Acts rep. in part.
18. Export of Wool - - - ditto.

15 Car. II.
16. Fisheries.

18 Car. II.
4. Burying in Woollen; rep. 30 Car. II. st. 1. c. 3; which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.; and consequently whether this Act is not revived, qu.?

19 Car. II.
4. Prisoners; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 & 5 W. & M.
7. Butter and Cheese; *see* Acts rep. in part.
18. As to Criminal Informations.

5 & 6 W. & M.
11. Quarter Sessions; expired; made perpetual 8 & 9 W. III. c. 33.
13. Pardons.

6 & 7 W. & M.
6. As to Registers of Births, &c.
As to Marriages.
17. Coin; *see* Acts rep. in part.

7 & 8 Will. III.
35. Marriages.
Register of Births, &c.

8 & 9 Will. II
8. Silver Plate.
33. Quarter Sessions.

9 & 10 Will. III.
7. Fire-works.
40. Export of Wool; *see* Acts rep. in part.
41. As to Naval Stores, extended to Ireland, 52 Geo. III. c. 12. s. 6.

10 & 11 Will. III.
17. Lotteries.
23. Burglaries, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
24. As to Sale of Fish, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

11 & 12 Will. III.
7. Piracy; *see* Acts rep. in part.
13. As to Export of Wool; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 Ann, stat. 2.
9. Accessories; *see* Acts rep. in part.
13. As to Vagrants.
18. Frauds by Workmen; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 & 6 Ann.
31. House Breaking; *see* Acts rep. in part.
32. Vagrants.

9 Ann.
30. Frauds by Workmen; *see* Acts rep. in part.

IN FORCE.

3.—REVENUE.

Cap. 14 Edw. III. stat. 3.
As to Customs.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.
3. Estreats.
14. Escapes of Felons.

34 Edw. III.
19. Customs.

37 Edw. III.
4. Acquittances in Exchequer.

42 Edw. III.
9. As to Estreats.

1 Rich. II.
5. Process in Exchequer.

5 Rich. II. stat. 1.
10 to 17. Process in Exchequer.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.
14. Bonds in Exchequer.

14 Rich. II.
10. Officers of Customs; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 Hen. IV.
20. Customs; *see* Acts rep. in part.

6 Hen. IV.
3. Sheriff's Accounts.

7 Hen. IV.
3. Estreats.

4 Hen. V.
2. Sheriff's Accounts.

8 Hen. VI.
22. Wool Packing.

11 Hen. VI.
15. Officers of Customs.

28 Hen. VI.
5. Officers of Customs.

31 Hen. VI.
5. Officers of Customs; *see* Acts rep. in part.

11 Hen. VII.
6. Customs.

26 Hen. VIII.
3. First Fruits; virtually rep. 2 & 3 P. & M. c. 4; revived 1 Eliz. c. 4. s. 24.
17. - Ditto - - - ditto.

27 Hen. VIII.
8. Tenths; - - - ditto.

28 Hen. VIII.
11. As to First Fruits; ditto.

32 Hen VIII.
22. Tenths; - - - ditto.

33 Hen. VIII.
39. As to Crown Debtors.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.
2. Collectors and Receivers
17. Tenths; *see* 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. *supra*.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.
4. Sheriffs' Accounts.
8. Escheators.
20. Tenths; *see* 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. *supra*.

Cap. 7 Edw. VI.
1. Accountants to Crown.
2. Courts of Revenue.
4. Collectors of Tenths; *see* 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. *supra*.

1 Eliz.
Temporalities; *see* App. to Ruffhead; not printed by Record Commission.
4 First Fruits
19. As to Temporalities.

13 Eliz.
4. Accountants to Crown; *see* Acts rep. in part.

14 Eliz.
7. Collectors of Tenths.

27 Eliz.
3. Accountants to Crown; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 Jas. I.
26. Orders for Exchequer.

7 Jas I.
15. Debtors to Crown.

12 Car. II.
24. As to Excise.
35. Post Office; *see* Acts rep. in part.

13 & 14 Car. II.
17. Collectors.

15 Car. II.
11. Excise.

16 & 17 Car. II.
4. Excise.

18 Car. II.
5. As to Coinage Duties.

20 Car. II.
2. Collectors.

22 Car. II.
4. Duty on Brandy.
6. Fee Farm Rents; *see* Acts rep. in part.
13. Customs.

22 & 23 Car. II
5. Excise.
6. Wine Licenses.
9. As to Law Proceedings.
22. Fines; *see* Acts rep. in part
24. Fee Farm Rents; - ditto.

25 Car. II.
6. Alien Duty.
7. As to Greenland Trade; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Customs.
8. Coinage Duties.

1 James II.
3. Duty on Wines, &c.
4. Duty on Tobacco, &c.
12. Post Office.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.
22. Export of Beer, &c.
30. As to Royal Mines.

—— stat. 2.
6. Duty on Coffee, &c.

2 W. & M. stat. 2.
4. Duty on East India Goods.
5. Duty on Wines.
9. Duty on Spirits.

3 W. & M.
15 Duty on Spirits.

Cap. 4 & 5 W. & M.
3. Duty on Beer, &c.
5. Additional Duties.
15. Continuing Duties; *see* Acts rep. in part.
24. As to Estreats.

5 & 6 W. & M.
5. Duty on Beer, &c.
6. Royal Mines.
7. Duty on Salt; *see* Acts rep. in part.
17. Export of Iron.
20. As to Tonnage, &c.
21. Stamp Duties.
22. Hackney Coaches.

6 & 7 W. & M.
1. Subsidy, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
7. Duty on Coffee, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
12. Stamp Duties.
18. Duty on Glass.

7 & 8 Will. III.
10. Duty on Wines, &c.
20. Duty on French Goods; *see* Acts rep. in part.
30. As to Duty on Spirits.
31. As to Duty on Salt, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
39 Irish Linen.

8 & 9 Will. III.
19. Duty on Spirits.
Frauds on Excise.
20. As to Supply.
28. Tellers of Exchequer.
34. Duty on Tin, &c.
36. As to Import of Silk.

9 & 10 Will. III.
2. As to Exchequer Bills.
25. Stamp Duties.
30. Duty on Silks.
43. As to Import of Silks.
44. As to Eight per Cent. Annuities.
45. Duty on Glass, &c.

10 & 11 Will. III.
4. Duty on Spirits.
18. Repeal of Duties on Glass.
21. Duties on Sweets; *see* Acts rep. in part.
22. Duty on Salt; *see* Acts rep. in part.

11 & 12. Will. III.
2. Supply.
3. Duty on Silks.
20. Repeal of Aulnage and other Duties.

12 & 13 Will. III.
10. Supply.
11. Duty on Spirits.
12. Household.

1 Ann. stat. 1.
7. As to Household.
12. As to Supply.
13. Supply.
21. Duty on Salt; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 2.
8. Irish Linens.
14. Duty on Brandy.
22. Stamp Duties.

Cap. 2 & 3 Ann.
9. Supply.
11. Queen Ann's Bounty.
14. Duty on Salt.
15. Three per cent. Annuities.
17. Public Accountants.

3 & 4 Ann.
4. Duty on Spirits, &c.
5. Duty on Wines, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 & 5 Ann.
12. Duty on Spirits, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 & 6 Ann.
8. Union with Scotland.
As to Duties.
17. Repeal of Acts against Import of Lace.
19. Duty on Spirits.
24. Queen Ann's Bounty.
27. Supply; *see* Acts rep. in part.
29. Duty on Salt, &c.

6 Ann.
8. Duty on Cloth.
9. Export of Cloth.
12. Duty on Salt, &c.
19. Supply; *see* Acts rep. in part.
22. Duty on Coffee, &c.
27. Queen Ann's Bounty.

7 Ann.
7. As to Supply.
8. Continuing Duties.
11. Exports from Scotland.

8. Ann.
4. Duty on Coals, &c.
9. Duty on Candles, &c.
13. Continuing Duties, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Ann.
6. Continuing Duties; *see* Acts rep. in part.
10. Post Office.
11. Duty on Hides; *see* Acts rep. in part.
12. Duty on Hops.
21. As to Public Debt.
23. Hackney Coaches.

10 Ann.
18. As to Fee-farm Rents.
19. Duty on Soap, &c.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
26. Duty on Hides.

12 Ann. stat. 1.
2. Duty on Malt, &c.
11. As to Supply.
14. Hackney Chairs.
16. Sail Cloth; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 2.
2. Export of Salt.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.
5. Duty on Books, &c.
8. Duty on Tobacco; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. Duty on Soap, &c.
19. - - Ditto.
21. Supply.

IN FORCE.

4. LOCAL, PERSONAL AND PRIVATE.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 1.
Banishment of Spencers.
2 Repeal of Exile.

5 Edw. III
2. As to Marshalsea Court.

18 Edw. III. stat. 2.
7. As to Marshalsea Court.

31 Edw. III. stat 1.
10. Victuallers in London.

Cap. —— stat. 2.
Statute of Herrings as to Yarmouth Fair; [In Raithby's edition, this and the following Act and Ordinance are said to be the first instances of Acts of a local nature being entered on the Roll, and afterwards printed distinctly from the other Acts of the Session.]

—— stat. 3. Stat. of Fish

35 Edw. III.

Ordinance for Herrings as to Yarmouth Fair.

1 Rich. II.

12 As to Fleet Prison; qu.? Public Act, *see* Vin. "Statutes," E. 6. 70.

7 Rich. II.

10 11. As to Victuallers in London.

9 Rich. II.

5. Marshalsea Court.

11 Rich. II.

1 to 6. Pardons and Attainders.
8. Grants by Crown.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.

3. Marshalsea Court.

15 Rich. II.

20 7. Town of Berwick.

17 Rich. II.

11. Aldermen of London.
12. Offences in London.
13. Ward of Farringdon.

20 Rich. II.

6. Pardons.

21 Rich. II.

[The Acts of this Parliament are repealed generally, 1 Hen. IV. c. 3, but are noticed as in force by subsequent statutes.]
6. Issue of attainted Persons.
7. Grants by - ditto.
8. Presentations to Benefices of ditto.
9. Principality of Chester.
10. Estates of Earl of Warwick.
30 11. Ditto - of Duke of Gloucester.
13. Reversal of Attainder.

1 Hen. IV.

5. Reversal of Attainders.
9. Purchasers of forfeited Estates.
15. Offences in London.
16. Merchants of London.
18. Process in Chester.

2 Hen. IV.

9. Commissioners.
22. Revocation of Pardons.
23. Marshalsea Court.
40 24. Public Accountants.

5 Hen. IV.

1. Forfeiture of Uses.

7 Hen. IV.

5. Forfeiture of Uses.
9. Merchants in London.
12. Forfeiture of Uses.

2 Hen. V. stat. 1.

5. Felons in Hexhamshire.

—— stat. 2.

Earldom of Hereford; [This and the following Act are printed in the Appendix to Ruffhead, but not in Raithby's edition, nor by the Record Commission. As to these Acts, *see* Preface to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. xi.]

3 Hen. V.

Duchy of Lancaster.

9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

2. Outlawries in Lancashire; expired; made perpetual 18 Hen. VI. c. 13. unless rep. in next Parliament.

Cap. 9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

7. Offences in Ridesdale.
10. Keels at Newcastle. 50
12. Rochester Bridge.

—— stat. 2.

11. Roads and Bridges.

2 Hen. VI.

2. Hospital in York.
3. Duke of Bedford.

3 Hen. VI.

5. Navigation of Ley.

4 Hen. VI.

4. Abatement of Suits.

8 Hen. VI.

11. Citizens of London.
27. Robberies on Severn.
28. Bridges.

9 Hen. VI.

3. Attainder of Glendower. 60
5. Navigation of Severn.
6. Borough of Dorchester; rep. as to Weights and Measures, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
9. Navigation of Ley.

14 Hen. VI.

3. Assizes in Cumberland.
4. Justices in Middlesex.

15 Hen. VI.

1. Marshalsea Court.

18 Hen. VI.

13. Outlawries in Lancashire; making perpetual 9 Hen. V. c. 2.; [This Act recites a doubt whether the former Act had not expired by the death of the King.]

23 Hen. VI.

6. Sheriff of Northumberland.

29 Hen. VI.

1. Attainder of Cade. 70
3. Citizens of York.

31 Hen. VI.

7. Resumption of Grants.

33 Hen. VI.

2. Outlawries in Lancashire; *see* Acts rep. in part.
6. Abbot of Fountain, virtually exp.
7. Attornies in Norfolk.

1 Edw. IV.

1. Confirmation of Grants.; Attainder of Hen. VI. and Queen Margaret; Duchy of Lancaster; [These Acts, together with 1 Hen. VII. *infra*, are printed in the Appendix to Ruffhead, but not in Raithby's edition, nor by the Record Commission. As to these Acts, *see* Preface to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. xii.]

4 Edw. VI.

8. Horners in London; *see* Acts rep. in part.

7 Edw. IV.

4. Grants by Crown.
5. - - Ditto.

22 Edw. IV.

8. Town of Berwick.

1 Rich. III.

5. Feoffments to Uses.
15. Resumption of Grants. 80

1 Hen. VII.

Duchy of Lancaster; *see* 1 Edw. IV. c. 1. *supra*.

3 Hen. VII.

9. Citizens of London.

Cap. 4 Hen. VII.

2. As to Resumption of Grants.
5. Resumption of Grants.
6. - Ditto.
7. Yeomen and Grooms.
14. Earldom of March.
15. Conservation of Thames. Acts relating to Thames said to be Public; *see* Vin: Abr. "Statutes," c. 19.
21. Fishery in Orford Haven.

7 Hen. VII.

5. Jurors in London.
6. Resumption of Grants.

11 Hen. VII.

5. Port of Southampton.
9. Lordships of Tyndale.
11. Worsteds in Norwich; *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Juries in London.

12 Hen. VII.

1. Worsteds in Norfolk.

19 Hen. VII.

17. Worsteds in Norwich.
18. Navigation of Severn.
24. County Court.

1 Hen. VIII.

9. Staines Bridge.
12. Traverse of Inquisitions.
15. Forfeiture of Uses.

3 Hen. VIII.

11. Physicians in London.

4 Hen VIII.

3. Juries in London; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 Hen. VIII.

5. Juries in London; *see* Acts rep. in part.
6. Surgeons in London; ditto.

6 Hen. VIII.

7. Watermen on Thames.
17. River in Canterbury.
18. Under-sheriffs in Bristol.

14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

3. Worsteds in Norfolk; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. College of Physicians.; made public 10 Geo. I. c. 20. s. 9.
6. Highways in Kent; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57. revived 8 Geo. III. c. 5. s. 3.
13. Port of Southampton.

21 Hen. VIII.

12. Rope-making in Bridport.
17. Citizens of York.
18. Town of Newcastle.

22 Hen. VIII.

3. Plumstead Marsh.
11. Powdike in Marshland; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4.; revived 2 & 3 P. & M. c. 19.

23 Hen. VIII.

8. Havens in Devon.
12. Paths on Severn.
18. Navigation of Ouse.

24 Hen. VIII.

11. Paving Charing Cross.

25 Hen. VIII.

8. Paving Holborn.
12. Attainders.

26 Hen. VIII.

7. Highways in Sussex; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.; revived 8 Geo. III. c. 5. s. 3.
8. City of Norwich.
9. Town of Lynn.
15. Archdeaconry of Richmond.
16. Worsteds in Norfolk; *see* Acts rep. in part.

Cap. 27 Hen. VIII.

1. Rebuilding Nottingham, &c.
5. Justices in Wales.
7. Forests in Wales.
18. Conservation of Thames.
23. Havens in Devon.
28. Dissolution of Monasteries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

28 Hen. VIII.

12. Palace at Westminster.

31 Hen. VIII.

3. Disgavelling Lands.
4. Navigation of Exe.
5. Manor of Hampton Court. Duchy of Cornwall.
13. Dissolution of Monasteries.

32 Hen. VIII.

17. Paving Aldgate.
18. Rebuilding in Towns.
19. - Ditto.
20. Dissolution of Monasteries.
24. Hospital of St. John.
25. Dissolution of Marriage of King with Ann of Cleves.
27. Resumption of Grants.
29. Customary Lands.
40. College of Physicians; made public 10 Geo. I. c. 20. s. 9.
42. Barbers and Surgeons.
43. Shire Days in Chester.
44. Town of Royston.
47. Bishop of Norwich.
48. Castle of Dover.

33 Hen. VIII.

13. Counties in Wales.
16. Worsteds in Norfolk; *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Attainder of Queen Catherine.
25. Naturalization.
26. Setting aside Conveyance.
30. Bishop of Litchfield.
31. Diocese of Chester.
32. Church in Chester.
33. Town of Hull.
34. Town of Lynn.
35. Conduits at Gloucester.
36. Rebuilding in Towns.
37. Honor of Ampthill.
38. Honor of Grafton.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.

8. Surgeons in London.
9. As to Navigation of Severn.
10. Coverlets in York.
12. Paving in London.
13. County Palatine of Chester; virtually rep. in part, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45. s. 14.
15. Bishop of Bath and Wells.
18. City of Canterbury.
19. Grants by Crown.
21. Confirmation of Grants.
24. Wardens of Wages in Cambridgeshire.
25. Town of Pool.
26. Ordinances for Wales; *see* Acts rep. in part.

35 Hen. VIII.

4. Rebuilding in Wales.
9. Wapping Marsh.
10. Conduits in London.
13. Manors in Norfolk.
14. Grants by Crown.
15. Paving Cambridge.

37 Hen. VIII.

2. Hounslow Heath.
3. Highway near Chester.
4. Dissolution of Colleges.
5. Juries in London.
11. Marshes in Greenwich.
12. Tithes in London.

Cap. 37 Hen. VIII.
14. Pier at Scarborough.
16. Lordship of Ripon.
18. Honor of Westminster.

1 Edw. VI.
6. Worsteds in Norfolk; *see* Acts rep. in part.
9. Churches in York.
10. Outlawries in Wales.
14. Dissolution of Colleges.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.
12. Duke of Somerset.
17. Attainder.
18. - - Ditto.
30. Town of Rye.
31. Statutes Staple at Chester.
34. Sheriff of Northumberland.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.
13. Pardon.
14. Ditto.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.
24. Hats in Norfolk.
26. Outlawries in Lancashire.

1 Mary, stat. 2.
1. Legitimacy of Queen.
9. College of Physicians; made public, 10 Geo. I. c. 20. s. 9.
15. Church in York.
16. Attainder.

—— stat. 3.
2. Marriage of Queen; *see* Acts rep. in part.
3. See of Durham.
5. Roads in Dorset.
6. Ditto in Gloucester.
10. Parishes in Essex.
11. Sewers in Glamorganshire.

1 & 2 P. & M.
1. Grants by Queen.
14. Fustians in Norwich.

2 & 3 P. & M.
14. Mills in Hereford.
16. Watermen on Thames.
17. Pains and Penalties.
19. Powdike in Marshland.
20. Duchy of Lancaster.

4 & 5 P. & M.
1. Confirmation of Grants.

1 Eliz.
19. As to Conveyances by Archbishops and Bishops; Private, *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament," R. 7.

5 Eliz.
26. Inrolment of Deeds in Lancaster, &c.
28. Churches in Wales.

8 Eliz.
7. Drapers in Shrewsbury; *see* Acts rep. in part.
12. Cloths in Lancashire.
13. Trinity House.
16. Sheriffs in Surrey; expired; made perpetual in part 13 Eliz. c. 22.
20. Offences in Wales.

13 Eliz.
16. Attainders.
17. Hospital in Warwick.
18. Navigation of Lee.
22. Sheriffs in Surrey.
23. Paving without Aldgate.
24. Paving Ipswich.
29. Incorporation of Universities.

14 Eliz.
12. Drapers in Shrewsbury.
3. Hexhamshire.

Cap. 18 Eliz.
2. Confirmation of Grants.
4. Conveyances by Rebels.
6. Colleges; Private, *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament," R. 7.
8. Justices in Wales.
12. Trials in Middlesex.
17. Rochester Bridge.
18. Chepstow Bridge.
19. Paving Chichester.
20. Bridge near Oxford.
21. Borough of Woodstock.

23 Eliz.
6. Dover Harbour.
11. Cardiff Bridge.
12. Paving Without Aldgate.
13. Plumstead Marsh.

27 Eliz.
19. Timber in Sussex; rep. in part, 39 Eliz. c. 19; which is rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
20. Haven at Plymouth.
21. - Ditto - - at Orford.
22. - Ditto - - at Chichester.
24. Sea Banks in Norfolk; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
25. Rochester Bridge.
27. Plumstead Marsh.

29 Eliz.
1. Attainders.
2. Errors in ditto.
3. Conveyances by Traitors.

31 Eliz.
9. Outlawries in Durham.
13. Dover Harbour.

35 Eliz.
3. Grants by Crown.
5. Attainder.

39 Eliz.
8. Deprivation of Bishops.
22. See of Norwich.
23. Bridges in Monmouth.
24. Bridge in Hereford.
25. Hundred in Berks.

43 Eliz.
1. Confirmation of Grants.
11. Marshes in Ely.
12. Insurances in London.
16. Bridges in Cumberland.

1 James I.
3. Alienations by Archbishops, &c.—Private *see* 1 Eliz. c. 19 *ante*.
14. Court of Requests.
16. Watermen on Thames.
21. Pawnbrokers in London.
23. Fishery in Somerset, &c.
25. As to Welsh Cottons.
28. Borough of Berwick.
30. Church in Dorset.
32. Dover Harbour.

3 James I.
2. Attainders.
5. As to Universities; Private, *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament," R. 7.
15. Court of Requests.
17. Welsh Cottons.
18. New River.
19. Highways in Surrey.
20. Oxford Canal.
22. Paving Drury Lane.
23. Chepstow Bridge.
24. Bridge on Severn.

Cap. 4 James I.

1. As to Crimes on Borders.
7. School in Gloucester.
8. Marshes in Kent.
9. Corporation in Exeter.
10. Town of Southampton.
11. Meadows in Hertford.
12. New River.
13. Fens in Ely.

7 James I.

310 1. Crimes on Borders; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
9. Chelsea Waterworks.
17. Burning Heath in North.
18. Sealand in Devon; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
19. Wear on Exe.
20. Inundation in Norfolk.
21. Confirmation of Decrees.

21 James I.

10. Ordinances for Wales.
11. Revocation of Patent.
28. As to Welsh Cottons.
320 30. York House.
31. Cutlers in Yorkshire.
32. Navigation of Thames.

3 Car. I.

4. As to Welsh Cottons.
5. Establishing Composition.

16 Car. I.

15. Stannary Courts.

12 Car. II.

7. Marquis of Ormond.
22. Bays in Colchester.
30. Attainders.
31. Confirmation of Grants.
330 37. Parish of Covent Garden.

13 Car. II. stat. 1.

15. Exceptions from Pardon.
Masters in Chancery; [This Act is printed in the Appendix to Ruffhead; but not in Raithby's edition, nor by the Record Commission. It is noticed by the latter as a Private Act.]

13 & 14 Car. II.

2. Streets of London.
5. Stuffs in Norfolk.
7. As to Leadenhall Market.
15. Silk Throwers in London; *see* Acts rep. in part.
22. Theft on Borders; expired; made perpetual 31 Geo. II. c. 42.
23. Insurances in London.
25. Restitution of Grants.
340 27. Dover Harbour.
28. Fishery in Devon.
29. Reversing Attainder.

15 Car. II.

1. Highways in Hertford.
14. Duke of York.
17. Bedford Level.

16 & 17 Car. II.

9. Duchy of Lancaster.
10. Highways in Hertford.
11. Draining Fens.
12. Navigation of Avon.

17 Car. II.

350 5. Attainders.
6. Prothonotaries.

18 Car. II.

3. Theft on Borders; *see* Acts rep. in part.

19 Car. II.

3. Rebuilding London; *see* Acts rep in part.
5. Distresses in Wales.
10. Earl of Clarendon.

Cap. 20 Car. II.

3. Forest of Dean.
6. Corporation of Silk Throwers.
8. Bedford Level.

22 Car. II.

2. Haven of Yarmouth.
10. Debtor to Crown. 360
11. Rebuilding London.

22 & 23 Car. II.

8. Weavers in Kidderminster.
15. Tithes in London.
17. Streets in London; *see* Acts rep. in part

25 Car. II.

9. Members for Durham.

27 Car. II.

1. Town of Northampton.

29 Car. II.

10. Pier of Yarmouth.

29 & 30 Car. II.

2. Theft on Borders; expired, continued 6 Geo. II. c. 38. s. 9, which is made perpetual 31 Geo. II. c. 42. s. 1.

30 Car. II. stat. 1.

8. Keels at Newcastle.
9. Fishery in Severn. 370

1 Jas. II.

2. Attainder of Duke of Monmouth.
15. Rebuilding St. Paul's.
16 Pier of Yarmouth.
20. Church in Westminster.
21. Bedford Level.
22. Church in Westminster.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.

11. Pier of Yarmouth.
27. Courts in Wales.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.

7. Members for Cinque Ports.
8. City of London. 380

—— stat. 2.

8. Streets in London; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 & 5 W. & M.

9. Highways in Hertford.
17. Greenland Company; to be deemed Public.

5 & 6 W. & M.

4. Justices in Wales.
10. Orphans in London; to be deemed Public.
20. As to Bank of England.

6 & 7 W. & M.

10. Keels at Newcastle.
15. Indemnity.
19. Pains and Penalties.

7 & 8 Will. III.

9. Highways in Essex. 390
14. Navigation of Wye.
26. Highways in Norfolk,
31. As to Land Bank.
33. Greenland Company.
38. Custom of Wales.

8 & 9 Will. III.

4. Attainder.
5. Attainders.
9. Blackwell Hall Factory.
14. Rebuilding St. Paul's, &c.
15. Highway in Surrey.
17. Haymarket. 400
20. As to Bank of England.
27. Prisoners in King's Bench and Fleet; to be deemed Public; *see* Acts rep. in part.
29. Pier of Burlington.
36. As to Lustring Company.
37. Streets in London.

Cap 9 & 10 Will. III.

3. As to Bank of England.
4. Pains and Penalties.
12. Key of Bridgewater.
18. Highways in Gloucester.
19. Navigation at Colchester.
36. Timber in New Forest.
43. As to Lustring Company.
44. As to East India Company; *see* Acts rep. in part

10 & 11 Will. III.

5. Pier of Yarmouth.
6. Russia Company.
8. Navigation of Tone.
13. Pains and Penalties.
19. Navigation of Air and Calder; to be deemed Public.
20. - Ditto of Trent - - ditto.
24. As to Billinsgate Market.
26. Drainage of Sedgemoor.

11 & 12 Will. III.

5. Dover Harbour.
9. As to Sheriffs in Wales.
12. Crimes in Plantations.
21. Watermen on Thames; to be deemed Public.
22. Navigation of Larke.
23. - Ditto of Avon.
24. - Ditto of Dee.

12 & 13 Will. III.

4. Plate in York.
7. Cotton Library.
9. Harbour of Minehead.

13 & 14 Will. III.

3. Attainder of Pretender.

1 Ann, stat. 1.

7. As to Duchy of Cornwall.
9. As to Plate at Newcastle.
12. As to East India Company.
16. Greenland Company.
18. As to Cardiff Bridge.
As to Rochester Bridge.
19. Pier at Whitby.
20. Navigation of Derwent
29. Pains and Penalties.
31. Forfeited Estates in Ireland.
32. - Ditto.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 2.

6. Prisoners in Queen's Bench and Fleet; to be deemed Public.
7. Pier of Yarmouth.
10. Highways in Essex.
11. Navigation of Cam.
12. Finishing St. Paul's.
13. As to Juries in Yorkshire; *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Forfeited Estates in Ireland - ditto.
24. Public Accountant.

2 & 3 Ann.

4. Registry in Yorkshire; to be deemed Public.
5. Custom of York - ditto.
7. Dover Harbour.
8. Workhouse in Worcester.
10. Forfeited Estates in Ireland.

3 & 4 Ann.

6. Duke of Marlborough.
12. Bankrupt.
15. Indemnity.

4 & 5 Ann.

9. Highways in Chester.
13. Watermen on Thames.
15. Navigation of Stower.
18. Harbour of Parton.
20. Edystone Lighthouse; to be deemed Public 8 Ann. c. 17. s. 4.

Cap. 4 & 5 Ann.

21. Fishery in Southampton.
24. Forfeited Estates in Ireland.
26. Grant by Crown.
27. Tithes in London.

5 & 6 Ann.

3. Duke of Marlborough; to be deemed Public.
4. - Ditto - - ditto.
7. Port of Yarmouth.
9. Prisoners in Queen's Bench and Fleet; to be deemed Public.
10. Highway in Bedford.
11. Highways in Hertford.
12. New Palace Yard.
18. Registry in Yorkshire; to be deemed Public.
20. Lustring Company.
21. Highway in Bedford.
23. Relief of Creditors.
25. Forfeited Estates in Ireland.
26. Highways in Wilts.
30. Cotton Library.
33. Public Accountant.
34. As to Sale of Cattle in and near London; *see* Acts rep. in part.

6 Ann.

2. Repeal of Scottish Acts.
16. Garbling Spices in London.
Brokers in London.
17. East India Company; to be deemed Public; *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Statutes of Cathedrals.
26. Court of Exchequer in Scotland; *see* Acts rep. in part.
30. Coins in America.
32. Bank of England.
35. Registry in Yorkshire; to be deemed Public.

7 Ann.

7. As to Bank of England.
9. Sewers in London; to be deemed Public.
20. Registry in Middlesex - - ditto.
26. Dock Yards.

8 Ann.

8. Harbour of Plymouth; to be deemed Public.
12. Liverpool Dock - - ditto.
16. Circuits in Scotland.
17. Edystone Lighthouse; to be deemed Public.
21. Dock Yards.

9 Ann.

7. Bank of England.
19. Duchy of Cornwall.
21. As to South Sea Company; *see* Acts rep. in part.
22. Churches in London.
24. Mine Adventurers Company; to be deemed Public.
26. Fishery in Thames - - - ditto.

10 Ann.

11. Churches in London.
12. Patronages in Scotland.
13. Vacations in Scotland.
17. As to Greenwich Hospital.
21. Linen in Scotland.
24. Harbour of Minehead.
27. Royal African Company.
28. East India Company.
30. South Sea Company.
33. Circuit Courts in Scotland.
34. Island of Nevis.

12 Ann, stat. 1.

4. Inclosures in Yorkshire; to be deemed Public.
11. As to Bank of England.
17. Churches in London.

—— stat. 2.

6. Mortuaries in Bangor; to be deemed Public.
17. Navigation of Thames - ditto.
20. Linen in Scotland.

411

IN FORCE.

5. GENERAL.

1 Edw. III. stat. 1.

Cap.
4. False Judgment.
5. False Return.
7. Gaolers; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 2.

2. As to Forests.
11. Prohibition.

2 Edw. III.

4. Sheriffs; [That Acts as to Sheriffs, Public Acts. *Semble*, see Com. Dig. "Parliament." R. 7.]
5. - Ditto.
12. - Ditto.
15. Fairs.

4 Edw. III.

7. Executors.
9. Sheriffs, &c.
10. - Ditto and Gaolers; *see* Acts rep. in part.

5 Edw. III.

4. Sheriffs.
5. Fairs.
12. Outlawries.
13. - Ditto.

9 Edw. III. stat. 1.

3. Executors.
4. Process against Witnesses.

11 Edw. III.

2. Cloths; *see* Acts rep. in part.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.

6. Amendment of Records; [A consolidation of the Statutes as to Error, &c., is recommended in the Third Report of the Common Law Commissioners.]
7. Sheriffs.
9. - Ditto.
10. - Ditto, and Gaolers; *see* Acts rep. in part.
11. Statutes Merchant.

18 Edw. III. stat. 1.

Outlawries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

—— stat. 2.

5. Outlawries.

—— stat. 3.

3. Mortmain.
7. Tithes.

25 Edw. III. stat. 5.

5. Executors.
17. Outlawries.

27 Edw. III. stat. 2.

9. Statutes Staple; confirmed 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 7.

28 Edw. III.

7. Sheriffs.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.

11. Administrators.
12. Error from Exchequer.

34 Edw. III.

4. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.
8. - ditto - - ditto.

37 Edw. III.

2. Outlawries.

42 Edw. III.

9. As to Sheriffs.
11. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

Cap. 45 Edw. III.

3. Prohibition.

50 Edw. III.

4. Prohibition.

1 Rich. II.

11. Sheriffs.

6 Rich. II. stat. 1.

2. Actions.

7 Rich. II.

7. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

8 Rich. II

4. Falsifying Records.

9 Rich. II.

3. Error.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.

17 Real Actions.

15 Rich. II.

5. Mortmain.
9. Statutes Staple; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 Hen. IV.

11. Sheriffs.

4 Hen. IV.

5. Sheriffs.
8. Forcible Entries.
18. Attornies.
19. - Ditto.

5 Hen. IV.

11. Tithes.
12. Statutes Merchant; Confirmed 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 7.

7 Hen. IV.

13. Outlawries.

11 Hen. IV.

3. Records.

1 Hen. V.

4. Sheriff's Officers.
5. Additions.

2 Hen. V. stat. 1.

1. Hospitals.
2. Writs of Habeas Corpus cum Causâ and Certiorari.
3. Libels in Spiritual Courts.

—— stat 2.

3. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

4. Amendment of Records; expired; made perpetual 4 Hen. VI. c. 3.

4 Hen. VI.

3. Amendment of Records; making perpetual 9 Hen. V. stat. 1. c. 4.

6 Hen. VI.

2. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Sewers; expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 6.; 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8.

8 Hen. VI.

3. Sewers - ditto - ditto.
9. Forcible Entries.
12. As to Amendment of Records; as to Exemplification of ditto.
15. Amendment of Records.
29. Juries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Hen. VI.

4. Outlawries.
11. Trial of Bastardy.

Cap. 10 Hen. VI.

4. Record of Plaintiffs' Appearance; expired; made perpetual 18 Hen. VI. c. 9.

11 Hen. VI.

10. Statutes Staple; confirmed 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 7.

18 Hen. VI.

9. Record of Plaintiff's Appearance; making perpetual 10 Hen. VI. c. 4.
10. Sewers; expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 6. 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8.

23 Hen. VI.

7. Sheriffs.
8. Sewers; expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 6; 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8.
9. Sheriffs; *see* Acts rep. in part.

27 Hen. VI.

5. Fairs and Markets; to endure to next Parliament, and so forth, unless cause shown in next Parliament.

12 Edw. IV.

1. Sheriffs.
6. Sewers, expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 6.; 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 8.

17 Edw. IV.

2. Courts of Pie-powder; expired; made perpetual 1 Rich. III. c. 6.
7. Sheriffs.

22 Edw. IV.

7. Inclosures in Forests; Public Act; *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament" R. 6.

1 Rich. III.

6. Courts of Pie-powder; making perpetual 17 Edw. IV. c. 2.

3 Hen. VII.

10. Costs in Error.

4 Hen. VII.

1. Sewers; expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 6.; 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 8.

11 Hen. VII.

12. Suits in formâ Pauperis.
15. Sheriffs.

19 Hen. VII.

9. Actions on the Case.
10. Sheriffs.
20. Costs in Error.

6 Hen. VIII.

4. Outlawries.
10. Sewers; expired; but *see* 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5, s. 6; 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8.

7 Hen. VIII.

4. Avowries.

21 Hen. VIII.

4. Wills.
5. Probates.
6. Mortuaries; *see* Acts rep. in part.
13. Ecclesiastical Persons; *see* Acts rep. in part.
19. Avowries.

22 Hen. VIII.

5. Bridges.

23 Hen. VIII.

5. Sewers; expired; made perpetual 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8.
6. Statutes Staple.
10. Mortmain.
14. Outlawries.
15. Costs.

24 Hen. VIII.

8. Costs.

Cap. 25 Hen. VIII.

10. Sewers.

27 Hen. VIII.

10. Uses.
16. Bargains and Sales.
20. Tithes; whether expired, qu.? *see* s. 4.

28 Hen. VIII.

13. Ecclesiastical Persons; *see* Acts rep. in part.

31 Hen. VIII.

1. Joint Tenants.

32 Hen. VIII.

1. Wills; virtually rep. in part 12 Car. II. c. 24.
5. Execution against Lands.
7. Tithes.
28. Leases by Tenants in Tail, &c.
30. Jeofails; expired; made perpetual 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 32.
Attornies.
32. Joint Tenants.
33. Disseisins.
34. Grantees of Reversions.
37. Arrears of Rents.
38. Marriage; *see* Acts rep. in part.

33 Hen. VIII.

27. Leases by Corporations.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.

5. Wills; virtually rep. in part 12 Car. II. c. 24.

37 Hen. VIII.

9. Usury; rep. 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20, which is rep. 13 Eliz. c. 8, and this Act revived; virtually rep. in part 12 Ann stat. 2. c. 16.

1 Edw. VI.

7. Discontinuance of Suits.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.

13. Tithes; *see* Acts rep. in part.
25. County Courts.
32. As to Jeofails.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.

3. Commons and Wastes.
4. Grants by Patentees.
8. Sewers; making perpetual, 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

16. Sale of Offices; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 & 2 P. & M.

12. Distresses.

2 & 3 P. & M.

7. Sale of Horses.

8 Eliz.

2. Costs.
Vexatious Arrests.

13 Eliz.

5. Frauds on Creditors; expired; made perpetual 29 Eliz. c. 5. s. 2.
6. Exemplifications of Patents.
9. Sewers.
20. Leases of Benefices; *see* Acts rep. in part.

14 Eliz.

11. Leases of Benefices; *see* Acts rep. in part.
Dilapidations.
14. Hospitals.

18 Eliz.

11. Leases of Benefices; *see* Acts rep. in part.
14. Jeofails.

27 Eliz.

4. Frauds against Purchasers; expired; made perpetual 39 Eliz. c. 18. s. 31.
5. Jeofails.
8. Error from King's Bench.

Cap. 29 Eliz.
4. Sheriffs, &c.

31 Eliz.
1. Writs of Error.
3. Outlawries.

39 Eliz.
5. Workhouses; expired; made perpetual 21 James I. c. 1.

43 Eliz.
2. Poor; *see* Acts rep. in part.
3. Soldiers and Mariners; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4, s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
4. Charitable uses.
5. Removal of Causes; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
6. Costs - - ditto - ditto.
8. Fraudulent Administrations.
9. As to Leases of Benefices; *see* Acts rep. in part.

3 James I.
7. Attornies.
8. Writs of Error; expired; made perpetual 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 4.
14. Sewers.

4 James I.
3. Costs.

7 Jas. I.
3. Apprentices.

21 Jas. I.
1. Workhouses.
5. Sheriffs.
13. Jeofails.
14. Informations of Intrusion.
16. Statute of Limitations.
Actions for Slander.
23. Removal of Causes.
24. Executions.

16 Car. I.
16. Forests.

12 Car. II.
24. As to Guardianship.

13 Car. II. stat. 2.
2. Vexatious Arrests.
Delays in Suits.

13 & 14 Car. II.
12. Poor; *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Sheriffs; expired; made perpetual 1 Jas. II. c. 17, s. 4,

16 Car. II.
2. Writs of Error.
7. Gaming.

16 & 17 Car. II.
5. Executions on Judgments; expired; made perpetual 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 2.
8. Arresting Judgments; expired; made perpetual 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 4.
Writs of Error.

17 Car. II.
7. Distresses.
8. Abatement; expired; made perpetual 1 Jas. II. c. 17. s. 5.

19 Car. II.
6. Tenants for Life.

20 Car. II.
4. Writs of Error.

22 Car. II.
12. Highways; *see* Acts rep. in part.

Cap. 22 & 23 Car. II.
9. As to Costs.
10. Statute of Distributions; expired; made perpetual 1 Jas. II. c. 17. s. 5.
18. Workhouses.
20. Prisoners for Debt; *see* Acts rep. in part.

29 Car. II.
3. Statute of Frauds.
Distribution; virtually expired; made perpetual 1 Jas. II. c. 17. s. 5.
5. Affidavits.

30 Car. II. stat. 1.
7. Executors de son tort; expired; made perpetual 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24, s. 12.

1 Jas. II.
17. As to Poor.
As to Distribution.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.
16. Simony.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.
5. Distresses.

3 W. & M.
11. Poor.
12. Highways; *see* Acts rep. in part.

4 & 5 W. & M.
4. Bail; *see* Acts rep. in part.
16. Fraudulent Mortgages.
18. As to Outlawries.
20. Docketing Judgments; expired; made perpetual 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 36. s. 3.
21. Declarations against Prisoners.
22. Crown Office; expired; made perpetual 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 36. s. 4.
24. As to Executors.

5 & 6 W. & M.
12. Costs.

6 & 7 W. & M.
4. Apothecaries; *see* Acts rep. in part.

7 & 8 Will. III.
6. Small Tithes; expired; made perpetual 3 & 4 Ann, c. 18. s. 1.
37. Mortmain.

8 & 9 Will. III.
11. Costs.
Abatement.
Assigning Breaches.
30. Poor; *see* Acts rep. in part.
31. Partition; expired; made perpetual 3 & 4 Ann, c. 18. s. 2.

9 & 10 Will. III.
11. Poor.
15 Arbitration.
17. Bills of Exchange.

10 & 11 Will. III.
14. Writs of Error.
16. Posthumous Children.

11 & 12 Will. III.
6. Aliens.
9. As to Costs.
16. Tithes of Hemp; expired; made perpetual 1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 26. s. 2.

1 Ann, stat. 1.
18. As to Bridges.

3 & 4 Ann.
9. Promissory Notes; expired; made perpetual 7 Ann, c. 25. s. 3.

Cap. 4 & 5 Ann.
16. Amendment of Law; *see* Acts rep. in part.

6 Ann.
18. Tenants for Life.

7 Ann.
5. Naturalization; *see* Acts rep. in part.
10. Sewers.
230 12. Ambassadors.
14. Parochial Libraries.
18. Advowsons.

8 Ann.
14. Recovery of Rents.
19. Copyright; *see* Acts rep. in part.

9 Ann.
14. Gaming; *see* Acts rep. in part.
20. Mandamus.
Corporations.
28. Coal Trade; *see* Acts rep. in part.

10 Ann.
18. As to Bargains and Sales.

12 Ann, stat. 1.
18. As to Poor.

—— stat. 2.
12. Curates; *see* Acts rep. in part. 240
Simony.
16. Usury.
18. Salvage; *see* Acts rep. in part. 242

REPEALED IN PART.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 1.
7. Gaolers; rep. in part 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

4 Edw. III.
10. Sheriffs and Gaolers; rep. in part 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

9 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1 & 3. Together wholly, qu.?

11 Edw. III.
2. Cloths; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
10. Sheriffs and Gaolers; rep. in part 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

—— stat. 2.
2. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

18 Edw. III. stat. 1.
Outlawries; rep. in part 3 Will. IV. c. 34.

—— stat. 2.
3. Freedom of Trade; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

20 Edw. III.
6. Misdemeanors; rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

25 Edw. III. stat. 4.
10 2. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

—— stat. 5.
2. Treason; rep. in part as to Great Britain, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.; 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31.; and ditto as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.
12. Exchanges of Money; rep. in part, 2 Will. IV. c. 34. s. 1.
13. Coin - - - - - ditto.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
4. Aulnage; rep. in part 49 Geo. III. c. 109. s. 2.
6. Wines; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. The rest is obsolete.

28 Edw. III.
13. As to Staple, &c.; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1 & 5.
As to Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; and ditto as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50. Together wholly, qu.?

Cap. 34 Edw. III.
4. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62, and as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.
8. Ditto - ditto.
13. Escheators. Ditto.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.
11. As to transport of Wools; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3. 20
13. Escheators; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62, and as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

37 Edw. III.
7. Goldsmiths; rep. in part, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

38 Edw. III. stat. 1.
2. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
Gold and Silver; rep. 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11. and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10; together wholly, except as to rep. of former Act, qu.?
Rep. of 37 Edw. III. c. 5.
11. Wines; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. The rest is obsolete.

42 Edw. III.
8. Wines - - ditto.
11. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62, and as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

43 Edw. III.
1. Staple; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1, 3 & 5; together wholly, qu.?

50 Edw. III.
7. Woollens; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3. The rest is obsolete.

2 Rich. II. stat. 1.
1. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1 & 5; together wholly, qu.?

5 Rich. II. stat. 1.
2. Export of Gold, &c.; rep. 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10. 30
Going beyond Sea; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 22. Together wholly, qu.?
7. As to Treason; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2. (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act, *infra*); and again 1 Mary stat. 1. c. 1. s. 3.

7 Rich. II.
7. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62., and ditto as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

Cap. 8 Rich. II.

2. Justices; rep. in part, 49 Geo. III. c. 91.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.

1. Presentations by Crown; rep. in part, 4 Hen. IV. c. 22.
8. As to Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4. qu.? which is rep. in part, *see* the Act, *infra*; but not it seems as to rep. in part of this Act.
As to Horsebread; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 21. s. 1., s. 28. s. 11. The rest is obsolete.

—— stat. 2.

1. Pardons; rep. in part, 16 Rich. II. c. 6.

14 Rich. II.

10. Officers of Customs; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

15 Rich. II.

9. Statute Staple; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5; *see* s. 7.

11 Rich. II.

1. Coin; rep. in part, 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
3. Export of Worsted; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3. The rest is obsolete.

2 Hen. IV.

5. Export of Gold, &c.; rep. in part, 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.

4 Hen. IV.

20. Customs; rep. in part, 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 4.; together wholly, qu.?
25. Confirmation of 13 Rich. II. stat. 1. c. 8; *see* 13 Rich. II. stat. 1. c. 8. *supra*.

5 Hen. IV.

9. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part, 6 Hen. IV. c. 4. (which is rep. *see* Acts rep.); and ditto, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1; together wholly, qu.?

1 Hen. V.

10. As to Measure of Corn; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23. The rest is virtually rep.

2 Hen. V. stat. 2.

3. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; and ditto as to Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.
4. Goldsmiths; rep. in part, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

4 Hen. V.

7. Letters of Marque; rep. as to Scotland, 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 1.

2 Hen. VI.

11. Measures; rep. in part (wholly qu.?) 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1; and again, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

6 Hen. VI.

2. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; and ditto as to Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

8 Hen. VI.

5. Weights and Measures; rep. in part, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11; 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
7. Parliament; rep. in part 14 Geo. III. c. 58.
12. As to Embezzlement of Records; rep. as to Great Britain 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.
29. Juries; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; and ditto as to Ireland 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

Cap. 10 Hen. VI. stat. 1.

2. Parliament; rep. in part, 14 Geo. III. c. 58.

11 Hen. VI.

8. Weights and Measures; rep. in part, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

23 Hen. VI.

9. Sheriffs; rep. in part as to Great Britain 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32; and ditto as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53; 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.
14. Parliament; rep. in part, 14 Geo. III. c. 58.

31 Hen. VI.

5. Officers of Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 9; the rest is virtually rep.

33 Hen. VI.

2. Outlawries in Lancashire; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

3 Edw. IV.

1. Export of Wool; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1, 3 & 5; together wholly, qu.?

4 Edw. IV.

1. Cloths; rep. in part, 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50 (which is rep. but not to revive Acts rep.; *see* Acts rep.) and ditto 49 Geo. III. c. 109. s. 2; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1; 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 36.
8. Horners in London; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 44; revived in part 7 Jas. I. c. 14. which is rep. in part; *see* the Act *infra*.

14 Edw. IV.

4. Breakers of Truce; rep. in part, qu.? *see* 4 Bl. Com. 70; the rest is obsolete.

17 Edw. IV.

1. Coin; expired; made perpetual in part, 3 Hen. VII. c. 8; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1 & 3.

22 Edw. IV.

6. Swans; rep. in part 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

3 Hen. VII.

1. As to Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
3. Justices of the Peace; rep. in part as to Great Britain 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32. (except as to rep. of former Acts) and ditto as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.
Rep. of part 1 Rich. III. c. 3.

4 Hen. VII.

8. Woollens; rep. in part (wholly qu.?) 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
23. Coin; rep. in part 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.

11 Hen. VII.

11. Worsteds in Norwich; rep. in part. 19 Hen. VII. c. 17.

1 Hen. VIII.

8. Escheators; expired; made perpetual 3 Hen. VIII. c. 2; rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

4 Hen. VIII.

3. Juries in London; expired qu.? enforced 5 Hen. VIII. c. 5; rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

5 Hen. VIII.

5. Juries in London; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
6. Surgeons in London - Ditto.

14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

3. Worsteds in Norfolk; expired; made perpetual 26 Hen. VIII. c. 16; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

Cap. 21 Hen. VIII.

6. Mortuaries; rep. in part, 12 Ann, stat. 2. c. 6.; 28 Geo. II. c. 6.
13. Ecclesiastical Persons; rep. in part, 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 4. (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*; and this Act revived, *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament," R. 9.) and ditto 43 Geo. III. c. 84.; 57 Geo. III. c. 99.

25 Hen. VIII.

2. Victuals; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV, c. 41. s. 4. The rest is obsolete.
9. Pewterers; expired; made perpetual 33 Hen. VIII. c. 4. s. 6. (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*) rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
15. Books; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
19. Ecclesiastical Persons; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 8. (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*;) rev. 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 6.; rep. in part, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92.

26 Hen. VIII.

6. Offences in Wales; rep. in part, 8 Eliz. c. 20. The rest is obsolete.
16. Worsteds in Norfolk; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

27 Hen. VIII.

28. Dissolution of Monasteries; rep. in part, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

28 Hen. VIII.

1. As to Benefit of Clergy; expired; made perpetual 32 Hen. VIII. c. 3.; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 1. c. 1. s. 5. qu.? revived 6 Geo. IV. c. 25. s. 3.
7. Succession to Crown; marriage within Degrees; rep. in part, 1 Mary, stat. 2. c. 1.; (whether rev. by 1 Eliz. c. 1. qu.? *see* Preface to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. 9.) and ditto 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 17. (which is rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1. But not it seems as to the rep. in part of this Act, *see* s. 13.) Together wholly, qu.?
11. As to Leases by Ecclesiastical Persons; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 17.
13. Ecclesiastical Persons; rep. in part, 57 Geo. III. c. 99.
14. As to Prices of Wines; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28 s. 11. The rest is obsolete.

32 Hen. VIII.

3. As to Benefit of Clergy; rep. 1 Mary, stat. 1. c. 1. s. 5.; qu.? 7 Geo. IV. c 64. s. 32.
13. Breed of Horses; rep. in part, 8 Eliz. c. 8. The rest is obsolete.
38. Marriage; rep. in part, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 23, and wholly 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 19 (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*); revived as to part not rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 11.

33 Hen. VIII.

4. Pewterers; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
9. Unlawful Games; rep. of former Acts; rep. in part, 8 Eliz. c. 10. s. 2. (which is expired, *see* Acts expired), and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4; but not as to repeal of former Acts.
12. Offences in Household; rep in part 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4. (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*), and ditto 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
16. Worsteds in Norfolk; expired; made perp. 1 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 3.; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41 s. 4.
24. Justices; rep. in part, 49 Geo. III. c. 91.
26. Ordinances for Wales; rep. in part, 21 Jas. I. c. 10.; 1 W. & M., stat. 1. c. 27. 5 W. & M., c. 4.; 6 Geo. IV. c 50. s. 62.

35 Hen. VIII.

1. Succession to Crown; rep. in part 1 & 2 P. & M., c. 8. s. 21, which is rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1.; but not as to the rep. in part of this Act, *see* s. 13.

37 Hen. VIII.

8. Indictments; rep. in part 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

1 Edw. VI.

6. Worsteds in Norfolk; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
12. Treason; rep. in part 1 & 2 P. & M., c. 8. s. 23 (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*); and ditto 1 Mary, stat. 1. c. 1. s. 5.; 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.; 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.

13. Tithes; rep. in part, 1 Will. IV. c. 21. s. 2.
32. As to Juries; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

3. Holidays and Fasts; rep. 1 Mar. st. 2. c. 2. (which is repealed, *see* Acts repealed, and this Act revived); rep. in part, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42. s. 43.
4. Fighting in Churches; rep. in part, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
15. Leather; rep. in part, 1 Mar. st. 3. c. 8. (which is rep. 1 Eliz. c. 8. which is rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8., as to which *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. Obsolete Acts; revived 1 Eliz. c. 8. (which is repealed as above); rep. in part, 5 Eliz. c. 8. (as to which see as above); and ditto 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
16. Sale of Offices; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 10.

7 Edw. VI.

5. Wines; rep. in part, 1 James I. c. 25. s. 43. The rest is obsolete.
7. Assize of Fuel; repeal of former Acts; rep. in part, 43 Eliz. c. 14. (which is repealed, *see* Acts repealed); and ditto 47 Geo. III. st. 2. c. lxviii. but not to revive 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3. The rest is obsolete.

1 Mary, stat. 2.

6. Treason; rep. in part, 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31.

—— stat. 3.

2. Marriage of Queen; rep. in part, 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 1.
8. Leather; rep. 1 Eliz. c. 8. which. is rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8. (as to which *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. Obsolete Acts; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

1 & 2 P. & M.

4. Gipseys; rep. in part, 1 Geo. IV. c. 116. The rest is obsolete.
5. Export of Corn; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
8. Supremacy; rep. in part, 1 Eliz. c. 1. which is rep. in part; *see* the Act, *infra*.

1 Eliz.

1. Supremacy, &c.; rep. in part, 16 Car. I. c. 11. s. 3. (which is rep. in part, 13 Car. II. st. 1. c. 12. but not as to the repeal in part of this Act, *see* s. 3.); and ditto, 1 W. & M. st. 1. c. 8.

Cap. 1 Eliz.

17. Fry of Fish; expired; made perpetual in part, 3 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 18 Geo. III. c. 33.

5 Eliz.

1. Supremacy; rep. in part, 1 & 2. Will. 4. c. 9.
4. Labourers; rep. in part, 5 W. & M. c. 9.; 17 Geo. III. c. 33. and c. 55. s. 5.; 49 Geo. III. c. 109.; 53 Geo. III. c. 40.; 54 Geo. III. c. 96.; 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
5. Navy; expired; continued in part, 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 10.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part 27 Eliz. c. 11.; (which is expired; *see* Acts expired. But *see* 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 22.) and ditto 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 21.; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 12.

8 Eliz.

7. Drapers in Shrewsbury; rep. in part, 14 Eliz c. 12.

13 Eliz.

2. Importing Bulls; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
4. Accountants to Crown; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 13.
20. Leases of Benefices; expired; rev. in part; 14 Eliz. c. 11. s. 10. 14.; made perpetual 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 2.; rep. 43 Geo. III. s. 84. s. 10.; which is rep. 57 Geo. III. c. 99.; and this Act rep. in part, and rev. in part; *see* Shaw *v.* Pritchard, 10 B. & C. 241.
25. As to Foreign Wares; rep. 14 Eliz. c. 11. s. 13.
As to Woods; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. III. c. 27.

14 Eliz.

11. Leases of Benefices; expired qu.? made perpetual 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 2.; rep. 43 Geo. III. c. 84. s. 10.; which is rep. 57 Geo. III. c. 99. and this Act rep. in part; Whether it is not also rev. in part, qu.? *see* Shaw *v.* Pritchard, 10 B. & C. 241.

18 Eliz.

11. Ditto - - - - ; rep. 43 Geo. III. c. 84. s. 10.; which is rep. 57. Geo. III. c. 99.; and this Act rep. in part. Whether it is not also rev. in part, qu.? *ut supra.*

23 Eliz.

8. Wax and Honey; rep. in part, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

27 Eliz.

3 Accountants to Crown; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 13.

31 Eliz.

12. Horse-stealing; rep. in part, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

35 Eliz.

1. Non-conformists; expired; rep. in part; 3 Jas. I. c. 4. s. 31; continued as to part unrep.; 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 21.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.
2. Recusants; rep. in part, 3 Jas. I. c. 5. s. 6.
7. As to export of Corn; rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

43 Eliz.

2. Poor; expired; continued; 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 12 Geo. II. c. 29. s. 22.; 53 Geo. III. c. 113.
9. Leases of Benefices; made perpetual in part; 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 2.; rep. in part, 43 Geo. III. c. 84. s. 10.; which is rep. 57 Geo. III. c. 99.; and this Act rep. in part, and rev. in part; *see* Shaw *v.* Pritchard, 10 B. & C. 241. [In Raithby's edition, this Act is said not to be mentioned in 43 Geo. III. c. 84.; but *see* s. 10.]

Cap. 1 Jas. I.

6. Labourers; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 53 Geo. III. c. 40.
18. Hops; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
25. As to Export of Corn; rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

3 James I.

4. Recusants; rep. in part, 1 W. & M. st. 1. c. 8.
5. - Ditto; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
9. Skinners; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
10. Prisoners; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 27 Geo. II. c. 3. s. 2.
16. Kersies; rep. of 14 Eliz. c. 10.; rep. in part 49 Geo. III. c. 109. s. 2.; (wholly qu.?) except as to rep. of 14 Eliz. c. 10.

7 James I.

4. Vagabonds; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 12 Ann, st. 2. c. 23. (which is rep. 13 Geo. II. c. 24. but not to revive Acts rep.; which is also rep. 17 Geo. II. c. 5. s. 34. but not to revive, &c.); and ditto 50 Geo. III. c. 51.; 4 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 1.; 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. s. 1.
14. Horners; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 14.

21 James I.

7. Drunkenness; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 77. s. 9.; 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.

16 Car. I.

11. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; rep. in part, 13 Car. II. st. 1. c. 12.
21. Gunpowder; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.

12 Car. II.

25. Wine; rep. in part, 30 Geo. II. c. 19. s. 7. The rest is obsolete.
35. Post Office; rep. in part, 9 Ann. c. 10.

13 Car. II. stat. 2.

1. Corporation Act; rep. in part, 5 Geo. I. c. 6. s. 2; 9 Geo. IV. c. 17.

13 & 14 Car. II.

4. Uniformity; rep. in part, 1 W. & M. st. 1. c. 8. s. 11.
7. As to Export of Leather; rep. 48 Geo. III. c. 60. s. 1, 2, 3& 4.; 6 Geo. IV. c.105. s.18.
12. Poor; rep. generally as to vagrants, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. s. 1.
15. Silk Throwers in London; rep. in part, 5 Geo. IV. c. 95. which is repealed, together with this Act, in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129.
18. Export of Wool; rep. in part. 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 28. s. 4.; 20 Geo. III. c. 55.

18 Car. II.

3. Theft on Borders; expired; made perpetual 31 Geo. II. c. 42. qu.; rep. in part, 1 Geo. IV. c. 116.
5. As to Coinage; rep. in part, 56 Geo. III. c. 68.

19 Car. II.

3. Rebuilding London; rep. in part, 11 Geo. III. c. 29. s. 121.; 12 Geo. III. c. 73. s. 46; 14 Geo. III. c. 78. s. 101.
4. Prisoners; rep. in part, 12 Geo. II. c. 29. s. 22.; 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

Cap. 22 Car. II.

6. Fee-farm Rents; rep. in part, 19 Geo. III. c. 45. s. 1.
12. Highways; rep. in part, 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.

22 & 23 Car. II.

11. Shipping; rep. in part, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
17. Streets in London; rep. in part, 8 Geo. III. c. 21. s. 100. which is rep. 11 Geo. III. c. 29. s. 118, together with this Act in part, s. 121.
20. Prisoners for Debt; rep. in part, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.
22. Fines; expired; made perpetual 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. s. 4.; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 46. s. 1.; 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99. s. 22.
24. Fee-farm Rents; rep. in part, 19 Geo. III. c. 45. s. 1.

25 Car. II.

2. Recusants; rep. in part, 9 Geo. IV. c. 17.
7. Greenland Trade; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 45. s. 1.

29 Car. II.

7. Observance of Sunday; rep. in part, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. lxxv.
8. Augmentation of Vicarages; rep. in part, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 45.

30 Car. II. stat. 2.

1. Parliament; rep. in part, 1 W. & M. st. 1. c. 1. s. 3.; 2 Geo. II. c. 31. s. 9.; 1 & 2. Will. IV. c. 9.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.

8. Oaths of Supremacy, &c.; rep. in part, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 9.
18. Toleration Act; rep. in part, 8 Geo. I. c. 6.; 53 Geo. 3. c. 160.

—— stat. 2.

2. Declaration of Rights; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.

8. Streets in London; rep. in part, 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.; 8 Geo. III. c. 21. s. 100. (which is rep. 11 Geo. III. c. 29. s. 118. together with this Act in part, s. 121.); and ditto 36 Geo. III. c. 88.

—— stat. 2.

2. Jurisdiction of Admiralty; rep. in part, 22 Geo. II. c. 33.

3 W. & M.

12. Highways; rep. in part, 18 Geo. II. c. 33; 7 Geo. III. c. 40. s. 61; qu.? 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 39.

4 & 5 W. & M.

4. Bail; rep. in part, 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31.
7. Butter and Cheese; rep. in part, 36 Geo. III. c. 86. s. 19.
15. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 30.
24. As to Benefit of Clergy; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

5 & 6 W. & M.

7. Duty on Salt; as to measure and weight of Salt, rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

6 & 7 W. & M.

1. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 31.
4. Apothecaries; expired; made perpetual, 9 Geo. I. c. 8. s. 1; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
7. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 32.
17. Coin; rep. in part, 58 Geo. III. c. 70; 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 12; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.

Cap. 7 & 8 Will. III.

1. Coinage; rep. in part, 56 Geo. III. c. 68.
15. Parliament; rep. in part, 37 Geo. III. c. 127. s. 2.
19. Coinage; rep. in part, 9 Geo. III. c. 11; 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 12; (which is rep. in part, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 26. s. 4) and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
20. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 33.
21. Seamen; rep. in part, 9 Ann. c. 21. s. 64.
22. Plantation Trade; Ship Registry; rep. in part, 26 Geo. III. c. 60; 4 Geo. IV. c. 41; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 34.
25. Parliament; rep. in part, 10 Ann. c. 23. s. 3. which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*; and *see* 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45.
27. Recusants; rep. in part, 1 Ann, stat. 1. c. 22. s. 3.
31. Duty on Salt; as to measure and weight of Salt, rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
34. Quakers; expired; made perpetual 1 Geo. I. stat. 2. c. 6; rep. in part, 8 Geo. I. c. 6.

8 & 9 Will. III.

23. Seamen; rep. in part, 9 Ann, c. 21. s. 64.
27. Prisoners in King's Bench and Fleet; rep. in part, 27 Geo. II. c. 17. s. 13.
30. Poor; rep. in part, 50 Geo. III. c. 52.

9 & 10 Will. III.

32. Blasphemy; rep. in part, 53 Geo. III. c.160. s. 2.
40. Export of Wool; rep. in part, 31 Geo. II. c. 10. s. 32; 28 Geo. III. c. 38; 54 Geo. III. c. 78; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 39.
41. As to Seamen; rep. in part, 31 Geo. II. c. 10. s. 32.; 55 Geo. III. c. 60.
44. As to East India Company; rep. in part, 33 Geo. III. c. 52. s. 146.

10 & 11 Will. III.

21. Duties on Sweets, &c.; as to contents of barrel, &c. rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
22. Duty on Salt; as to measure and weight of Salt, rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
23. Burglary, &c.; rep. in part, 5 Ann, c. 6; 58 Geo. III. c. 70; 1 Geo. IV. c. 117; 4 Geo. IV. c. 53; 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
24. As to Import of Fish; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 41.

11 & 12 Will. III.

4. Popery; rep. in part, 18 Geo. III. c. 60.
7. Piracy; expired; made perpetual 6 Geo. I. c. 19. s. 3; rep. in part, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
13. As to Export of Wool; rep. in part, 5 Geo. II. c. 21. s. 6; 20 Geo. III. c. 6; 28 Geo. III. c. 38.

12 & 13 Will. III.

2. Act of Settlement; rep. in part, 4 & 5 Ann, c. 8. s. 24 & 25 (which is rep. in part, *see* the Act *infra*,) and ditto 1 Geo. I. stat. 2. c. 51.

1 Ann, stat. 1.

7. As to Grants by Crown; rep. in part, 19 Geo. III. c. 45.
21. Duty on Salt; as to measure and weight of Salt, rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
32. Forfeited Estates in Ireland; rep. in part 18 Geo. III. c. 61.

—— stat. 2.

9. Accessories; rep. in part, 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
13. As to Juries in Yorkshire; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
18. Frauds by Workmen; expired; made perpetual 9 Ann. c. 30.; rep. in part, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 36.
21. Forfeited Estates in Ireland; rep. in part, 18 Geo. III. c. 61.

Cap. 2 & 3 Ann.

6. Seamen; as to Vagrants; rep. generally, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. s. 1.

3 & 4 Ann.

5. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 45.
7. Union with Scotland; rep. in part, 4 Ann, c. 3. s. 10.
18. Juries; expired in part; *see* 9 Geo. I. c. 8. s. 2; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

4 & 5 Ann.

8. Succession; Parliament; rep. in part, 1 Geo. II. st. 1. c. 5. s. 2, and st. 2. c. 23. s. 7; 37 Geo. III. c. 127. s. 2.
12. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 47.
16. Amendment of Law; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
19. As to Seamen; rep. in part, 31 Geo. II. c. 10. s. 32.

5 & 6 Ann.

27. Revenue; rep. as to Measure of Wine, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
31. House Breaking; rep. in part, 58 Geo. III. c. 70; 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
34. As to Sale of Cattle in and near London; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.

6 Ann.

6. Union with Scotland; rep. in part, 8 Ann, c. 16. s. 3.
7. Succession; Parliament; rep. in part, 1 Geo. II. st. 1. c. 5, and st. 2. c. 23. s. 7; 37 Geo. III. c. 127. s. 2.
17. East India Company; Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 49.
19. Customs; ditto, s. 50.
26. Court of Exchequer in Scotland; rep. in part, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 103; 3 Will. IV. c. 13.
37. Trade with America; rep. in part, 15 Geo. III. c. 31. s. 19.

7 Ann.

5. Naturalization; rep. in part 10 Ann, c. 5.
21. Union with Scotland; rep. in part 39 Geo. III. c. 93; 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s, 62; 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31.

Cap. 7 Ann.

24. Coinage; expired; continued 1 Geo. III. c. 16. which is made perpetual 9 Geo. III. c. 25; rep. in part 2 Will. IV. c. 34.

8 Ann.

13. Customs; rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 52.
19. Copyright; rep. in part 12 Geo. II. c. 36. s. 3; 54 Geo. III. c. 156; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 53.

9 Ann.

6. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 54.
11. Ditto - - - ditto, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 66. s. 1; 48 Geo. III. c. 60. s. 5; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 55.
14. Gaming; rep. in part 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
21. As to South Sea Company; rep. in part; 47 Geo. III. st. 1. c. 23.
28. Coal Trade; expired; made perpetual 1 Geo I. st. 2. c. 26; rep. in part, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 97. s. 3; 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 56.
30. Frauds by Workmen; rep. in part, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 36.

10 Ann.

2. Dissenters; rep. in part, 5 Geo. I. c. 4.
14. As to Juries; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
17. As to Moorings; rep. 9 Geo. III. c. 30; 54 Geo. III. c. 159.
19. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 57.
23. Parliament; rep. in part, 18 Geo. II. c. 18. s. 2.

12 Ann, stat. 1.

5. Parliament; rep. in part, 18 Geo. II. c. 18. s. 2.
6. Ditto, Scotland; rep. in part, 7 Geo. II. c. 16. s. 2.; 16 Geo. II. c. 11; and *see* 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65.
16. Customs; exp.; made perpetual in part 45 Geo. III. c. 68. s. 1; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 59.

—— stat. 2.

8. Customs; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 60.
12. As to Curates; rep. in part, 57 Geo. III. c. 99.
18. Salvage; expired; made perpetual 4 Geo. I. c. 12; rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 61; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

NOT IN OPERATION.

1. REPEALED.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 1.

8. Offence in Forest; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

2 Edw. III.

14. Measure of Cloth; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

4 Edw. III.

8. Passage at Dover; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

5 Edw. III.

10. Jurors; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

9 Edw. III. stat. 2.

Statute of Money; rep. in part 21 Jas. I. c. 8. s. 11; 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and wholly 2 Will. IV. c. 34.

10 Edw. III. stat. 1.

3. Pardons; rep. 5 W. & M. 13.

Cap. 11 Edw. III.

1. Export of Wool; rep. 28 Geo. III. c. 38; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
3. Import of Cloth; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
4. Apparel; rep. generally 22 Edw. IV. c. 1; which is rep. together with all former Acts, *see* the Act *infra*.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.

12. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

—— stat. 4.

2. Presentations by Crown; rep. 25 Edw. III. s, 3. c. 2.

15 Edw. III. stat. 1.

1. to 6; rep. 15 Edw. III. s. 2.

17 Edw. III.

Money; rep. in part 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10; and wholly 2 Will. IV. c. 34.

Cap. 18 Edw. III. stat. 2.

4. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

—— stat. 3.

2. Bigamy; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31; and as to Ireland, 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.

23 Edw. III.

1. to 5. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4; s. 2.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not it seems as to the rep. of this Act.

7. Beggars; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

25 Edw. III. stat. 1.

1. to 3. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4. s. 2.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

5. Offences by Labourers; ditto.

—— stat. 3.

4. Benefit of Clergy; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

5. - Ditto - - - ditto.

—— stat. 5.

9. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

10. - Ditto - - - ditto.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.

5. Forestalling; rep. in part 37 Edw. III. c. 16. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*); and wholly 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

7. Wines; ditto.

8. Gauging Wines; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

—— stat. 2.

1. Staples; rep. generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

2. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41., and generally s. 5.

3. Export of Wool, &c.; rep. in part, 28 Edw. III. c. 13. (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part); and ditto, 38 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 6; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3, and generally s. 5.

4. to 7. Purveyance, &c.; rep. generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

8. Jurisdiction of Staple; rep. in part 36 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 7. (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part), and generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s 5., and again in part, as to Great Britain, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62., and ditto as to Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.

10. Weights and Measures; rep. generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.; and again, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

11. Forestalling; rep. generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

12. Export of Wool; ditto, qu.?

13. Goods lost at Sea; ditto, qu.?

14. Gold and Silver; rep. in part 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11.; and generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5; and afterwards again in part, s. 10, and again wholly, 2 Will. IV. c. 34.

15 to 29. Conveyance of goods, &c.; rep. generally 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

28 Edw. III.

11. Hue and Cry; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

14. Shew of Wools; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

15. Bounds of Staple; ditto.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.

2. Wool Weights; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

5. Gauging Wine; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.; and again, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

7. Offences against Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

8. Export of Wool; ditto.

9. - Ditto - - - ditto.

Cap. 34 Edw. III.

5. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

6. Measures; rep. 21 James I c. 28. s. 11

9. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4., which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part, but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

10. - Ditto - - - ditto.

11. - Ditto - - - ditto.

20. Export of Corn; rep. 21 James I. c. 28. s. 11.

22. Hawks; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27., and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.

7. Jurisdiction of Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5. qu.?

8. Wages of Priests; rep. 21 James I. c. 28. s. 11.

37 Edw. III.

3. Poultry; rep. 21 James I. c. 21. s. 1., c. 28. s. 11.

5. Merchants; rep. 38 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 2., which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

6. Artificers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4., qu.? which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

8. to 15. Apparel of Servants; rep. generally 22 Edw. IV. c. 1.; which is rep. together with all former Acts, *see* the Act, *infra*.

16. Wines; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

19. Hawks; rep. as to Great Britain 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27., and as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

38 Edw. III. stat. 1.

7. Confirmation of Statute Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

8. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

10. Confirmation of Statute of Wines; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

12. Jurors; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

42 Edw. III.

6. Labourers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 4.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

43 Edw. III.

2. Wines; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

47 Edw. III.

1. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6., which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.

50 Edw. III.

5. Arrest of Clerks; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, and as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.

1 Rich. II.

15. Arrest of Clerks; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, and as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.

2 Rich. II. stat. 1.

3. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1., and again s. 5.

6. Rioters; rep. 2 Rich. II. stat. 2. c. 2.

8. Labourers; rep. generally 5. Eliz. c. 4.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

4 Rich. II.

1. Gauging of Vessels; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41, s. 1, and again 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

Cap. 5 Rich. II. stat. 1.

3. Navigation; rep. 1 Eliz. c. 13.; (which is expired, *see* the Acts expired;) and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
4. Wines; rep. 6 Rich. II. c. 7., and again 7 Rich. II. c. 11.
5. - - Ditto - - ditto.

—— stat. 2.

1. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
5. Heresy; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3.; (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act;) revived 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 6.; which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*.

6 Rich. II. stat. 1.

5. Justices; rep. 3 & 4. Will. IV. c. 71.
6. Rape; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31., and as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.
7. Wines; rep. 7 Rich. II. c. 11., qu.?
8. Navigation; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
9. Victuallers; rep. 7 Rich. II. c. 11. qu.?
10. Victuals; ditto, and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
11. - - Ditto; rep. 7 Rich. II. c. 11.
12. Fishmongers; ditto.

7 Rich. II.

5. Vagabonds; rep. generally 39 Eliz. c. 4., (which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*;) and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
9. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50., which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
16. Sending Arms to Scotland; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 3.

8 Rich. II.

3. Justices; rep. 9 Rich. II. c. 1.

11 Rich. II.

7. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
11. Justices; rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 71.

12 Rich. II.

3. to 9. Labourers; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
14. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
16. Staple; rep 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

13 Rich. II stat. 1.

9. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
10. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. qu.? which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
11. - Ditto; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
13. Game; rep. in part 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27. and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
20. Going beyond Sea; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

14 Rich. II.

1. Staple; rep. in part. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. and wholly s. 5.
2. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
3. Officers of Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c 41. s. 5.
4. Wools; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
5. Denizens; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3. and again s. 5.
6. Shipping; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
7. Export of Tin; rep. 15 Rich. II. c. 8. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*) and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s 11.; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10

Cap. 15 Rich. II.

4. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
8. Export of Tin; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
10. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. qu.? which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
11. Girdlers; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 41.

16 Rich. II.

1. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27. and 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1 & 3 together wholly.
3. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 s. 23.
4. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.

17 Rich. II.

2. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.;) and again, 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
5. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 2.
7. Export of Corn; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

20 Rich. II.

2. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
4. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

21 Rich. II.

1. Confirmation of Charters; rep. generally 1 Hen. IV. c. 3.
2. Repeal of Commission and Statute 10 Rich. II.; ditto.
3. Treason; ditto, and c. 10.
4. Ditto; ditto.
5. Oaths; ditto.
12. Repeal of Statutes 11 Rich. II.; ditto.
14. Pardon; ditto.
16. Commissioners; ditto.
17. Exports from Calais; ditto; but *see* 18 Hen. VI. c. 3.; and also rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.
19. Wears; rep. generally 1 Hen. IV. c. 3.
20. Treason; ditto & c. 10.

1 Hen. IV.

7. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
13. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 3.
17. Victuals; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

2 Hen. IV.

6. Foreign Money; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11. and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
12. Welshmen; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
15. Heresy; rep. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 14. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*); revived 1 & 2. P. & M. c. 6. which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*.
16. Welshmen; rep. 21. Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
17. Ditto; ditto.
18. Ditto; ditto.
20. Ditto; ditto.

4 Hen. IV.

6. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*, but not to rev. Acts rep.
14. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4. which is rep. in part., *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
15. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
21. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 5.
26. Welshmen; rep. 21 Jas. c. 28. s. 11.
28. Congregations in Wales; ditto.
30 to 34. Welshmen; ditto.

Cap. 5 Hen. IV.

4. Gold and Silver; rep. 1 & 2 W. & M. st. 1. c. 30.
5. Mayhem; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31; and as to Ireland, 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.
6. Parliament; ditto.
7. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

6 Hen. IV.

4. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. & 3.; together wholly.

7 Hen. IV.

10. Cloth of Ray, &c.; rep. in part 9 Hen. IV. c. 6., and generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50., which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
14. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
17. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4. which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

9 Hen. IV.

3. Felonies in Wales; rep. 20 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

11 Hen. IV.

2. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 6.
4. Unlawful Games; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. s. 17., which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
8. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
9. Jurors; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

13 Hen. IV.

3. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
4. Cloths; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50., which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
5. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 7.

1 Hen. V.

1. Parliament; rep. 14 Geo. III. c. 58.
3. Forgery; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 14. s. 11., (which is rep., except as to rep. of former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.

2 Hen. V. stat. 1.

7. Heresy; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3.,; (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); revived 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 6.; which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*.
9. Felons fleeing, &c.; expired; made perpetual 8 Hen. VI. c. 14.; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31., and as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.

—— stat. 2.

2. Wages of Priests; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
6. Staple at Calais; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

3 Hen. V. stat. 2.

6. Treason in Coin; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2. (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mar. st. 1. c. 1. s. 3.; but *see* 5 Eliz. c. 11.

4 Hen. V.

3. Pattens; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 40., and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
5. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

7 Hen. V.

1. Indictments, &c.; expired; continued 9 Hen. V. st. 1. c. 1. which is expired; but made perpetual 18 Hen. VI. c. 12., (which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*); rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
2. Forgery; rep. as to Great Britain 5 Eliz. c. 14. s. 11.; (which is rep. except as to the rep. of former Acts, *see* the Act *infra*); and rep. as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

Cap. 8 Hen. V. stat. 1.

2. Gold and Silver; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.

9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

1. Indictments, &c.; expired; made perpetual 18 Hen. VI. c. 12; rep. as to Great Britain 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32., and as to Ireland 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

2 Hen. VI.

4. Staple at Calais; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.
5. Export of Wool; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.
13. Silver; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

3 Hen. VI.

1. Masons; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 95., which is rep., together with this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129.
2. Export of Sheep; rep. 28 Geo. III. c. 38. s. 1., and afterwards in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
3. Officers of Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 8.
4. Export of Butter; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3., and again s. 5.

6 Hen. VI.

3. Labourers; expired; confirmed 8 Hen. VI. c. 8. which is rep; *see* the Act *infra*.
6. Port of Staple; rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.

8 Hen. VI.

2. Trade with Denmark; rep. 1 Hen. VIII. c. 1., and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
4. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
6. Treason; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12.; (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mar. stat. 1. c. 1. s. 3.
8. Labourers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 4., qu.? which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part), but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
17 to 21. Staple at Calais; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. & 5. qu.?
23. Export of Wool; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
24. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

9 Hen. VI.

2. Merchant Strangers; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
8. Weight of Cheese; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

10 Hen. VI. stat. 1.

1. Staple at Calais; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?
7. Export of Wool; ditto.

11 Hen. VI.

9. Cloths; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
11. Parliament; rep. as to Great Britain 9 Geo. IV. c. 31., and as to Ireland 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.
12. Wax Chandlers; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

14 Hen. VI.

2. Staple at Calais; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?
5. Merchandizes of Staple; ditto.
6. Victuals; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

15 Hen. VI.

8. Merchandizes of Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?

18 Hen. VI.

3. Staple; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
8. Safe Conducts; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
12. Appeals, &c; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
15. Export of Wool; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.
17. Measure of Wine, &c.; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1. and again 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

Cap. 20 Hen. VI.

2. Outlawries in Lancashire; expired; made perpetual 31 Hen. VI. c. 6. which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*.
5. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

23 Hen. VI.

12. Labourers; rep. generally, 5 Eliz. c. 4. which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
15. Guager of Wines; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

25 Hen. VI.

Welshmen; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

31 Hen. VI.

3. Attachments in Marches; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 4.
6. Outlawries in Lancashire; rep. 33 Hen. VI. c. 2.

33 Hen. VI.

1. Embezzlement by Servants; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

3 Edw. IV.

2. Import of Corn; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
4. Import of Wrought Goods; rep. 56 Geo. III. c. 36.; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
5. Apparel; rep. generally, 22 Edw. IV. c. 1. which is rep. together with all former Acts, *see* the Act *infra*.

4 Edw. IV.

2. Export of Wools; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5. qu.?
3. - Ditto - - - ditto.
5. Import from Flanders; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
9. Patten-makers; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 40.
10. Passage at Dover; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

7 Edw. IV.

2. Cloths in Devon; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
3. Export of Woollens; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.

8 Edw. IV.

1. Cloths in Norfolk; rep. generally, 5 & Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50. which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
2. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
3. Jurors in Middlesex; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

12 Edw. IV.

2. Bow Staves; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

17 Edw. IV.

3. Unlawful Games; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. s. 17, which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

22 Edw. IV.

1. Apparel; rep. of all former Acts; rep. generally, 1 Hen. VIII. c. 14, which is expired and rep., together with all former Acts, *see* the Act *infra*.
2. Packing Fish; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

1 Rich. III.

3. Prisoners; rep. in part, 3 Hen. VIII. c. 3, (which is rep. in part, but not as to rep. of former Acts, *see* Acts rep. in part); and wholly as to Great Britain, 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.
4. Jurors; rep. as to Great Britain, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62; and as to Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 91. s. 50.
8. Cloths; suspended, 1 Hen. VIII. c. 2; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109; and again, 50 Geo. III. c. 83.

Cap. 1 Rich. III.

9. Merchant Strangers; rep. in part, 1 Hen. VII. c. 10; 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15, (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part,) and wholly, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
11. Bow Staves; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
12. Import of Wrought Goods; rep. 56 Geo. III. c. 36; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
13. Measure of Wine; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2; and again, 5 Geo. IV c. 74. s. 23.

1 Hen. VII.

2. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
3. Protections; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 6.
7. Hunting at Night; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.

3 Hen. VII.

2. Women; rep. as to Great Britain, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31; and as to Ireland, 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.
5. Usury; rep. 11 Hen. VII. c. 8; and generally, 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9, which is rep. 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20; which is rep. and 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9, revived 13 Eliz. c. 8.
6. Exchange and Re-exchange; rep. generally, 37 Hen. VIII, c. 9, qu.? which is rep. and revived *see* last Act.
7. Customs; rep. 1 Hen. VIII. c. 5. s. 2.; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
8. Export of Money; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
11. Export of Woollens; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
12. Liveries; rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.
14. Conspiracy; rep. as to Great Britain, 9 Geo. IV. c. 31; and as to Ireland, 10 Geo. IV. c. 34.

4 Hen. VII.

9. Hats; rep. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 15. (which is rep. *see* the Act, *post.* except as to the rep. of former Acts); and again, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
10. Navigation; rep. 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 18, (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*); and again, 1 Eliz. c. 13. (which is expired and rep. except as to the rep. of former Acts, *see* Acts exp.) enforced 5 Eliz. c. 5. s. 11; and ultimately rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
13. Benefit of Clergy; rep. as to Great Britain, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27; and as to Ireland, 9 Geo. IV. c. 53.
18. Treason; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2. (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part); and again, 1 Mar. st. 1. c. 1. s. 3.
19. Husbandry; rep. 39 Eliz. c. 1. (which is expired, *see* Acts exp.); and again, 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

7 Hen. VII.

4. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
7. Scotchmen; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 5.

11 Hen. VII.

2. Vagabonds; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
3. Justices; rep. 1 Hen. VIII. c. 6.
4. Weights and Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
8. Usury; rep. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9; which is rep. and revived, *see* 3 Hen. VII. c. 5. *supra*.
13. Export of Horses; rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
14. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
17. Game; rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2. and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
20. Alienations by Wife; rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74. s. 17; except as to Settlements before the Act; but *see* s. 16.
22. Wages of Servants; rep. in part, 12 Hen. VII. c. 3, and generally 5 Eliz. c. 4; which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

Cap. 12 Hen. VII.

5. Weights and Measures; rep. 5. Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
6. Freedom of Trade; rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
7. Petty Treason; rep. 9. Geo. IV. c. 31.

19 Hen. VII.

4. Cross Bows; rep. generally, 6 Hen. VIII. c. 13, which is rep. generally, together with all former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.
5. Coin; rep. in part, 20 Geo. III. c. 18, and wholly 2 Will. IV. c. 34.
11. Deer; rep. in part, 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27, and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
12. Vagabonds; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
13. Riots; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
21. Import of Silk; rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
23. Hans Merchants; ditto.

1 Hen. VIII.

5. Customs; rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.

3 Hen. VIII.

3. Archery; expired; made perpetual, 6 Hen. VIII. c. 2, (which is rep. *see* the Act *post*,) rep. generally 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. s. 17; (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act;) and afterwards rep. in part, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
7. Export of Cloths; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
12. Sheriffs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
13. Cross Bows; rep. generally, 6 Hen. VIII. c. 13, which is rep. generally, together with all former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.
15. Hats; rep. of former Acts; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 36; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10, except as to rep. of former Acts.

5 Hen. VIII.

2. Woollen Cloths; expired; confirmed, 6 Hen. VIII. c. 8. rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
3. Export of Woollens; rep. 50 Geo. III. c. 83, and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
7. Leather; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *See* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. Obsolete Acts; but also rep. 3. Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.

6 Hen. VIII.

1. Apparel; rep. 7 Hen. VIII. c. 6; which is rep. generally, together with all former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.
2. Archery; rep. generally 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9. s. 17; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep of this Act.
3. Wages; rep. generally, 5 Eliz. c. 4, qu.? which is rep. in part, *see* Acts in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
8. Woollen Cloths; rep. 49, Geo. III. c. 109.
9. - Ditto - ditto.
13. Cross Bows; rep. of former Acts; rep. generally, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6. s. 9. which is rep. generally, together with all former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.

7 Hen VIII.

1. Husbandry; rep. 39 Eliz. c. 1. (which is expired, *see* Acts expired,) and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28.; s. 11.
3. Penal Actions; rep. 31 Eliz. c. 5. s. 7.
5. Labourers; rep. generally, 5 Eliz. c. 4, qu.? which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
6. Apparel; rep. of 6 Hen. VIII. c. 1 and all former Acts; rep. generally, 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13; which is rep. generally, together with all former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.

Cap. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

1. Woollen Cloths; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
4. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
7. Cross Bows; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6. s. 9; which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; except as to the rep. of former Acts.
10. Game; rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

21 Hen. VIII.

2. Sanctuary; rep. generally, 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34; and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7.
7. Embezzlement; expired; made perpetual 28 Hen. VIII. c. 2.; rep. generally, 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 3.; revived 5 Eliz. c. 10, and ultimately rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
9. Hats; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 37; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
11. Restitution of Goods; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
14. Dowlas; rep. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 4; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.

22 Hen. VIII.

8. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
9. Treason; rep. generally, 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2.
12. Poor; expired; rep. generally, 1 Edw. VI. c. 3; (which is expired and rep.; *see* Acts expired); revived 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16. rep. 14 Eliz. c. 5; (which is rep. in part, and revived in part; *see* Acts expired); revived 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 25; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
14. Sanctuaries, &c, expired; made perpetual, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 3; rep. in part, 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34, and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7; and rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62, together wholly

23 Hen. VIII.

1. Benefit of Clergy; expired; made perpetual, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 3; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
4. Barrels; rep. in part, 8 Eliz. c. 9, and wholly 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
7. Navigation; expired; confirmed 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
11. Clerks, Convict; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
16. Scotchmen; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4; rev. 1 Eliz. c. 7; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 6.

24 Hen. VIII.

3. Sale of Meat; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11.
4. Husbandry; expired; revived in part, 5 Eliz. c. 5. s. 29, which is rep. together with this Act, 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 21.
5. Homicide; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
6. Sale of Wines; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11. and again 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
13. Apparel; rep. of all former Acts; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25, s. 45, together with all former Acts.

25 Hen. VIII.

1. Butchers; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11.
3. Standing Mute; expired; *see* 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1; made perpetual, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 3. rep. in part, 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 10; revived 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 10. s. 4; rep. wholly 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
4. Salt Fish; rep. 35 Hen. VIII. c. 7.
6. Buggery; expired; made perpetual 32 Hen. VIII. c. 3.; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
11. Wild Fowl; rep. in part 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 7; revived 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 9; exp. (which is continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.), and rep. wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
14. Heresy; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3; which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

425

Cap. 25 Hen. VIII.

17. Cross Bows; rep. generally, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6. s. 9.; which is rep. except as to rep. of former Acts; *see* the Act *infra*.
18. Clothiers in Worcestershire; rep. in part 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11., and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
22. Succession to Crown; rep. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7. (which is rep. in part 1 Mary, st. 2. c. 1., but whether not revived, qu.? *see* preface to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. 9), and again 1 Mary, st. 2. c. 1.

26 Hen. VIII.

2. Oath of Allegiance; rep. 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7. (which is rep. in part, 1 Mary, st. 2. c. 1. but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22. *supra*.
13. Treason; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2. qu.? (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 3. qu.?

27 Hen. VIII.

2. Treason; repealed generally 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1.
3. Town of Hull; rep. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 33.
12. Cloths; rep. in part 33 Hen. VIII. c. 18.; and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
13. Ditto; rep. 50 Geo. III. c. 83; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41, s. 10.
14. Export of Leather; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.; and again s. 4.
17. Embezzlement; made perpetual 28 Hen. VIII. c. 2.; rep. generally 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1 s. 5.
19. Sanctuaries; rep. generally 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34.; and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7.
22. Husbandry; rep. 39 Eliz. c. 1. (which is expired; *see* Acts expired), and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

28 Hen. VIII.

2. Embezzlement; rep. generally 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
10. See of Rome; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 15.; which is rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1.; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act; *see* s. 13.
17. Succession to Crown; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 11. (which is expired; *see* Acts expired); and again 24 Geo. II. c. 24. s. 23.
18. Treason; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 2. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 3.

31 Hen. VIII.

2. Fishing; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
8. Proclamations; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 5.
9. Bishops; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 18., which is rep. 1 Eliz, c. 1.; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act; *see* s. 13.
12. Hawks; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, stat. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
14. Articles of Religion (Six Articles); rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3.; which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

32 Hen. VIII.

11. Eggs of Falcons; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
12. Sanctuaries; rep. generally, 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34.; and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7.
14. Navigation; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
31. Recoveries; rep. 14 E z, c. 8 .s

406.

Cap. 32 Hen. VIII

39. Master of Household; rep. 1 Mary, st. 3. c. 4.
41. Horse Bread; rep. 21. Jas. I. c. 21.
46. Court of Wards; rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24. s. 3.

33 Hen. VIII.

1. False tokens; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
3. Cloths in Wales; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
5. Horses; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
6. Cross Bows; rep. of former Acts; rep. in part 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 2.; and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32, except as to rep. of former Acts.
7. Export of Brass; rep. 53 Geo. III. c. 45; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
8. Witchcraft; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4 (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
14. Prophecies; rep. generally 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4. (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and again 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
15. Sanctuary; rep. generally 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34.; and *see* 21 Jas. 1. c. 28. s. 7.
19. Export of Cloths; rep. 50 Geo. III. c. 83.; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
22. Court of Wards; rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24. s. 3.
23. Treason; rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.; and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.

1. Religion; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3., which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
3. Fuel; rep. 7 Edw. VI. c. 7.; which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but this Act not to be revived.
4. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98.; which is rep. together with this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 16.
6. Pins; rep. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 13.
11. Cloths in Wales; rep. generally 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6. s. 50; which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
14. Convicts; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
23. Proclamations; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 5.

35 Hen. VIII.

3. King's Style; rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 20; which is rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1.; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act; *see* s. 13.
5. Articles of Religion; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3., which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part, but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
6. Juries; expired; made perpetual 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 22.; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
17. Woods; expired; made perpetual 13 Eliz. c. 25.; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

37 Hen. VIII.

6. Burning Frames; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
10. Slander; rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 4., which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.

1 Edw. VI.

2. Election of Bishops; rep. 1 Mary, st. 2. c. 2., which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*; but this Act remains rep.; *see* Com. Dig. "Parliament," R. 9.
5. Export of Horses; rep. in part 5 Eliz. c. 19.; and wholly 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

Cap. 2 & 3 Edw. VI.

14. Shooting; rep. 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 13. s. 3.
15. Conspiracies; rep. in part. 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 20.; and wholly 5 Geo. IV. c. 95.; which is rep., together with this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129.
22. Customs; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
24. Trial of Murders; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
26. White Ashes; rep. 28. Geo. III. c. 16.; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
29. Buggery; rep. generally 1 Mar. st. 1. c. 1. s. 5.
33. Horse Stealing; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
37. Export of Brass; rep. 53 Geo. III. c. 45.; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.

2. Woollen Cloths; rep. 49 Geo, III. c. 109.
16. Vagabonds; rep. 14 Eliz. c. 5. which is exp.; and continued in part 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 14.; 16 Car. I. c. 4. and rep. in part 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 24. and generally, together with this Act, 39 Eliz. c. 4., which is exp.; and continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22., 16 Car. I. c. 4.; and rep. 12 Ann. st. 2. c. 23.; which is rep. 13 Geo. II. c. 24. but not to revive Acts rep.; which is rep. 17 Geo. II. c. 5. s. 34. but not to revive, &c. (by which it seems that 39 Eliz. c. 4 remains rep., and consequently 14 Eliz. c. 5. is revived, and this Act. rep.) also rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
21. Butter and Cheese; expired; continued, 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 9.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
22. Labourers; rep. generally 5 Eliz. c. 4. qu.? which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part; but not it seems as to the rep. of this Act.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

6. Woollen Cloths; rep. of former Acts; rep. in part 27 Eliz. c. 18. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*), and ditto 43 Eliz. c. 10. s. 9. (which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*) and wholly 49 Geo III. c. 109.; but not to rev. Acts rep. s. 4.
7. Wool; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.; and afterwards rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 6.
9. Benefit of Clergy; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
10. Ditto; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 32.
14. Regrators; expired; rep. in part 5 Eliz. c. 5. s. 13. (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part) made perpetual 13 Eliz. c. 25.; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
18. Navigation; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
19. Gold and Silver; rep. 2 Will. IV. c. 34.
20. Usury; rep. 13 Eliz. c. 8.
21. Tinkers; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 42.
22. Machinery; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
25. Alehouses; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.

7 Edw. VI.

9. Cloths in Devon; rep. 27 Eliz. c. 18.; which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to rev. Acts rep. [In Raithby this Act is said to be in force.]
10. Town of Gateside; rep. 1 Mar. st. 3. c. 3.

1 Mary, stat 2.

2. Uniformity; rep. in part 1 Eliz. c. 2.; and wholly 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 48.
11. Hats and Caps; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 39.; and again, 3 Geo, IV. c. 41. s. 10.

—— stat. 3.

7. Cloths; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

1 & 2 P. & M.

2. Apparel; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 15. s. 45.
6. Heresy; rep. 1 Eliz. c. 1. s. 15.
13. Justices; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.

Cap. 2 & 3 P. & M.

1. Castles on Borders; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1.
3. Milch Kine; expired; made perpetual 13 Eliz. c. 25.; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
4. First Fruits, rep. 1 Eliz. c. 4. s. 22.
8. Highways; expired; made perpetual 29 Eliz. c. 5.; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
10. Prisoners; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
11. Weavers; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
12. Cloths in Somerset; ditto.

4 & 5 P. & M.

2. Horse and Armour; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 46.
4. Benefit of Clergy; rep. in part 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.; and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
5. Woollen Cloths; rep. in part 43 Eliz. c. 10. s. 9. (which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*) and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11. and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
7. Juries; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
8. Abduction; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.

1 Eliz.

7. Horses; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 6.
10. Leather; expired; continued 14 Eliz. c. 4.; rep. 18 Eliz. c. 9. (which is rep. except as to rep. of former Acts, *see* the Act *infra*,) and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
11. Customs; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.; and wholly 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 11.
14. Woollen Cloths; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

5 Eliz.

7. Foreign Wares; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 10.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 59 Geo. III. c. 75. s. 2. and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
8. Tanners; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 22. s. 58. (which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*) and again, 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 47.
10. Embezzlement; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
12. Forestalling; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
13. Highways; expired; made perpetual 29 Eliz. c. 5. s. 2.; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
14. Forgery; rep. of former Acts; rep. 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31. except as to rep. of former Acts.
16. Witchcraft; rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 12.; which is rep. *see* the Act *infra*; except as to the rep. of this Act.
17. Buggery; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
20. Gipsies; rep. 23 Geo. III. c. 51.
21. Fishing; rep. in part 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27. and wholly 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
22. Export of Skins; rep. in part 8 Eliz. c. 14. and wholly 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
Ju ries in Wales; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62

8 Eliz.

3. Export of Sheep; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
4. Benefit of Clergy; rep. in part 48 Geo. III. c. 129. and wholly 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
5. Delegates; rep. 2 & 3 Will IV. c 92. s. 2.
6. Export of Cloth; rep.; 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
11. Hats and Caps; rep. 17 Geo. III. c. 55.

13 Eliz.

7. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98.; which is rep. together with this Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16.
11. Navigation; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.; and afterwards in part 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
14. Bow Staves; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
19. Caps; rep. 39 Eliz. c. 18. s. 45.

14 Eliz.

9. Juries; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
10. Kersies; rep. 3 Jas. I. c. 16.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not as to the rep. of this Act.

Cap. 18 Eliz.

7. Benefit of Clergy; rep. in part 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27., and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
9. Export of Leather; rep. of 1 Eliz. c. 10.; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4., but not to revive Acts rep.
10. Highways; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
16. Clothiers in Wilts; rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

23 Eliz.

4. Fortifying Borders; rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 8.
7. Navigation; rep. 39 Eliz. c. 10.; which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
9. Dying Cloth; rep. in part 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11. s. 26., and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
10. Game; rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

27 Eliz.

6. Juries; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
7. - Ditto; expired; made perpetual 39 Eliz. c. 18. s. 32.; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
13. Hue and Cry; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
17. Cloths in Somerset, &c.; expired; made perpetual 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 30.; rep. in part 43 Eliz. c. 10. s. 9., and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
18. - Ditto in Devon; rep. of 7 Edw. VI. c. 9. and of part of 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6.; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109., but not to revive Acts rep. s. 4.
26. Highways in Kent; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.

31 Eliz.

4. Embezzlement; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
7. Cottages; rep. 15 Geo. III. c. 32.

35 Eliz.

8. Cordage; rep. 25 Geo. III. c. 56.
9. Cloth; rep. in part, 43 Eliz. c. 10. s. 9., and wholly 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
10. - Ditto in Devon; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 20.; 16 Car I. c. 4.; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
11. Clap-Board; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 20.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.

39 Eliz.

4. Vagabonds; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 12 Ann stat. 2. c. 23.; which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*; but not to revive Acts rep.
6. Abuses in Charities; rep. 43 Eliz. c. 9. s. 30.; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the rep. of this Act.
9. Benefit of Clergy; rep. in part, 1 Geo. IV. c. 115., and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
10. Navigation; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22., 16 Car- I. c. 4.; rep. in part 43 Eliz. c. 9. s. 33., (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part) and wholly 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
11. Dying Cloth; rep. 13 & 14 Car II. c. 11. s. 26.
15. Benefit of Clergy; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
17. Soldiers and Mariners; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 52 Geo. III. c. 91.
19. Highways in Sussex, &c.; rep. 7 Geo. IV. c. 42. s. 57.
20. Cloths in North; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

43 Eliz.

7. Misdemeanors; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
10. Woollen Cloths; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
13. Crimes on Borders; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
14. Fuel; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

Cap. 1 Jas. I. & 2 Jas. I.

7. Vagabonds; expired; continued 3 Car. I c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep 12 Ann. st. 2. c. 23., which is rep., *see* the Act *infra*, but not to revive Acts repealed.
8. Benefit of Clergy; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
9. Tippling; expired; made perpetual 21 Jas. I. c. 7. s. 1.; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 77. s 9., and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.
11. Bigamy; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
12. Witchcraft; rep. of 5 Eliz. c. 16.; rep. 9 Geo. II. c. 5., except as to rep. of 5 Eliz. c. 16.
15. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98.; which is rep. together with this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 16.
17. Hats; rep. 17 Geo. III. c. 55
19. Garbling Spices; rep. 6 Ann. c. 16.
22. Tanners; expired; rep. in part, 4 Jas. I. c. 6., continued (except as to part rep.) 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22., 16 Car. I. c. 4; rep. in part 12 Geo. II. c. 25. s. 7; 39 Geo. III. c. 54; 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 66. s. 1, and wholly 48 Geo. III. c. 60; and again 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
27. Game; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22., 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part 7 Jas. I. c. 11. s. 6.; 48 Geo. III. c. 93.; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27., and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

3 Jas. I.

6. Trade with Spain; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
11. Export of Beer; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
13. Hunting Deer; expired; rep. in part 7 Jas. I. c. 13. (which is rep., *see* the Act, *infra*); continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part, 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27., and wholly 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

4 Jas. I.

2. Woollen Cloth; expired; continued 3 Car. I c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
4. Tippling; rep. 4 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.
5. Drunkenness; expired; made perpetual 21 Jas. I. c. 7. s. 1. (but *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28, s. 1., by which it is continued till the next Parliament); rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.

7 Jas. I.

10. Tippling; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 77. s. 9. and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.
11. Game; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
13. Hunting Deer; rep. of part 3 Jas. I. c. 13.; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. in part 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27., except as to rep. of part 3 Jas. I c. 13.; and wholly 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

21 Jas. I.

18. Woollen Cloths; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
19. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98.; which is rep. together with this Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 16.
20. Swearing; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4 s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 19 Geo. II. c. 21. s. 15.
26. Acknowledgment of Fines; rep. 1 Will. IV. c. 66. s. 31.
27. Bastards; expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4., s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; rep. 43 Geo. III. c. 58. s. 3.

1 Car. I.

4. Tippling; rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 77. s. 9; and wholly 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.

Cap. 3 Car. I.

3. Alehouses; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 61. s. 35.

16 Car. I.

1. Parliament; rep. 16 Car. II. c. 1.
19. Weights and Measures; rep. in part 22 Car. II. c. 8. s. 2., (which is rep.; *see* the Act *infra*,) and wholly 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
27. Persons in Orders; rep. 13 Car. II. st. 1. c. 2.

12 Car. II.

4. Customs; rep. in part 59 Geo. III. c. 73., 3 Geo. IV. c 41. s. 10.; and as to part unrep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 15.
18. Navigation; rep. in part 6 Geo. I. c. 14., 3 Geo. IV. c. 42. s. 1. to 4.; and as to part unrep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 16.
19. Frauds on Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 17.
32. Export of Wool; rep. 28 Geo. III. c. 38.
36. Master of the Rolls; rep. 17 Geo. III. c. 59. which is rep. in part 1 Geo. IV. c. 107.; but not as to the rep. of this Act.

13 Car. II. stat. 1.

9. Navy; rep. 22 Geo. II. c. 33.
10. Deer; rep. 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27.

13 & 14 Car. II.

1. Quakers; rep. 52 Geo. III. c. 155.
10. Hearth Money; rep. 1 W. & M. stat. 1. c 10.
11. Frauds in Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 19.
13. Import of Lace; rep. in part 5 Ann. c. 17., and wholly 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 20.
19. Import of Wool Cards; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 21.
24. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98., which is rep. together with this Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16.
26. Weight of Butter; rep. 36 Geo. III. c. 86. s. 19.
30. Import of Madder; rep. 15 Car. II. c. 16. s. 3.
31. Melting Coin; rep. 59 Geo. III. c. 49. s. 11.

15 Car. II.

2. Wood; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 87.
7. Export of Corn, &c.; rep. in part 19 Geo. III. c. 35; 31 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 2; and as to part unrep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 22.
8. Butchers; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
13. Hearth Money; rep. 1 W. & M. st. 1. c. 10.

16 Car. II.

3. Hearth Money; ditto.

16 & 17 Car. II.

2. Coals in London; expired; made perpetual; 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 36; which is rep. 47 Geo. III. c. lxviii. s. 2.

17 Car. II.

2. Corporations; rep. 52 Geo. III. c. 155.

18 Car. II.

2. Import of Cattle; expired; made perpetual 32 Car. II. c. 2; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 23.

22 Car. II.

1. Conventicles; rep. 52 Geo. III. c. 155.
5. Benefit of Clergy; rep. in part 4 Geo. IV. c. 53. and wholly 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
8. Measures; rep. of part 16 Car. I. c. 19; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23, except as to Acts thereby rep.

Cap. 22 & 23 Car. II.

1. Maiming; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
7. Arson; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. 27.
12. Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
25. Game; rep. in part, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, and wholly 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.
26. Tobacco, &c.; expired; continued 5 Geo. I. c. 11. s. 19, so long as 12 Car. II. c. 4. is continued; rep. in part 20 Geo. III. c. 10. s. 3, and wholly 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 24.

30 Car. II. stat. 1.

3. Burying in Woollen; rep. of 18 Car. II. c. 4.; rep. 54 Geo. III. c. 108.

32 Car. II.

1. Burying in Woollen; rep. 54 Geo. III. c. 108.
2. Import of Cattle; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 25.

1 Jas. II.

1. Settlement of Revenue; rep. 2 W. & M. st. 1. c. 3. s. 11.
8. Import of Gunpowder; rep. in part 46 Geo. III. c. 121. and wholly 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 26.
18. Shipping; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 27.
19. Export of Corn; rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.

12. Export of Corn; rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.

9. Import of Silk; rep. 6 Geo, IV. c. 29.

3 W. & M.

9. Benefit of Clergy; expired; *see* 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. s. 13; made perpetual 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
10. Deer Stealing; rep. 16 Geo. III. c. 30. s. 27.
14. Fraudulent Devises; expired; made perpetual 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14. s. 2; rep. 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 47.

4 & 5 W. & M.

2. Province of York; rep. in part 2 & 3 Ann, c. 5, and wholly 36 Geo. III. c. 86. s. 19.
8. Highwaymen; rep. in part, 58 Geo. III. c. 70., and wholly, 7 Geo. IV. c. 64. s. 32.
10. Import of Buttons; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 29.
23. Game; rep. in part, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27., and wholly, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

6 & 7 W. & M.

11. Swearing; rep. 19 Geo. II. c. 21. s. 15.
16. Navigation of Thames; expired; continued, 22 Geo. II. c. 46. s. 1.; rep. 24 Geo. II. c. 8. s. 26.

7 & 8 Will. III.

18. Duty on Houses; rep. 20 Geo. II. c. 3.
29. Highways; rep. in part, 6 Ann, c. 29 (which is rep. *see* the Act, *infra*); and wholly, 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
32. Juries; expired; made perpetual, 6 Geo. II. c. 37, qu.? rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

8 & 9 Will. III.

16. Highways; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
18. Composition with Creditors; rep. 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 29.

9 & 10 Will. III.

6. Retail of Salt; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
9. Import of Lace; rep. 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 11.
21. Clipping Coin; rep. 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 34.
23. Revenue; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 37.
27. Duty on Hawkers, &c.; rep. 50 Geo. III. c. 41. s. 1.
28. Export of Watches; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 38.

10 & 11 Will. III.

10. Export of Wool; rep. in part 20 Geo. III. c 6. and wholly 28 Geo. III. c. 38., qu.? and again 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 40.
25. Trade with Newfonndland; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 51; and afterwards rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 42.

Cap. 11 & 12 Will. III.
10. Import of Silks; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 43.
15. Measures; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
19. Gaols; expired; continued 10 Ann c. 14. s. 2. (which is made perpetual 6 Geo. I. c. 19.) rep. 4. Geo. IV. c. 64.

1 Ann, stat. 1.
15. Measure of Fruit; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
26. Port of London; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 44.

3 & 4 Ann.
630 8. Export of Linen; expired; continued in part so long as, &c. 3 Geo. I. c. 21; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 46.

4 & 5 Ann.
14. Briefs for Charity; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 42.
22. Coinage; rep. 22 Geo. III. c. 28. s. 3.

5 & 6 Ann.
6. Burglary; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
13. Duty on Houses; rep. 20 Geo. II. c. 3.
14. Game; expired; made perpetual 9 Ann, c. 25; rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

6 Ann.
3. Customs; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 48.
29. Highways; rep. of part 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 29.; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
31. Mischiefs by Fire; exp. in part; made perpetual in part, 10 Ann, c. 14.; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 73. s. 46. which is rep together with this Act, 14 Geo. III. c. 78. s. 101.
33. Import of Cochineal; expired; made perpetual 12 Ann, st. 1. c. 18. s. 3.; rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 42. s. 9.

7 Ann.
640 13. Cloths in Yorkshire; rep. 5 Geo. III. c. 51. qu.? and again 49 Geo. III. c. 109.
15. Court of Exchequer in Scotland; rep. 30 Geo. III. c. 17.

Cap. 7 Ann.
17. Mischiefs by Fire; rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 73. s. 46. which is rep. together with this Act 14 Geo. III. c. 78. s. 101.
19. Infant Trustees; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 74. which is rep. 1 Will. IV. c. 60.; but Acts rep. by it, not to be revived.

8 Ann.
18. Assize of Bread; expired; continued, and rep. in part 1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 26. s. 5.; and rep. wholly 31 Geo. II. c. 29.

9 Ann.
2. Quarantine; rep. 7 Geo. I. st. 1. c. 3. s. 22., (which is expired); and again 45 Geo. III. c. 10. s. 9., and again 6 Geo. IV. c. 78.
15. Assize of Fuel; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
16. Privy Councillors; rep. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31.
18. Highways; rep. 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57.
25. Game; rep. 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32.

10 Ann.
6. Assize of Fuel; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23. 650
15. Bankrupts; rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 98.; which is rep. together with this Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 16
16. Woollen Manufacture; rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.; and again in part 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 36.
29. East India Company; rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 58.

12 Ann, stat. 1.
7. Robbery; rep. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.

—— stat. 2; & 13 Ann.
7. Church of England; rep. 5 Geo. I. c. 4.
15. Longitude; rep. in part, 14 Geo. III. c. 66; and wholly 58 Geo. III. c. 20; 9 Geo. IV. c. 66.
23. Vagabonds; rep. 13 Geo. II. c. 24; 17 Geo. II. c. 5; but Acts rep. by them not to be revived; *see* note to this Act in Raithby's edition. 658

NOT IN OPERATION.

2. VIRTUALLY (BY IMPLICATION) REPEALED.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 2.
12. Tenure in Capite; vir. rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24.
13. - Ditto - - - ditto.

2 Edw. III.
16. Real Actions; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27. s. 36. qu.?
17. - Ditto - - ditto.

4 Edw. III.
3. Purveyance; vir. rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24. s. 12, 13.
4. - Ditto - - ditto.
6. - Ditto - - ditto.
15. Sheriffs; vir. rep. 4 Hen. IV. c. 5.; 23 Hen. VI. c. 9.

5 Edw. III.
2. As to Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

10 Edw. III. stat. 2.
10 1. to 3. - Ditto. - - ditto.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
13. Wardship; vir. rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24.
17. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
18. - Ditto - - ditto, qu.?
19. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

Cap. 14 Edw. III. stat. 4.
1. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

18 Edw. III. stat. 2.
7. As to ditto - ditto.

—— stat. 3.
4. - Ditto - - ditto.

25 Edw. III. stat. 4.
1. Aulnage; vir. rep. 11 Will. III. c. 20. s. 2. 20

—— stat. 5.
1. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
6. - Ditto - - ditto.
11. Aids; vir. rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24.
15. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
16. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
21. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra*

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
4. Aulnage; *see* Acts rep. in part; as to rest, vir. rep. *ut supra.*

—— stat. 2.
4. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

Cap. 28 Edw. III.

4. Tenure in capite; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
5. As to Export of Iron; vir. rep. 5 W. & M. c. 17; and rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3. The rest is obsolete.
12. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

34 Edw. III.

2. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
3. - Ditto - - ditto.
14. Tenure in capite; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
15. - Ditto - - - - ditto.
16. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74. s. 2.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.

2 to 5. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

38 Edw. III. stat. 1.

5. Wager of Law; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42. s. 13.

43 Edw. III.

3. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

50 Edw. III.

8. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Rich. II.

3. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

3 Rich. II.

2. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

6 Rich. II. stat. 2.

2. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

7 Rich. II.

6. Confirmation of Statute of Winton; vir. rep. in part, 7 Geo. III. c. 42. s. 57; and except as to Markets and Fairs in Churchyards, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27.
10. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

20 Rich. II.

5. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Hen. IV.

14. Appeals (Criminal); vir. rep. 59 Geo. III. c. 46.

2 Hen. IV.

8. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
14. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
21. Liveries; vir. rep. 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 27.

4 Hen. IV.

24. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

5 Hen. IV.

8. Wager of Law; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
14. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

6 Hen. IV.

1. First Fruits; vir. rep. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20.

9 Hen. IV.

2. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
5. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra*, qu.?

11 Hen. IV.

6. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Hen. V.

10. As to Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

2 Hen. V. stat. 1.

6. Conservators of Truce; susp. 14 Hen. VI. c. 8.; rep. in part 20 Hen. VI. c. 11. which is expired; confirmed 29 Hen. VI. c. 2. which is expired; vir. rep. 14 Edw. IV. c. 4. qu.?

Cap. 1 Hen. VI.

2. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

4 Hen. VI.

5. Export of Corn; vir. rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.

8 Hen. VI.

26. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

11 Hen. VI.

2. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

15 Hen. VI.

2. Export of Corn; expired; made perpetual 23 Hen. VI. c. 5.; vir. rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30. qu.?

20 Hen. VI.

8. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

23 Hen. VI.

1. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
5. Export of Corn; vir. rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30. qu.?

28 Hen. VI.

2. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

31 Hen. VI.

5. As to Aulnagers; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

39 Hen. VI.

2. Wardship; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

7 Edw. IV.

1. Worsteds in Norfolk; vir. rep. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 5. qu.?

17 Edw. IV.

5. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Rich. III.

7. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Hen. VII.

1. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

3 Hen. VII.

1. As to Star Chamber; vir. rep. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

4 Hen. VII.

17. Wardship; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
24. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

11 Hen. VII.

23. Packing Fish; vir. rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

4 Hen. VIII.

2. As to Murder; vir. rep. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1. s. 3.
As to Sanctuary, expired; made perpetual 22 Hen. VIII. c. 2.; vir. rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34.; and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7.

14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

11. Cloths in Suffolk; vir. rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

21 Hen. VIII.

3. Real Actions; vir. rep. *ut supra*, qu.?
15. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
20. Star Chamber; vir. rep. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

22 Hen. VIII.

2. Sanctuary; vir. rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 34; and *see* 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 7.

27 Hen. VIII.

27. Court of Augmentations; vir. rep. *see* 7 Edw. VI. c. 2. s. 2; 1 Mary, st. 2, c. 10; 1 Eliz. c. 4. s. 15. 24.

Cap. 32 Hen. VIII.

2. Limitations; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, qu.?
6. Horses; vir. rep. 4 Jas. I. c. 1. s. 6.
10. Incontinency; vir. rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3. qu.? which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the vir. rep. of this Act.
15. Articles of Religion; vir. rep. 1 Edw. VI. c. 12. s. 3. which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part; but not, it seems, as to the vir. rep. of this Act.
21. Trinity Term; vir. rep. 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70. s. 6.
26. Articles of Religion; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
36. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74. s. 2. qu.? *see* s. 18.
45. Court of First Fruits; vir. rep. *see* 1 Mary, st. 2. c. 10; 1 Eliz. c. 4. s. 15. 24.

33 Hen. VIII.

20. Treason; vir. rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 10. s. 7. qu.?
39. As to Court of Surveyors; vir. rep. *see* 7 Edw. VI. c. 2. s. 2.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.

20. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74. s. 2. qu.? *see* s. 18.
22. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

37 Hen. VIII.

19. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

1 Edw. VI.

4. Tenure in capite; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

2 & 3 Edw. VI.

28. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

2. Poor; vir. rep. 14 Eliz. c. 5. (which is expired); 21 Jas. I. c. 20. s. 11. [In Ruffhead and in Raithby this Act is said to be rep. 14 Eliz. c. 5. but the rep. is only virtual. In Ruffhead the rep. of this Act in 14 Eliz. is a misprint for the rep. of 5 Eliz. c. 3. *See* Raithby and Record Commission.]
11. Treason; vir. rep. 1 Mary, st. 1. c. 1. s. 3. qu.?

1 Mary, stat. 2.

5. Limitations; vir. rep. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27. qu.?
7. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

2 & 3 P. & M.

6. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
13. Wools in Halifax; vir. rep. 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
15. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

5 Eliz.

23. Writ De Excommunicato Capiendo; vir. rep. 53 Geo. III. c. 127.
27. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

8 Eliz.

9. Barrels; vir. rep. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23. qu.?

13 Eliz.

8. Usury; expired; made perpetual 39 Eliz. c. 18. s. 30. 32; vir. rep. 12 Ann, st. 2. c. 16.
13. Export of Corn; vir. rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30. qu.?
21. Purveyance; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
25. As to Forestalling; vir. rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.

Cap. 14 Eliz.

8. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

18 Eliz.

13. Inquisitions in Counties Palatine; vir. rep. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

23 Eliz.

3. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

27 Eliz.

2. Jesuits; vir. rep. 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. s. 28, &c. qu.?
9. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*
23. Cloths in Essex; vir. rep. 49 Geo. III. c. 109.

31 Eliz.

2. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

43 Eliz.

15. Fines and Recoveries; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

7 Jas. I.

8. Milch Kine; vir rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
16. Aulnage; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

21 Jas. I.

17. Usury; expired; made perpetual 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 5.; vir. rep. 12 Ann, st. 2. c. 16.
22. Butter and Cheese; expired; continued 3 Car I. c. 4. s. 9.; 16 Car. I. c. 4., vir. rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.
28. As to Export of Corn; vir. rep. 31 Geo. III. c. 30., qu.?

1 Car. I.

3. Tenure in capite; vir. rep. *ut supra.*

3 Car. I.

4. As to Export of Corn; vir. rep. 31 Geo III. c. 30., qu.?

16 Car. I.

6. Michaelmas Term; vir. rep. 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70. s. 6., qu.?

12 Car. II.

13. Usury; vir. rep. 12 Ann, st. 2. c. 16.

16 Car. II.

1. Parliament; vir. rep. 1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 38.

20 Car. II.

7. Import of Cattle; vir. rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 23., qu.?

1 W. & M. stat. 1.

33. Leather; vir. rep. 48 Geo. III. c. 60., qu.?

6 & 7 W. & M.

2. Parliament; vir. rep. 1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 38.

8 & 9 Will. III.

10. Juries; vir. rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

13 & 14 Will. III.

6. As to Association; vir. rep. 1 Ann, st. 1. c. 22. s. 3.

4 & 5 Ann.

7. Export of Wool; vir. rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 40.

7 Ann.

6. Sale of Cattle; vir. rep. 12 Geo. III. c. 71.

NOT IN OPERATION.

3. OBSOLETE.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 1.
6. Attaints; qu.?

—— stat. 2.
8. Beaupleader.
14. Maintenance, qu.?

4 Edw. III.
11. Maintenance, qu.?
12. Wines.

5 Edw. III.
3. Religious Persons.
6. Attaints, qu.?
7. - Ditto.

9 Edw. III.
2. Non-plevin, qu.?

10 Edw. III. stat. 3.
De Cibariis.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
4. Englischerie.
5. Delay of Judgments.
8. As to Escheators, qu.?

—— stat 5.
Dependency on France.

18 Edw. III. stat 2.
7. As to Military Service.

20 Edw. III.
4. Maintenance, qu.?
5. - Ditto.

23 Edw. III.
6. Victuals.

25 Edw. III. stat. 1.
4. Shoemakers, &c.; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8.; which is rep., together with all Acts thereby rep., 1 Jas. I. c. 22 s. 58.; which is rep. 48 Geo. III. c. 60.; by which 5 Eliz. c. 8. would have been revived; but that it is also rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 47.; and consequently whether this Act is not revived, qu.? together with all other Acts rep. by 5 Eliz. c. 8., which are not expired or otherwise rep.
6. Fees of Officers.
7. Sessions of Labourers.

25 Edw. III. stat. 4.
3. Forestalling, qu.?

—— stat. 5.
18. Villenage.
19. Protections, qu.?
23. Lombards.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
6. Wines; as to part unrep. *see* Acts rep. in part.

28 Edw. III.
2. Marchers of Wales, qu.?
5. As to Sale of Iron.
8. Attaints, qu.?

31 Edw. III. stat. 2.
Statute of Herrings, as to Sale of Fish, &c

—— stat. 4.
Ordinatio Hiberniæ, qu.?

Cap. 34 Edw. III.
7. Attaints, qu.?
13. Escheators; as to part unrep. qu.? *see* Acts rep in part.
17. Trade with Ireland, qu.?
18. - Ditto.

35 Edw. III.
Ordinance for Herrings, as to Sale of Fish, &c.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.
6. Purveyance by Subjects.
9. Chancery.
13. Escheators; as to part unrep. qu.? *see* Acts rep. in part.

37 Edw. III.
17. Villenage.

38 Edw. III. stat. 1
3. Fines (Amercements).
4. Foreign Bonds, qu.?
11. Wines, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

42 Edw. III.
5. Escheators, qu.?
8. Wines, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

47 Edw. III.
2. Scottish Groats.

50 Edw. III.
6. Frauds against Creditors, qu.?
7. Woollens, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 Rich. II.
4. Maintenance, qu.?
6. Villenage.
7. Maintenance, qu.?
8. Protections, qu.?
9. Feoffments for Maintenance, qu.?
12. As to Frauds against Creditors, qu.?

2 Richard II. stat. 1.
2. Forestalling, qu.?

—— stat. 2.
3. Frauds against Creditors, qu.?

6 Rich. II. stat 1.
3. Writs of Nuisance, qu.?

7 Rich. II.
8. Purveyance by Subjects.
13. Riding armed.
15. Maintenance, qu.?

8 Rich. II.
5. Court of Constable and Marshal, qu.?

9 Rich. II.
2. Villains.
4. Priors.

12 Rich. II.
12. Parliament (Wages).
13. Nuisances, qu.?

Cap. 13 Rich. II. stat. 1.

2. Court of Constable and Marshal.
4. Clerk of Household, qu.?
6. Serjeants-at-Arms, qu.?
8. As to Victuallers.
12. Shoemakers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8., but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra.*
16. Protections, qu.?
18. Attaints in Lincoln, qu.?

—— stat. 3.

Maintenance, qu.? Ordinance, qu.?

14 Rich. II.

8. Wines.
12. Scottish Money.

15 Rich. II.

12. Councils of Lords.

16 Rich. II.

2. Councils of Lords.

17 Rich. II.

3. Export of Worsteds, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
4. Malt in London, qu.?

20 Rich. II.

1. Riding armed.
3. Justices.

21 Rich. II.

18. Harbour of Calais; rep. generally 1 Hen. IV. c. 3.; revived 10 Hen. VI. c. 5.

2 Hen. IV.

7. Non-suit, qu.?

4 Hen. IV.

7. Feoffments for Maintenance, qu.?
9. Relief of Commissioners, qu.?
10. Coin.
13. Military Service.
17. Orders of Friars.
25. As to Victuallers.
27. Minstrels in Wales.
29. Welshmen.

5 Hen. IV.

3. Watch on Coast, qu.?
13. Gilding and Plating.

7 Hen. IV.

4. Protections, qu.?
7. Arrow Heads.
11. Relief of Commissioners, qu.?

9 Hen. IV.

4. Felonies in Wales, qu.?
7. Mode of Collecting Subsidies.

11 Hen. IV.

5. Gally Half-pence.
7. Merchant Strangers.

13 Hen. IV.

6. Foreign Money.

1 Hen. V.

8. Irishmen.
9. Revenues of Calais.

3 Hen. V. stat. 1.

1. Foreign Money.

—— stat. 2.

5. Attaints in Lincoln, qu.?

Cap. 4 Hen. V.

6. Irishmen.

8 Hen. V.

3. Gilding and Plating.

1 Hen. VI.

3. Irishmen.

2 Hen. VI.

7. Cordwainers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8.; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 4. *supra.*
8. Irishmen.
9. Blank Money.

8 Hen. VI.

16. Escheators, qu.?

10 Hen. VI. stat. 1.

5. Fortifications of Calais.

—— stat. 2.

Salaries of Judges. Whether a statute, qu.?

11 Hen. VI.

1. Stews in Southwark.
3. Feoffments for Maintenance, qu.?
4. Attaints, qu.?
5. Pernors of Profits.

15 Hen. VI.

3. Safe Conduct.
4. Subpœnas.
5. Attaints, qu.?

18 Hen. VI.

2. Attaints, qu.?
5. Collectors of Subsidies.
7. Escheators, qu.?
18. Wages of Soldiers.
19. Soldiers, qu.?

20 Hen. VI.

1. Safe Conducts.
4. Export of Wool.

23 Hen. VI.

4. Welshmen.
10. Parliament (Wages.)
13. Purveyance by Subject.
16. Escheators, qu?
17. Wines in Gascoyne.

31 Hen. VI.

4. Breach of Truce; in force; *see* 4 Bl. Com. 70.
9. Forced Obligations.

4 Edw. IV.

7. Shoemakers in London; rep. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 9.; which is rep., together with this Act, 5 Eliz. c. 8.; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. stat. 1. c. 4. *supra.*

12 Edw. IV.

9. Escheators, qu.?

14 Edw. IV.

4. Breakers of Truce, as to part unrep.: *see* Acts rep. in part.

17 Edw. IV.

4. Making Tiles, qu.?

22 Edw. IV.

4. Price of Bows; rep. 8 Eliz. c. 10. which is expired.

Cap. 1 Rich. III.

1. Feoffments to Uses.
14. Suits in Exchequer.

1 Hen. VII.

5. Cordwainers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8.; but whether not revived qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st 1. c. 4. *supra*.

3 Hen. VII.

4. Frauds on Creditors, qu.?
13. Price of Bows; rep. 8 Eliz. c. 10. which is expired.

4 Hen. VII.

3. Butchers, qu.?
16. Isle of Wight, qu.?

7 Hen. VII.

1. Soldiers.

11 Hen. VII.

16. Freeholds in Calais.
18. Military Service.
19. Upholsterers, qu.?
27. Frauds in Fustians, qu.?

19 Hen. VII.

1. Military Service.
15. Feoffees to Uses, qu.?
15. Shoe-makers; rep. 9 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
22. Factors at Calais.

1 Hen. VIII.

8. Escheators, as to part unrep., qu.? *see* Acts rep. in part.
10. Ditto - - - ditto.

3 Hen. VIII.

8. Victuals, qu.?
10. Leather; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
14. Searching Oils, qu.?

5 Hen. VIII.

4. Calendering Worsteds, qu.?

6 Hen. VIII.

16. Parliament (Wages), qu.?

14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

2. Aliens, qu.?
8. Six Clerks.
9. Cordwainers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
12. Coinage.

21 Hen. VIII.

16. Aliens, qu.?

22 Hen. VIII.

6. Butchers; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4, *supra*.
10. Gipsies.
13. Aliens, qu.?

23 Hen. VIII.

3. Attaints, qu.?
17. Wool-winding, qu.? expired; made perpetual 13 Eliz. c. 25.

24 Hen. VIII.

1. Leather; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
10. Crows and Rooks; rep. in part 8 Eliz. c. 15, which is expired.

Cap. 25 Hen. VIII.

2. Victuals, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
5. Calendering Worsteds, qu.?
13. Husbandry; rep. generally 39 Eliz. c. 1. which is expired.

26 Hen. VIII.

4. Jurors in Wales, qu.?
5. Passage of Severn; qu.?
6. Offences in Wales, as to part unrep.; qu.? *see* Acts rep. in part.
12. Convicts in Wales, qu.?

27 Hen. VIII.

6. Breed of Horses.

28 Hen. VIII.

14. Wines, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

31 Hen. VIII.

6. Religious Persons.

32 Hen. VIII.

Treasons in Wales, qu.?
9. As to Maintenance, qu.?
13. Breed of Horses, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
16. Aliens, qu.?

33 Hen. VIII.

29. Religious Persons.

35 Hen. VIII.

2. Treason; qu.?

2 & 3 Edw. VI.

2. Military Service, qu.?
10. Making Malt, qu.?
11. Tanners; expired; revived 1 Eliz. c. 9, which is rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
19. Fasting.
27. Counterfeiting Steel; qu.?
38. Paving Calais.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.

9. Raw Hides; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
10. Books and Images; rep. 1 Mar. st. 2. c. 2. which is rep. in part 1 Eliz. 2; and wholly 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 48.; and consequently whether this Act is not revived, qu.?
19. Buying Cattle; expired; continued in part 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 7, 8; 16 Car. I. c. 4.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

8. Woollens; vir. rep. 1 Mar. st. 3. c. 7, qu.? which is rep., *see* Acts rep.
13. Religious Persons.
23. Feather Beds, qu.?

7 Edw. VI.

5. Wines, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
7. Assize of Fuel, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.

1 & 2 P. & M.

4. Gipsies, as to part unrep.; *see* Acts rep. in part.
7. Retail Dealers, qu.?
15. Marchers of Wales, qu.?

2 & 3 P. & M.

9. Unlawful Games, qu.?

4 & 5 P. & M.

3. Taking Musters; rep. generally 26 Geo. III. c. 107; which is rep. 42 Geo. III. c. 90.; and consequently whether this Act is not revived, qu.? together with all other Acts rep. by the latter Act.

Cap. 1 Eliz.
8. Leather; rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4. *supra*.
9. Tanners; ditto.
15. Making Charcoal, qu.?

5 Eliz.
15. Prophecies. qu.?

8 Eliz.
8. Horses.

23 Eliz.
5. Making Charcoal, qu.?

27 Eliz.
14. Making Malt, qu.? expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 18; 16 Car. I. c. 4.

31 Eliz.
8. Beer Vessels, qu.?

39 Eliz.
13. Frauds in Fustians, qu.?
220 14. Import of Machinery, qu.?

1 Jas. I.
10. Fees for Reports, qu.?
20. Painters in London, qu.?
24. Making Sail Cloths, qu.?
31. Plague, qu.?

7 Jas. I.
12. Evidence of Shop Books, qu.? expired; continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22; 16 Car. I. c. 4.

Cap. 21 Jas. I.
21. Horse Bread.

12 Car. II.
25. Wines, as to part unrep., qu.? *see* Acts rep. in part.

13 & 14 Car. II.
3. Militia; rep. generally (except as to London) 26 Geo. III. c. 107. s. 135; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 4 & 5 P. & M. c. 3. *supra*.

15 Car. II.
4. Miltia; ditto.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.
30. As to multiplying Gold and Silver 230

10 & 11 Will. III.
2. Making Buttons, qu.?
12. Militia; expired; made perpetual in part 1 Ann. st. 2. c. 23. s. 2 & 3; rep. generally 26 Geo. III. c. 107, s. 135; but whether not revived in part, qu.? *see* 4 & 5 P. & M. c. 3, *supra*.

1 Ann, stat. 2.
23. Militia; rep. generally 26 Geo. III. c. 107. s. 135; but whether not revived, qu.? *see* 4 & 5 P. & M. c. 3. *supra*.

8 Ann.
6. Making Buttons; qu.? 234

NOT IN OPERATION.

4. EXPIRED.

Cap. 1 Edw. III. stat. 1.
1. Pardon; vir. exp.
3. Rebellion, ditto.

—— stat. 2.
3. Pardon - ditto.

2 Edw. III.
7. Commissions of Oyer and Terminer; vir. exp.
10. Pardon - - - ditto.
13. Trespass - - - ditto.

4 Edw. III.
5. Pardon; vir. exp.

10 Edw. III. stat. 2.
Articles of the Peace; exp.

14 Edw. III. stat. 1.
2. Pardon; vir. exp.
10 3. - Ditto - ditto.
20. Subsidy; exp.
21. - Ditto - ditto, and also rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.; 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.

—— stat. 3.
As to Pardon; vir. exp.

15 Edw. III. stat. 3.
20 1. to 7. Subsidy; exp.

18 Edw. III. stat. 2.
Subsidy; exp.
1. Repeal of Commissions; vir. exp.
6. Money - - - ditto.

—— stat. 3.
1. Subsidy; exp.

Cap. 23 Edw. III.
8. Subsidy; exp.

25 Edw. III. stat. 7.
Subsidy; exp.

27 Edw. III. stat. 1.
3. Commissions of Inquiry; vir. exp.

31 Edw. III. stat. 1.
6. Fines of Labourers; exp.
13. Pardon; vir. exp.
Subsidy; exp. 30

34 Edw. III.
21. Export of Wool; exp.

36 Edw. III. stat. 1.
14. Fines of Labourers; exp.

—— stat. 2.
Pardon; vir. exp.

42 Edw. III.
2. Pardon; vir. exp.
7. Victuallers; exp.

43 Edw. III.
4. Pardon; vir. exp.

50 Edw. III.
3. Pardon; vir. exp.

1 Rich. II.
10. Pardon; vir. exp.

4 Rich. II.
2. Pardon; vir. exp.

5 Rich. II. stat. 1.
6. Pardon; vir. exp.
7. As to Obligations by Duress; ditto. 40
9. Destruction of Muniments; ditto.

Cap. 5 Rich. II. stat. 2.

2. Export of Wool; exp.
3. Subsidy - - ditto.

6 Rich. II. stat. 1.

4. Destruction of Muniments; vir. exp.
13 Pardon - - - - - - ditto.

—— stat. 2.

1. Pardon; vir. exp.
3. to 5. - Ditto; ditto.

7 Rich. II.

17. Bail; [on trial till next Parliament] exp.

10 Rich. II.

1. Commission; exp.; and also rep. 21 Rich. II. c. 2. which is rep.; *see* Acts rep.

13 Rich. II. stat. 1.

15. Castles and Gaols; vir. exp.

21 Rich. II.

15. Pardon; rep. generally 1 Hen. IV. c. 3.; revived 2 Hen. IV. c. 13.; vir. exp.

1 Hen. IV.

2. Indemnity; vir. exp.
19. Subsidy; exp.
10. Pardon; vir. exp.

2 Hen. IV.

2. Grants by Crown; vir. exp.
13. Pardon - - - ditto.
19. Welshmen; exp.

4 Hen. IV.

16. Gold and Silver; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
35. Shoemakers; exp.; and also rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8. which is rep., *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1 c. 4.; Obsolete Acts.

5 Hen. IV.

15. Pardon; vir. exp.

6 Hen. IV.

2. Grants by Crown; ditto.

7 Hen. IV.

16. Grants by Crown; vir. exp.
18. Indemnity - - ditto.

9 Hen. IV.

10. Pardon; vir. exp.

13 Hen. IV.

2. Justices; [during pleasure] exp.

1 Hen. V.

6. Welshmen; vir. exp.

2 Hen. V. stat. 2.

5. Welshmen; vir. exp.

3 Hen. V. stat. 2.

2. Religious Persons; exp.
3. Bretons; vir. exp.
8. Proving Wills; exp.

4 Hen. V.

4. Wages; exp.
8. Pardon; vir. exp.

5 Hen. V.

1. Attornies; exp.

8 Hen. V. stat. 1.

1. Parliament; vir. exp.

9 Hen. V. stat. 1.

3. Protections; vir. exp.
5. Sheriffs; exp.
6. Mint at Calais; [during pleasure] exp.
8. Oxford Scholars; exp.
9. Abbots and Priors; ditto.

Cap. 9 Hen. I. stat. 2.

1. to 8. Money; exp.
9. Merchant Strangers; exp., and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
10. Collectors of Subsidies; exp.

1 Hen. VI.

4. Coinage; exp.
5. Wages of Soldiers; vir. exp.
6. Money; exp., and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

2 Hen. VI.

6. Gold and Silver; exp.; rep. in part, 59 Geo. III. c. 49; and again, 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 10.
Ordnance following, c. 9; exp.
Ordnance following, c. 14; ditto.
14. As to Labourers; ditto.
16. Real Actions; ditto.
17. Treason; ditto.

4 Hen. VI.

1. Sheriffs; exp.
2. Protections; vir. exp.

6 Hen. VI.

1. Process on Indictments; [during pleasure] exp.

8 Hen. VI.

13. Protections; vir. exp.
25. Mayor of Staple; exp.

9 Hen. VI.

1. Assizes; exp.
7. Sheriff of Hereford; ditto.
10. Religious Persons; [during pleasure] exp.

10 Hen. VI.

3. Reprisals; vir. exp.

11 Hen. VI.

7. Sheriff of Hereford; exp.
13. Staple at Calais; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5.
14. Frauds on Staple; ditto - ditto.
16. Frauds on Customs; exp.

14 Hen. VI.

7. Prize Goods; exp., and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
8. Breakers of Truce; exp.

15 Hen. VI.

6. Corporations; [during pleasure] exp.
7. Attornies; ditto.

18 Hen. VI.

4. Merchant Strangers; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
14. Juries; [if approved in next Parliament, to be perpetual] exp.
16. Measure of Cloth; exp.

20 Hen. VI.

3. Welshmen; exp.
6. Export of Corn; ditto.
7. Export to and from Wales; ditto.
10. Weavers in Norwich; ditto.
11. Breach of Truce; ditto.
12. Staple at Calais; ditto, and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5. qu.?

23 Hen. VI.

2. Export of Thread; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 3.
3. Weavers in Norwich; exp.
11. Pleading; ditto.

27 Hen. VI.

1. Imports from Brabant; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
2. Staple at Calais; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?

Cap. 27 Hen. VI.
3. Merchant Strangers; exp.; and also rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
4. Welshmen; exp.
6. Pardon; vir. exp.

28 Hen. VI.
1. Import from Holland; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
3. Pardon; vir. exp.
4. Unlawful Distresses; exp.

29 Hen. VI.
2. Breakers of Truce; exp.

31 Hen. VI.
2. Riots; exp.
8. Subsidy; exp.

33 Hen. VI.
3. Officers of Exchequer; exp.
4. Brewers in Kent; ditto.
5. Import of Silk; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

3 Edw. IV.
3. Import of Silk; exp. and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

4 Edw. IV.
4. Wool; exp.
6. Merchant Strangers; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.

8 Edw. IV.
4. Indemnity; vir. exp.

12 Edw. IV.
3. Subsidies; exp.
4. Prince of Wales; ditto.
5. Export of Wool; ditto; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?

14 Edw. IV.
1. Military Service; exp.
3. Export of Wool; vir. exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 5., qu.?
2. Protections; exp.

22 Edw. IV.
3. Import of Silk; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 1.
5. Machinery; exp.; and also rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 35.

1 Rich. III.
10. Import of Silk; exp. and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.

1 Hen. VII.
6. Pardon; vir. exp.
8. Import of Wines; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
9. Import of Silk; ditto.

4 Hen. VII.
4. Protections; vir. exp.
11. Wool; exp.
22. Gold; ditto.

7 Hen. VII.
2. Protections; vir. exp.
3. Privileges; ditto.
8. Customs; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.

11 Hen. VII.
7. Riots; exp.
10. Benevolences; ditto.
24. Attaints; ditto.
25. Perjury; ditto.
26. Sheriffs of Southampton; ditto.

12 Hen. VII.
2. Continuing Acts; exp.
4. Cloths; ditto.

19 Hen. VII.
2. Custom on Bow-staves; exp.
3. Continuing Act; ditto.
14. Liveries; ditto.
16. Sheriffs of Southampton; ditto.

Cap. 1 Hen. VIII.
2. Suspending Act; exp.
3. Receivers; ditto.
4. Penal Actions; ditto.
11. Continuing Act; ditto.
13. Continuing Acts; ditto.
14. Apparel; ditto.

3 Hen. VIII.
1. Export of Money; exp.
4. Protections; vir. exp.
5. Soldiers; exp.
6. Woollens; ditto.
9. Mummers; ditto.

4 Hen. VIII.
1. Fortifications; exp.
4. Outlawries; ditto.
5. Wages; ditto.
6. Subsidy; ditto.

5 Hen. VIII.
1. Subjects in France; [during pleasure] exp.
8. Pardon; vir. exp.

6 Hen. VIII.
5. Husbandry; exp.
11. Bow-staves; ditto.
12. Export of Wool; ditto.
14. Subsidy; ditto.

7 Hen. VIII.
2. Navigation; vir. exp.

14 & 15 Hen. VIII
14. Privileges; vir. exp.

21 Hen. VIII.
1. Pardon; vir. exp.
8. Calves; exp.
10. Export of Brass; ditto; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
21. Continuing Act; exp.

22 Hen. VIII.
1. Woollens; exp.
7. Export of Horses; ditto; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 4.
15. Pardon; vir. exp.
16. - Ditto - ditto.

23 Hen. VIII.
2. Gaols; exp.
19. Pardon; vir. exp.

24 Hen. VIII.
2. Woollens; exp.
7. Calves; ditto.
9. - Ditto ditto.

25 Hen. VIII.
7. Fry of Fish; exp.

26 Hen. VIII.
10. Exports and Imports; exp.
11. Welshmen; ditto.
18. Pardon; vir. exp.

27 Hen. VIII.
9. Butchers; exp.
15. Canons of Clergy; exp.; and also rep. 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 8. s. 14; which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part.
21. Tithes in London; exp., *see* 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12.
25. Vagabonds; exp.

28 Hen. VIII.
1. As to continuing Acts; exp.
3. Townships in Wales; ditto.
6. Continuing Acts; ditto.
8. - Ditto - - ditto.
9. - Ditto - - ditto.

Cap. 31 Hen. VIII.

7. Continuing Acts; exp.
11. Townships in Wales; ditto.

32 Hen. VIII.

8. Selling Game; exp.
23. Subsidy; ditto.
49. Pardon; vir. exp.
50. Subsidy; exp.

33 Hen. VIII.

2. Buying Fish; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
10. Justices; exp.; and also rep. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 7.
17. As to continuing Acts; exp.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII.

7. Wines; exp.
16. Sheriffs' Accounts; ditto; and also rep. in part, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 4. s. 2.
27. Subsidy; exp.
28. - Ditto - ditto.

35 Hen. VIII.

8. Coopers; exp.
12. Remission of Loan; ditto.
16. Canons of Clergy; ditto.
18. Pardon; vir. exp.

37 Hen. VIII.

15. Wools; exp.; and also rep. in part 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 6., qu.?
22. Continuing Act; exp.
23. Continuing Acts; ditto.
Prices of Wines; ditto; *see* 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 17.
24. Subsidy; exp.
25. - Ditto; ditto.

1 Edw. VI.

3. Vagabonds; exp.; and also rep. 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16.
8. Grants by Crown; exp.
11. Succession to Crown; expired; and *see* 24 Geo. II. c. 24. s. 23.
13. Subsidy; exp.
15. Pardon; vir. exp.

2 & 3 Edw. VI.

3. Purveyors; exp.
5. Fee Farms; ditto.
7. Pensions; vir. exp.
9. Tanners; expired; and also rep. 5 Eliz. c. 8.; as to which, *see* 25 Edw. III. st. 1. c. 4., Obsolete Acts.
16. Grants by Crown; exp.
35. Subsidy; ditto.
36. - Ditto - ditto.
39. Pardon; vir. exp.

3 & 4 Edw. VI.

5. Treason; expired; and also rep. 1 Mar. st. 2. c. 12. s. 22.; which is expired, *see* the Act *infra*.
6. Leather; exp.
11. Canon Laws; ditto.
12. Consecration of Bishops; ditto; and also rep. 1 Mar. st. 2. c. 2.; which is rep in part 1 Eliz. c. 2. s. 2.; and wholly 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 48.
15. Prophecies; exp.
17. Hunting in Parks; ditto.
18. Fee Farms; ditto.
23. Subsidy; ditto.
24. Pardon; vir. exp.

5 & 6 Edw. VI.

5. Husbandry; expired; and also rep. 5 Eliz. c. 2., (which is expired; and also rep., *see* the Act *infra*;) and again 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
17. Continuing Acts; exp.

Cap. 7 Edw. VI.

3. Grants by Crown; exp.
6. Export of Gold; ditto.
8. Machinery; ditto; and also rep. 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 38.
11. Continuing Acts; exp.
12. Subsidy; ditto.
13. - Ditto - ditto.
14. Pardon; vir. exp.

1 Mary, stat. 2.

4. Lady Jane Grey; exp.
10. Erection of Courts; ditto.
12. Riots; ditto.
13. Continuing Acts; ditto.
14. Continuing Act; ditto.
17. Release of Subsidy; vir. exp.
18. Subsidy; exp.

1 Mary, stat. 3.

9. Cathedrals; exp.
12. Continuing Acts; ditto.

1 & 2 P. & M.

3. False News; exp.
9. Treason; ditto.
10. - Ditto - ditto, qu.?
16. Continuing Acts; exp.

2 & 3 P. & M.

2. Husbandry; exp.; and also rep. 5 Eliz. c. 2.; which is expired; and also rep., *see* the Act *infra*.
5. Poor; exp.
21. Continuing Acts; ditto.
22. Subsidy; ditto.
23. - Ditto - ditto.

4 & 5 P. & M.

6. Denizens; exp.
9. Continuing Acts; ditto.
10. Subsidy; ditto.
11. - Ditto - ditto.

1 Eliz.

3. Succession to Crown; exp.
5. Treason; ditto.
6. False News; ditto.
13. Navigation; rep. of former Acts; exp.; and also rep. in part 5 Eliz. c. 5. s. 9., (which is rep. in part, *see* Acts rep. in part,) and wholly 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2., but not to rev. Acts rep.
16. Riots; exp.
18. Continuing Acts; ditto.
20. Subsidy; ditto.
21. - Ditto - ditto.
22. Collegiate Churches; ditto.

5 Eliz.

2. Husbandry; exp.; and also rep. in part 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 20., and wholly 39 Eliz. c. 1.; (which is exp. *see* the Act *infra*;) and again rep. in part 39 Eliz. c. 18. s. 46.; and again wholly 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 11.
3. Poor; exp.; and also rep. 14 Eliz. c. 5., which is exp.; *see* the Act *infra*.
6. Apparel; exp.
24. Continuing Acts; ditto.
29. Subsidy; ditto.
30. - Ditto - ditto.
31. Pardon; vir. exp.

8 Eliz.

10. Bowyers; exp.
15. Crows; ditto.
17. Subsidy; ditto.
18. Pardon; vir. exp.
19. Subsidy; exp.

Cap. 13 Eliz.

1. Treason; exp.
3. Fugitives; ditto.
10. Dilapidations; Leases by Spiritual Persons; expired; *see* 1 Jas. I. c. 25. s. 8.; 21 Jas. I. c. 28. s. 1.—[In Ruffhead and in Raithby this Act is said to be continued 16 Car. I. c. 4., but that Act only continues Acts continued by 3 Car. I. c. 4., of which this Act is not one.]
15. Hoys; exp.; and also rep 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
26. Subsidy; exp.
27. - Ditto - ditto.
330 28. Pardon; vir. exp.

14 Eliz.

1. Treason; exp.
2. - Ditto - ditto.
4. Leather; exp.; and also rep. 18 Eliz. c. 9; which is rep., *see* Acts rep.; but not to revive, &c.
5. Poor; exp.; continued in part 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 14.; 16 Car. c. 4.; rep. in part 35 Eliz. c. 7. s. 24., and generally 39 Eliz. c. 4., (which is exp. and continued 3 Car. I. c. 4. s. 22.; 16 Car. I. c. 4.; and rep. 12 Ann, st. 2. c. 23.; which is rep. 13 Geo. II. c. 24., but not to revive Acts rep.; which is rep. 17 Geo. II. c. 5. s. 34., but not to revive, &c.); also rep. in part 12 Geo. II. c. 29. s. 22.; the rest is exp., qu.?
6. Fugitives; exp.
11. As to continuing Acts; ditto.

18 Eliz.

22. Subsidy; exp.
23. - Ditto - ditto.
24. Pardon; vir. exp.

23 Eliz.

340 2. False News; exp.
14. Subsidy; ditto.
15. - Ditto - ditto.
16. Pardon; vir. exp.

27 Eliz.

1. Safety of Queen; exp.
11. Continuing Acts; ditto.
15. Import of Fish; exp.; and also rep. 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 2.
16. Leather; exp.
28. Subsidy; ditto.
29. - Ditto - ditto.
350 30. Pardon; vir. exp.

29 Eliz.

7. Subsidy; exp.
8. - Ditto - - ditto.
9. Pardon; vir. exp.

31 Eliz.

10. As to continuing Acts; exp.
14. Subsidy; ditto.
15. - Ditto - - ditto.
16. Pardon; vir. exp.

35 Eliz.

4. Soldiers and Mariners; exp.
6. Buildings about London; ditto.
360 12. Subsidy; ditto.
13. - Ditto - - ditto.
14. Pardon; vir. exp.

39 Eliz.

1. Husbandry; exp.
2. - Ditto - - ditto.
3. Poor; ditto.
7. Debtors to Crown; ditto.

Cap. 39 Eliz.

12. Labourers; exp.
16. Malt; ditto; and also rep. 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 22.
21. Soldiers and Mariners; exp.; *see* 43 Eliz. c. 3. s. 1. and c. 9. s. 29.
26. Subsidy; exp. 370
27. - Ditto - - ditto.
28. Pardon; vir. exp.

43 Eliz.

9. As to continuing Acts; exp.
17. Subsidy; ditto.
18. - Ditto - - ditto.
19. Pardon; vir. exp.

1 Jas. I.

2. Commissioners for Union; vir. exp.
25. As to continuing Acts; exp.
29. Navigation; ditto.
33. Subsidy; ditto. 380

3 Jas. I.

3. Commissioners for Union; vir exp.
25. Subsidy; exp.
26. - Ditto - - ditto.
27. Pardon; vir. exp.

7 Jas. I.

22. Subsidy; exp.
23. - Ditto - - ditto.
24. Pardon; vir. exp.

18 Jas. I.

1. Subsidy; exp.
2. - Ditto - - ditto.

21 Jas. I.

9. Welch Cloths; exp. 390
29. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
33. Subsidy; ditto.
34. - Ditto - - ditto.
35. Pardon; vir. exp.

1 Car. I.

2. Duchy of Cornwall; exp.
5. Subsidy; ditto.
6. - Ditto - - ditto.
7. Continuing Session; vir. exp.

3 Car. I.

6. Subsidy; expired.
7. - Ditto - - ditto. 400

16 Car. I.

2. Subsidy; exp.
3. - Ditto - - ditto.
4. As to ditto - - ditto.
5. Impressment; vir. exp.
7. Parliament; ditto.
8. Subsidy; exp.
9. - Ditto - - ditto.
12. - Ditto - - ditto.
13. - Ditto - - ditto.
17. Treaty with Scotland; vir. exp. 410
18. Loan; exp.
22. Subsidy; ditto.
23. Impressment; vir. exp.
24. Relief of Captives; exp.
25. Subsidy; ditto.
26. Impressment; vir. exp.
28. - Ditto - - ditto.
29. Subsidy; exp.
30. Loan; ditto.
31. Subsidy; ditto. 420
32. Supply; ditto.
33. Rebellion in Ireland; vir. exp.
34. - Ditto - - ditto.
35. - Ditto - - ditto.
36. Subsidy; exp.
37. Rebellion in Ireland; vir. exp.

Cap. 12 Car. II.

1. Parliament; vir. exp.
2. Assessment; exp.
3. Continuance of Process; vir. exp.
5. Excise; exp.
6. Sewers; ditto.
8. Excise; ditto.
9. Supply; ditto.
10. - Ditto - - ditto.
11. Pardon; vir. exp.
12. Judicial Proceedings; ditto.
15. Disbanding Army; ditto.
16. - Ditto - - ditto.
17. Restoration of Ministers; ditto.
20. Supply; exp.
21. - Ditto - ditto.
23. Excise; ditto; and also rep. in part 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
26. Assessment; ditto.
27. - Ditto - ditto.
28. Supply; ditto.
29. - Ditto - ditto.
33. Confirmation of Marriages; vir. exp.

13 Car. II. stat. 1.

1. Treason; exp., qu.?
3. Collectors and Receivers; exp.
4. Supply; ditto.
6. Militia; ditto.
8. Purveyance; ditto.
13. Excise; ditto.

—— stat. 2.

3. Assessment; exp.
4. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.

13 & 14 Car. II.

6. Highways; expired; and also rep. in part 22 Car. II. c. 12. s. 3., (which is rep. in part; *see* Acts rep. in part); and ditto 30 Car. II. c. 5.
8. Supply; exp.
9. Soldiers; ditto.
14. Prize Goods; vir. exp.; rep. in part 16 & 17 Car. II. c. 6; which is vir. exp., *see* the Act *infra*.
16. Public Accountants; vir. exp.
20. Impressment; exp.
32. Cloths in Yorkshire; ditto.
33. Printing; ditto.

15 Car. II.

3. Supply; exp.
5. Select Vestries; ditto.
9. Subsidy; ditto; (the last Subsidy by the Laity; but *see* 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 3., *infra*.)
10. - Ditto - ditto; (the last Subsidy by the Clergy.)
12. Excise; ditto.

16 Car. II.

4. Conventicles; exp.
5. Navy; ditto.
6. Merchant Ships; ditto.
8. Continuing Act; ditto.

16 & 17 Car. II.

1. Supply; exp.
3. Juries; ditto.
6. Prize Goods; rep. of part 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 14; vir. exp.
7. Continuing Act; exp.

17 Car. II.

1. Supply; exp.
4. Continuing Act; ditto.
9. Assessment; ditto.

18 Car. II.

1. Poll Tax; exp.

Cap. 19 Car. II.

1. Poll Tax; exp.
2. Fire of London; ditto.
7. Navy; ditto.
8. Supply; ditto.
9. Public Accounts; ditto.
11. Prize Ships; vir. exp.
12. Exchequer Orders; exp.
13. Trade with Scotland; vir. exp.

20 Car. II.

1. Duty on Wines; exp.
5. Export of Leather; ditto.

22 Car. II.

3. Duty of Wines; exp.
7. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
9. Union with Scotland; vir. exp.

22 & 23 Car. II.

3. Subsidy; exp. [This Act is entitled a Subsidy Act, but its provisions are the same with the Land Tax Acts; *see* 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 1. *infra*.]
13. Export of Beer; exp.
14. Fire of London; ditto.
16. Poor in London; ditto.
19. Sale of Cattle; ditto, and previously rep. in part, 25 Car. II. c. 4.
21. Public Accounts; exp.
23. Navy; ditto.

25 Car. II.

1. Supply; exp.
3. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
5. Pardon; vir. exp.
10. Fire of London; exp.

29 Car. II.

1. Supply; exp.
2. Excise; ditto.
4. Fire in Southwark; ditto.
6. Naturalization; vir. exp.

29 & 30 Car. II.

1. Poll Tax; exp.

30 Car. II. stat. 1.

1. Supply; exp.
2. Duty on Wines; ditto.
4. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
6. Continuing Acts; exp.

31 Car. II.

1. As to Supply; exp.
3. Record of Fines; vir. exp.

1 Jas. II.

5. Duty on Linens; exp.
6. Poll Tax; exp.
7. Continuing Acts; ditto.
9. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
10. Impressment; vir. exp.
11. - Ditto - - ditto.
13. Continuing Acts; exp.
14. Continuing Acts; ditto.

1 W. & M. stat. 1.

2. Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act; exp.
3. Supply; ditto.
4. Proceedings at Law; vir. exp.
5. Mutiny; exp. [The first Mutiny Act.]
7. Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act; ditto.
13. Poll Tax; ditto.
14. Collecting Revenue; ditto.
19. Suspension of Habeas Corpus; ditto.
20. Land-Tax; ditto. [This Act is said to be the first Land-Tax Act; *see* Preface to Ruffhead, 9th vol. p. xv.; but as to 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 3, *supra*.]
23. Continuing Acts; exp.

Cap. 1 W. & M. stat. 1.

24. Duty on Beer, &c.; exp.; and rep. in part, 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 23.
28. Appropriation; exp.
29. Irish Protestants; vir. exp.
31. Land Tax; exp.
32. Export of Wool; exp.; and also rep. 28 Geo. III. c. 38. (which is rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 185.); rep. in part, 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 28.
34. Trade with France; exp. *see* 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 25.

Wines; exp.; qu.?

—— stat. 2.

1. Land-Tax; exp.
3. Collecting Revenue; ditto.
4. Mutiny; ditto.
5. Land-Tax; ditto.
7. Poll Tax; ditto.
8. Indemnity; vir. exp.
9. Irish Protestants; ditto.

2 W. & M. stat. 1.

2. Poll Tax; exp.
3. Duty on Beer, &c.; ditto
4. Duties; ditto; [Old impost.]
6. Regency; ditto.
10. Pardon; vir. exp.

—— stat. 2.

1. Supply; exp.
3. Excise; ditto.
6. Mutiny; ditto.
7. Continuing Act; ditto.
10. Duty on Beer, &c.; ditto.
11. Public Accounts; ditto.
12. Militia; ditto
13. Indemnity; vir. exp.
14. Trade with France; exp.; *see* 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 25.
Wines; ditto; qu.?
15. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.

3 W. & M.

1. Duty on Beer, &c.; exp.
3. Tithe of Hemp; ditto.
4. Prize Ships; vir. exp.
5. Supply; exp.
6. - Ditto - - ditto.
7. Militia; ditto.
8. Export of Meat; ditto.
13. Correspondence with France; exp.; *see* 9 Will. III. c. 1. s. 4.

4 & 5 W. & M.

1. Land-Tax; exp. [This Act is said to be the first Land-Tax Act; but *see* 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 3. *supra.*]
6. Militia; exp.
11. Public Accounts; ditto.
13. Mutiny; ditto.
14. Poll Tax; ditto.
19. Indemnity; vir. exp.
24. As to Juries; exp.; *see* 10 Ann, c. 14. s. 4.; and also rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.
25. Trade with France; exp.

5 & 6 W. & M.

1. Land-Tax; exp.
2. Import of Brandy; ditto.
3. Import of Silk; ditto.
8. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
14. Poll Tax; exp.
15. Mutiny; ditto.
16. Import of Saltpetre; ditto.
18. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
19. Militia; ditto.
23. Public Accounts; ditto.
24. Ship Building; ditto.
25. Navy; ditto.

Cap. 6 & 7 W. & M.

3. Land Tax; exp.
5. Life Annuities; ditto.
6. As to Duty on Marriages; ditto.
8. Continuing Acts; ditto.
9. Public Accounts; ditto.
13. As to Militia; ditto.
20. Pardon; vir. exp.

7 & 8 Will. III.

2. Life Annuities; exp.
5. Land Tax; ditto.
8. Public Accounts; ditto.
11. Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act; ditto.
12. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
13. Coinage; exp.; and also rep. 8 Will. III. c. 1. s. 2.
16. Militia; exp.
17. Continuing Acts; ditto.
23. Mutiny; ditto.
27. As to demise of Crown; ditto.
28. Export of Wool; ditto; and also rep. in part 28 Geo. III. c. 38., 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, s. 35.

8 & 9 Will III.

2. Coinages; vir. exp.
3. Duty on Spirits; exp.
6. Land Tax; ditto.
7. Stamp Duties; ditto.
12. Continuing Duties; ditto.
13. Mutiny; ditto.
21. Duty on Leather; ditto.
22. Duty on Malt; ditto.
24. Supply; ditto.
25. Duty on Hawkers; ditto.
32. Brokers; ditto.
35. Militia; ditto.

9 & 10 Will. III.

1. Treason; vir. exp.
2. As to Coinage; ditto.
3. As to Exchequer Tallies; ditto.
5. Life Annuities; ditto.
8. Duty on Malt; exp.
10. Supply; ditto.
13. Duty on Coals, &c. ditto; and rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 36.
14. Duty on Coffee, &c. ditto.
16. Court of Marches; ditto.
20. Naturalization; vir. exp.
24. Life Annuities; exp.
26. African Trade; ditto.
31. Militia; ditto.
33. Coinage; ditto.
34. Lottery Tickets; ditto.
35. Duty on Marriages; ditto.
37. Appropriation; ditto.
38. Poll Tax; ditto.
39. Silver and Gold Thread; ditto.
42. Plantation Trade; ditto.

10 & 11 Will. III.

1. Supply; exp., qu.?
3. Export of Corn; exp.
9. Supply; ditto.
11. Soldiers; vir. exp.
15. Continuing Act; exp.

11 & 12 Will. III.

1. Export of Corn; exp.
8. Public Accounts; ditto.
14. Militia; ditto.
17. Indemnity; vir. exp.
18. Vagrants; exp.

12 & 13 Will. III.

1. Exchequer Bills; exp.
5. Continuing Act; ditto.
6. Continuing Acts; ditto.
8. Militia; ditto.
13. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.

Cap. 13 & 14 Will. III.

1. Continuing Act; exp.
2. Mutiny; ditto.
4. Continuing Act; ditto.
5. Duty on Malt; ditto.
6. As to Treason; vir. exp.

660

1 Ann, stat. 1.

9. As to continuing Act; exp.
10. Public Accounts; ditto.
11. Continuing Act; ditto.
14. Commissioners for Union; vir. exp.
17. Gold and Silver Thread; exp.
23. Militia; ditto.
24. Sheriffs; ditto.
25. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
27. Import of Silk; exp.
28. - Ditto - ditto.

670

—— stat. 2.

1. Land Tax; exp.
2. Settlement of Prince George; ditto.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
4. Duty on Coals, &c.; ditto.
5. Sale of Annuities; ditto.
13. As to continuing Act; ditto.
15. Supply; ditto.
16. Mutiny; ditto.
17. As to Indemnity; vir. exp.
19. Public Accounts; exp.

680 20 - Ditto - ditto.

2 & 3 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp.
2. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
3. Sale of Annuities; ditto.
12. Militia; ditto.
13. Import of Silk; ditto.
16. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
19. Recruiting; exp.
20. Mutiny; ditto.

3 & 4 Ann.

690 1. Land Tax; exp.
2. Sale of Annuities; ditto.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
10. Import of Naval Stores; ditto.
11. Recruiting; ditto.
13. Trade with France; ditto.
14. Treason; ditto.
16. Mutiny; ditto.
17. Militia; ditto.
18. As to Juries; ditto; *see* 9 Geo. I. c. 8. s. 2.; and also rep. 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. s. 62.

4 & 5 Ann.

700 2. Land Tax; exp.
5. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
6. Sale of Annuities; ditto.
8. As to Demise of Queen; vir. exp.
10. Recruiting; exp.
11. Continuing Act; ditto.
17. Bankrupts; ditto.
19. As to Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
23. Militia; exp.
25. Paying Regiments; vir. exp.

5 & 6 Ann.

710 1. Land Tax; exp.
2. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
15. Recruiting; ditto.
16. Continuing Act; ditto.
22. Bankrupts; ditto.
28. Militia; ditto.
34. As to continuing Acts; ditto.

Cap. 6 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp.
4. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
5. Sale of Annuities; ditto.
10. Recruiting; ditto.
11. Sale of Annuities; ditto. 720
13. Cruisers; ditto.
15. Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act; ditto.
20. Continuing Act; ditto.
24. Equivalent to Scotland; ditto.
25. Duchy of Cornwall; ditto.
28. Continuing Act; ditto.
34. Forfeited Estates in Ireland; ditto.
36. Militia; ditto.

7 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp. 730
2. Recruiting; ditto.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
Demise of Crown; ditto.
4. Mutiny; ditto.
16. Wagers; ditto.
22. Pardon; vir. exp.
23. Militia; exp.
24. As to continuing Acts; ditto.

8 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp.
2. Export of Corn; ditto.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
4. Duty on Coals, &c.; ditto. 740
5. Recruiting; ditto.
7. Sale of Annuities, &c.; ditto, and rep. in part 6 Geo. IV. c. 105. s. 51.
10. Continuing Act; ditto.
11. Export of Corn; ditto.
20. Militia; ditto.

9 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto.
4. Recruiting; ditto.
8. Trade with France; ditto.
9. Mutiny; ditto. 750
13. Public Accounts; ditto.
17. Woods in America; ditto.
21. As to Trade with Spain; ditto.
27. Trade with America; vir. exp.
29. Militia; exp.

10 Ann.

1. Land Tax; exp.
3. Duty on Malt, &c.; ditto
8. Continuing Act; ditto.
9. Recruiting; ditto.
10. Mutiny; ditto, qu.? 760
18. As to Grants by Crown; exp.
20. Insolvent Debtors; vir. exp.
22. Trade with America; ditto.
25. Militia; exp.
31. Army Accounts; ditto.
32. Indemnity; vir exp.

12 Ann, stat. 1.

1. Land Tax; exp.
3. Continuing Acts; ditto.
8. Militia; ditto.
9. Continuing Act; ditto. 770
Naval Stores; ditto.
10. Continuing Acts; ditto.
12. Mutiny; ditto.
13. Soldiers; vir. exp.

—— stat. 2.

1. Land Tax; exp.
4. Mutiny; ditto.
10. Militia; ditto.
11. Foreign Enlistment; ditto.
13. Equivalent to Scotland; vir. exp.
22. Duchy of Cornwall; exp.

780

Appendix, No. 2.

EXTRACT from the Appendix to the Observations of the Honourable *Daines Barrington*, on the ancient Statutes.

"THE reformation of the Code of Statutes, however, so far as to repeal obsolete,[a] and sometimes dangerous laws, as well as the reducing the different Acts of Parliament which relate to the same subject into one consistent statute, would be a salutary, nay, is almost become a necessary work."[b]

Many Acts of Parliament fortunately, for the most part, lie buried in the statute book till the spleen of individuals calls them forth, to the disgrace of the law, and the distress of the person prosecuted. To prove the oppression and vexation which may arise from them, three or four out of an immense number need only be mentioned. It is felony[c] by 8 Eliz. c. 3, to carry live sheep out of the kingdom; and there is no exception of the stock, which is necessary for the fresh provisions of a ship's company; upon such an indictment, indeed, both judge and jury would, probably, unite in preventing a conviction, but the criminal may be obnoxious to the jury, and, at all events, such a prosecution should not be suffered.

There are, more particularly, many Acts during the reign of Hen. VIII. which call for an immediate repeal, as they then began to make regulations relative to trade and agriculture, without understanding the true principles by which they may be promoted; by the 25th of that King, c. 13, for example, it is made penal to keep above 2,000 sheep. The greatest part of half the Welch counties, and, perhaps, some of the English, is fit for nothing else, nor can profitably be converted to arable, and yet there was an indictment in Cardiganshire within these twelve years upon this obsolete and injudicious statute:[d] "To compel tillage," says the great Lord Verulam, "is to strive with nature and utility."[e]

It is submitted, that the laws of Queen Elizabeth, which enforce the going to church under penalties, (our present rational religion does not want the aid of such regulations) should be repealed. A son prosecuted his mother upon these Acts, within these 14 years;[f] and it may almost be said, that no man of business can go through life without subjecting himself to

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[a] It may be said that an obsolete statute from which no bad consequences have arisen should not be repealed, as it may occasionally be of use to the historian and the lawyer; this objection would prove that most of the Acts contained in Rastal should have continued in force, and a sufficient number of that edition of the statutes remains for the above purposes; besides, every useless obsolete law, in some measure, takes away from the reverence which is due to those that are more frequently enforced. Lord Verulam, therefore, compares the intermixing obsolete statutes in the same code with those which are often executed, to Mezentius's fastening dead bodies to the living, "*adeo ut leges vivæ in complexu mortuarum, perimantur.*"

[b] This is strongly recommended by the preamble to 5 Eliz. c. 4. It is part also of the claim of the House of Commons, when James I. was to have given up the Court of Wards for a consideration of 200,000 *l.* per annum; "That his Majesty be petitioned to appoint some to make a diligent survey of all the penal statutes of this realm, to the end that such as are obsolete and unprofitable may be repealed, and that for the better ease and certainty of the subject, all such as are profitable concerning one matter, may be reduced into one statute." —Journals of the House of Lords, July 23, 1610. 8 Jam. I.

It appears by Lord Verulam's works, that, by order of James I. Lord Chief Justice Hobart, Mr. Serjeant Finch, Mr. Heneage Finch, Mr. Noye, Mr. Hackwell, and Lord Verulam himself, were employed for a considerable time in this very undertaking, and that they had made some progress in it. I the rather mention these great names, that no lawyer may think such a compilement derogatory or below his dignity. See also the preface to Lord Coke's 4th Rep. where he mentions having received such orders from James I. and which he highly extols.

Mr. Locke's 79th article of the Carolina laws is in the following words:

"To avoid multiplicity of laws, which by degrees always change the right foundations of the original government, all Acts of Parliament whatsoever shall, at the end of a hundred years after their enacting, respectively cease and determine of themselves without any repeal."—Works, vol. 3. p. 674.

An opportunity cannot be here omitted of mentioning that a judicious collection of proposed and rejected Acts would have its use.

[c] It is only felony, indeed, for the second offence; but the first is punished with imprisonment, and loss of the left hand.

[d] By 2 & 3 of Philip & Mary, ch. iii. for every six score sheep, a milch cow is to be kept, and a calf to be reared every year. Many a land-holder or farmer may subject himself to such a prosecution, and few of them have ever heard of such a Parliamentary regulation.

[e] Life of Henry the Seventh, p. 73.

[f] Mr. Locke, speaking of these Acts of Queen Elizabeth, says, "there are examples, in the memory of hundreds now living, of every one of those laws being put in execution."—Works, vol. 2, p. 383, ed. 1759.

I have likewise been informed that there was, not many years ago, an indictment at the Quarter Sessions in Somersetshire, on 6 Edw. VI. c. 4, which punishes striking in a churchyard with the loss of ears: this statute at the time it was enacted was intended to prevent dangerous riots between the Papists and Protestants upon the first establishment of the Reformation.

to many prosecutions, when at the same time he was not conscious of, perhaps, having offended against any law whatsoever.[g]

Sir William Young, many years ago, moved for a Committee of the House of Commons for this very purpose, of which he was himself the chairman; it is believed, however, that nothing material was done or resolved upon.

This was, possibly, owing to its being the work of time and deliberation, which the flux body of a Committee,[h] sitting from year to year, is not at all calculated for; the assistance of lawyers was, likewise, probably wanting: those barristers who are Members of the House of Commons have, generally, too much business in their profession to spare time for such an attendance, and without such assistance, the Committee could not well proceed.

As this obstacle must for ever continue to this great work being done by a Committee of Parliament solely, it is proposed that two or more serjeants or barristers should be appointed, who from year to year might make a Report to the Privy Council, as likewise to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the twelve Judges, of a certain number of statutes,[i] which should either be repealed or reduced into one consistent Act. It may be proper, also, that they should at the same time transmit such statutes as they may propose to substitute in the room of those which seem liable to objection. There will then be the whole vacation for the consideration of such intended alterations, and if they should be approved of, they might pass into laws the subsequent Session of Parliament.

The good consequences of such a reformation need not be dwelt upon, as the statute book would be reduced to half its present size, and the subject better know the law he is to be governed by. It is indeed much to be feared, that the complaint which Sir George Mackenzie makes in the introduction to his observations upon the Scotch Acts of Parliament, may not be applicable to our own: after having mentioned the *ardent desire* of the Legislature for the amending their laws, he says, it was one of his chief inducements for writing on this subject, that though a lawyer, he found difficulty in understanding the statutes which were the "*pillars of the law.*"

Appendix, No. 3.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to collate and revise the PUBLIC STATUTES of the State of *New York.*

To the Honourable the Assembly of the State of *New York.*

IN obedience to the Resolution of the Honourable Assembly of the 2d instant, requiring the revisers of the law to state "what progress they have made in the duties assigned them, and at what time, in their opinion, they will be ready to report," we have the honour to submit the following Report:—

By the Act of the 21st April 1825, we were authorized to collate and revise all such public statutes of this State, of a general and permanent nature, as were in force at the close of the last Session of the Legislature. In the performance of this duty, we were directed, among other things,—

1. To collect and reduce into one Act the different Acts, and parts of Acts, which, from similarity of subject, we should think it proper to consolidate.

2. To distribute the Acts to be revised and consolidated under such titles, divisions and sections as we should think proper.

3. To omit all such Acts, or parts of Acts, as had been repealed, or had expired by their own limitation, or were repugnant to the provisions of the present constitution of the State.

4. To suggest to the Legislature such contradictions, omissions or imperfections as should apppear in the Acts to be revised, and the mode in which the same might be reconciled, supplied or amended.

5. To designate such Acts, or parts of Acts, if any, as ought in our judgment to be repealed, with our reasons for advising such repeal.

6. To recommend the passage of such new Acts, or parts of Acts, as such repeal might in our judgment render necessary.

7. To complete the revision in other respects in such manner as we should deem most proper to render the statutes more plain and easy to be understood. And,

8. To

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[g] It may be proper likewise to mention some instances of a statute most absurdly placed, where no one could expect to find such a law: a most material alteration in the statute of Distributions is inserted in the 1 Jac. II c. 17, intituled, "An Act for the reviving and continuing the several Acts therein mentioned;" and by 20 Geo. II. c. 42, for explaining the Window Tax Act, there is a clause, that all laws which were then in force, or which should hereafter be enacted, are to extend to Wales and Berwick, though not particularly mentioned.

[h] See an account of such a Committee, Deb. H. C. 1620, vol. 1, p. 38. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (which statute is printed at length by Rastal), the King is empowered to appoint Commissioners for the reformation of the canon law.

[i] If too many are inserted in the Report, they will not be properly considered; and Trebonianus is much condemned by the writers on the Civil Law; who, when Justinian had allowed him and his assistants ten years for compiling the Pandects, from a too great desire of dispatch, published the collection in three.—Duck de Auth. Jur. Civ.

8. To lay before the Legislature, from time to time, the Acts revised and arranged by us, to be re-enacted, if the Legislature should so determine.

It was, however, expressly provided in the Act, that no change should be made by us in the phraseology or distribution of the sections of any statute that had been the subject of judicial decision, by which the construction of the statute, as established by such decision, should be affected or impaired.

Prior to the passage of this Act, the project of a revision and consolidation of the statutes in a more methodical arrangement, and in a style more simple and intelligible, than had before been attempted in this State, accompanied by a specimen, had been laid before the Legislature by two of our number; and the Act appointing us was passed in conformity with the plan then proposed.

Immediately after our appointment, we entered upon the performance of our duties with a deep conviction of the great importance and responsibility of the trust confided to us, and with an earnest desire to realize the hopes and justify the confidence of the Legislature.

It was obvious that we could not enter on the labour of actual revision with any satisfaction to ourselves, or much prospect of utility to the public, until the statutes meant to be revised had been arranged and classified. It was thus only that we could be enabled to trace with accuracy and precision the outlines of the scheme which we hoped to complete; ascertain the best mode of abridging, by simplifying our labours, and prepare for submitting their results to the Legislature with the least delay, and in a form which, whilst it would assist their deliberations in matters of detail, would authorize them to pronounce definitively on the probable value of a revision conducted on the principles proposed. It soon appeared that the arrangement we meditated could not be effected without a careful analysis of the various subjects embraced within the scope of our public laws. To the formation, therefore, of a general plan of the work, founded on such an analysis, our attention and thoughts were first directed, with a solicitude heightened by the reflection, that the discovery in a future stage of our progress of any material defect in the arrangement, might render useless, to a considerable extent, the labour already performed.

After mature consideration, we came to the conclusion, that the statutes of the proposed revision ought to be arranged and classified as follows:

I. Those which relate to the Territory, the Political Divisions, the Civil Polity, and the internal Administration of the State.

II. Those which relate to the acquisition, the enjoyment, and the transmission of Property, real and personal, to the domestic relations, and generally to all matters connected with private rights.

III. Those which relate to the Judiciary establishments, and the mode of procedure in civil cases.

IV. Those which relate to Crimes and Punishments, to the mode of procedure in criminal cases, and to Prison Discipline.

V. Public laws of a local and miscellaneous character, including the laws concerning the City of New York; Acts incorporating Cities and Villages, and such other acts of incorporation as it may be deemed necessary to publish.

We were led to this general arrangement as the most natural, and at the same time the most scientific of which the subject was capable. It had also the recommendation of suiting better than any other the actual state of our jurisprudence, serious alterations having been proposed in the judiciary establishments, upon which it was desirable to obtain an expression of the sense of the Legislature before the revision of the laws arranged under the third and fourth heads.

In addition to its advantages in these respects, it possesses others of perhaps greater moment, which it may be proper to enumerate. One of the first objects intended to be effected by the proposed revision of the statutes, was their accommodation to the provisions of the amended constitutions. The laws which fall under the first head have a closer connexion with that instrument than any others now in force; and it was therefore thought proper to commence our labours with them. On the other hand, as they have grown out of one peculiar form of government, they are for the most part independent of the common law, and have but little connexion with the general civil or criminal code. When detached from the other statutes, they will form a body of constitutional and administrative law which is capable of being reduced to the simplest form and the most orderly arrangement. As they have but rarely been made the subject of judicial decision, and as no general rules of property depend upon them, their phraseology may be improved without endangering titles to property, or disturbing the rules by which private rights had been governed. It is obvious, therefore, that to these statutes our plan of consolidation and amendment may be applied with greater facility and less hazard than to any other portion of the written law. This latter consideration was of itself sufficient to govern our decision.

We trust, therefore, that the proposed classification will meet the approbation of the Legislature.

The general arrangement having been fixed, a careful analysis was made of all the public statutes in force at the close of the last session, in order to select, for immediate revision, such of them as fell under the first head. That part of the work was then divided into chapters, as follows:

Chapter I, to be entitled, "Of the Boundaries of the State, and its Territorial Jurisdiction;" and to contain, 1. Those provisions of the existing laws which relate to the territorial limits of the state. 2. Those which relate to its jurisdiction over such limits: and 3. An

enumeration and description of the exceptions made to such jurisdiction by the cession of particular places to the United States.

Chapter II, to be entitled, " Of the Civil Divisions of the State;" and to contain an enumeration and description, 1. Of the several counties of the State. 2. Of the Senate districts. 3. Of the Congress districts. 4. Of the towns. 5. Of the cities. 6. Of the incorporated villages. 7. General prospective regulations in relation to the creation and division of counties and towns, and the incorporation of cities and villages.

Chapter III, to be entitled, " Of the Census, or enumeration of the Inhabitants of the State;" and to contain permanent regulations for taking the census, according to the constitution, being a revision of the Act of the 8th April 1825.

Chapter IV, to be entitled, " Of the Public Officers, their Qualifications, Privileges and Disabilities; the mode of their Election or Appointment; and the tenure of their respective Offices;" and to contain, 1. An enumeration of all the officers of the State, their location and number. 2. A classification of the civil officers, and general provisions relating to commissions, resignations, removals, the mode of supplying vacancies, &c. 3. The qualifications, mode of appointment, tenure of office, privileges and disabilities; of executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and military officers.

Chapter V, to be entitled, " Of Elections other than for Town Officers;" and to contain regulations concerning, 1. The qualifications, disabilities and privileges of the electors. 2. General and special elections. 3. The mode of notifying elections. 4. The mode of conducting them. 5. The canvass, and mode of declaring and certifying the result. 6. The forms necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the chapter.

Chapter VI, to be entitled, " Of the Duties, Privileges and Disabilities of the legislative and principal executive Officers of the State;" and to contain a revision of those provisions which relate, 1. To the duties, &c. of the governor, the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the surveyor-general, and commissioners of the land-office, the comptroller and the treasurer; and, 2. To the duties, &c. of legislative officers.

Chapter VII, to be entitled, " Of the Powers, Duties and Privileges of Towns;" and to contain, 1. Certain general provisions. 2. Town meetings, and the times, purposes and manner of holding the same. 3. The qualifications of town officers, and the tenure of their offices. 4. Vacancies in town offices, and the mode of supplying them. 5. Duties of town officers. 6. Town charges, and the mode of defraying them.

Chapter VIII, to be entitled, " Of the Powers, Duties and Privileges of Counties;" and to contain, 1. Certain general provisions. 2. County officers, and their duties, viz. Board of supervisors and county treasurer. 3. County charges, and the mode of defraying them.

Chapter IX, to be entitled, " Of the Salaries and Fees of the several Offices of this State, except those connected with the Judiciary."

Chapter X, to be entitled, " Of the Public Property and Funds of the State;" and to contain such statutory provisions as relate, 1. To the public property, viz. the public lands, the salt springs, and the Erie and Champlain canals. 2. To the funds of the State. 3. To its revenue.

Chapter XI, to be entitled, " Of the Assessment and Collection of Taxes;" and to contain a revision of the tax law of 1823, and the subsequent amendments.

Chapter XII, to be entitled, " Of the Militia and the public Defence;" and to contain a revision of the existing laws relating to those subjects.

Chapter XIII, to be entitled, " Of the public Health;" and to contain a revision of the laws concerning hospitals, and of the quarantine, and other health laws.

Chapter XIV, to be entitled, " Of Public Instruction;" and to contain a revision of the present laws relative to, 1. The Regents of the University. 2. Colleges, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. 3. Common schools. 4. The incorporation of medical, literary, library, and other societies connected with science and the arts.

Chapter XV, to be entitled, " Of Agriculture, Trade, and Manufactures;" and to contain a revision of the laws for the improvement of agriculture, the inspection and auction laws, and the statutory provisions concerning trade and manufactures.

Chapter XVI, to be entitled, " Of Highways and Bridges;" and to contain a revision of the general and special Acts concerning highways. It is proper to observe, that these Acts, and those relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, were revised with great care and ability by one of the gentlemen named in the Act of the 27th of November 1824, prior to his resignation.* The Acts drawn up by him will give us great aid in the compilation of Chapters XI. and XVI., though, as they were framed after the model of the former revisions, they cannot be adopted in the present form.

Chapter XVII, to be entitled, " Of Ferries."

Chapter XVIII, to be entitled, " Of the internal Police of the State," and to contain many subjects of a miscellaneous nature.

Chapter XIX, to be entitled, " Of the publication and construction of the Statutes of this State;" and to contain, 1. Certain general provisions in relation to the publication of the statutes, and the time from which they shall take effect. 2. General rules of construction, especially with reference to terms used in the preceding statutes, in a peculiar sense.

The revision of the statutes which fall under the first general head having furnished us sufficient employment, we have not yet attempted an analysis of the other parts of the work; but we have devoted much of our time, since the last session of the Legislature, to the

* Erastus Root, Esq.

the preliminary studies and inquiries which were necessary to a thorough examination of the whole body of the statute law, and shall be prepared, on the completion of the first part, to proceed in the others without delay.

In the meantime we have completed a considerable portion of the first part, and would have presented several chapters to the Legislature for enactment, had we not discovered that there was such a connexion between its several divisions, that it was essential to the successful execution of our plan, that the whole of this part should be completed before any portion should be reported for enactment.

It would have given us great pleasure to have been able to present it entire at the present session; that, however, we have found to be wholly impracticable. A glance at the numerous and comprehensive subjects embraced within it, will show its great extent. Indeed, after deducting Acts of incorporation and local laws, more than three-fourths of the existing public statutes will fall under this head; it now fills nearly 1,200 octavo pages; and though we shall make great reductions by consolidating different Acts, and simplifying the language, yet we shall be obliged to propose many new provisions, for the purpose of supplying omissions; we cannot hope to reduce it to less than half its present extent. It will still form an entire volume.

In addition to the great extent of this part, the intrinsic difficulties of our task, and the course of labour we have adopted, have rendered our progress exceeding slow. The various enactments applicable to the first general division, are to be separated from the mass of statutes with which they are now intermixed; they are then to be classified in appropriate chapters, and arranged in suitable sub-divisions. The like process is to be adopted with the contents of each minor division; it being a material, and, as we conceive, a most important part of our plan, to preserve in the distribution of the sections the same regard to method at which we aim in the general divisions. In the progress of the work, many changes in the arrangement originally contemplated, frequent transpositions in the order of the subjects, and new divisions and sub-divisions of the different parts, become necessary. It is not until successive experiments have been actually made, that it can be satisfactorily ascertained under what general head the subject of some of the Acts may most properly be comprised. But the most serious portion of our labour is the drawing up of the text itself. To reduce the sections to a proper brevity, to distribute them in a suitable manner, and to simplify the language in which they are written, it becomes absolutely necessary to write the whole with our own hands, and often to give our draughts several revisions before we can so far satisfy ourselves in regard to arrangement and expression, as to authorize the employment of a copyist. We can therefore derive but little aid from clerks or amanuenses; nor have we thought it consistent with the great importance of the trust confided to us, to leave to any one of our number exclusively the completion of any part of the work, though by such a division of labour our progress might have been hastened. To preserve uniformity of expression, and to make our performance in every sense of the word joint and several, we have adopted the plan of allotting to each other, from time to time, convenient portions of the statutes, of committing the draughts prepared by each to the separate and critical revisal of the others, and then of subjecting them to the joint examination of all. An allusion to these topics seems necessary to impart a just view of the nature of our task, and of the time and labour which are requisite to its successful execution, and it is made for that purpose only.

[*Here follows a statement of the progress made in the work.*]

Opportunity having been afforded us for a further trial of the plan proposed at the last session, it may be expected that we should express an opinion as to its practicability and advantages. Experience enables us to say, that in our judgment it may be applied to that portion of the statutes placed under the first general head with entire success. We think also, that the statutes concerning the judiciary establishments, the modes of procedure, and the criminal law, may also be consolidated, revised and arranged after the same model. We may indeed speak with some confidence on this point, as the specimen presented at the last session contained a partial revision of the Acts concerning the courts of justice, and the mode of procedure, and received, though a first effort, the approbation of the Legislature. It has also been carefully examined by many of our best lawyers, whose favourable opinions expressed in some cases, after overcoming prejudices imbibed against the plan, without fully understanding it, have given us the greatest encouragement.

With respect to the class of statutes falling under the second general division, the difficulties to be met, and the caution to be exercised, are much increased by the considerations that most of those statutes affect titles to property, and that almost every line of them has been the subject of judicial interpretation. Many of our professional brethren, for whose opinions we entertain the highest respect, are averse to any, even the least alteration in their phraseology or arrangement, lest rules of property should be altered, and decisions overturned. Objections founded on similar apprehensions have indeed been urged as applicable to our plan of revision in its whole extent. Confined to the statutes of which we now speak, we are fully sensible that they deserve to be weighed with great deliberation; but when extended to the laws embraced in the first division of our work, for reasons to which we have already reverted, and from the experiments already made, we cannot think them entitled to much consideration. When we shall have completed the revision of these laws, it will become our duty, in submitting them to the Legislature, to communicate our matured opinions in relation to the best mode of prosecuting the residue of the work, and our future course will be governed by the directions which we shall then receive.

As to the first part of the work, we repeat, that in our judgment there are no difficulties to be encountered in the execution of our plan, which care and labour may not surmount, nor any dangers to be apprehended from its liberal application. And if we should merely reduce that portion of the statutes to order and simplicity, and leave the others as they now stand, or rather revise them under the models of 1801 and 1813, we conceive that a great service will have been rendered to the State.

The laws which fall under the first head are of the most general application; they prescribe the duties of our public officers of every grade, and regulate the daily proceedings of our citizens. It is not to be expected that the other branches of the written law can ever be rendered perfectly intelligible to any but professional men. But every public officer, and we might almost say every citizen, engaged in active business, is required to act upon these statutes, and frequently under circumstances which render professional advice unattainable. They ought therefore to be made, if human language will permit it, so simple and intelligible as to be level to the comprehension of all who are obliged to consult them. These considerations do not seem to have been much attended to by their authors. Many of these statutes have not only been drawn up carelessly and immethodically, but in all of them numerous propositions are crowded together in the same section, and words multiplied without motive or necessity. These defects we have endeavoured to remedy. It has been our study in the chapters we have commenced to adopt the most simple arrangement, to confine the sections to short propositions, to omit unnecessary words, and to avoid, as far as practicable, all ambiguities of expression. To illustrate the nature and practicability of our plan, as applicable to this part of the work, we have appended to this Report Chapters V. and VII., and, to facilitate a comparison of their contents with the existing laws relating to the same subjects, we have also subjoined copies of the latter. It will be seen on such comparison, that those chapters in their present form can hardly be called revisions of the existing laws, many changes having been made, and many new provisions introduced. In performing that part of our duty which requires us to suggest to the Legislature such contradictions, omissions, or imperfections as may be found in the Acts to be revised, with the mode in which they may be reconciled, supplied or amended, and to recommend the repeal of such Acts, or parts of Acts, as ought in our judgment to be repealed, we have deemed it most expedient to prepare draughts of the statutes as they will appear after such contradictions, omissions or imperfections have been remedied, and after the parts proposed to be repealed have been omitted. It was supposed that the propriety of such alterations would best be explained and understood by an actual exhibition of the text as it would stand after the proposed changes had been made, and in connexion with those provisions of the present laws that were intended to be retained. This course is the more readily adopted, as, generally speaking, the new parts will form distinct sections, any of which may be omitted by the Legislature at their pleasure. The two chapters now presented, have been prepared in that manner; in compiling them, we are sensible that we have carried to their full extent the powers given us by the Legislature. We have, however, made no changes or additions for which there did not appear sufficient reasons to our minds. In addition to the occasional remarks added to the specimens, we would observe generally, that in the election law we have endeavoured to supply existing defects or omissions (particularly as to special elections), to furnish additional guards against abuse, to render the whole system more simple and consistent, and to secure the regularity, order and solemnity of the proceedings at the poll. In the other chapter our great object has been to render the duties of town officers more plain, and to give something of form to the proceedings of town meetings, which are too important, as we conceive, to be left, as they now are, almost entirely without regulation.

Though we have bestowed great pains on the chapters herewith presented, yet we feel it due to ourselves to offer them as specimens merely. In the course of our labours they will be carefully revised, for the purpose of detecting such omissions or ambiguities as yet exist in them.

We avail ourselves of the present occasion to notice some subjects to which our attention has been specially called by the Legislature.

By a resolution of the Senate, passed in April last, a Bill, entitled, "An Act for the Punishment of certain Crimes above the degree of Petit Larceny," was referred to us. The defects of our criminal code were also adverted to by His Excellency the Governor in his message to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session. That part of the message has been subsequently referred to us by the Senate: the remarks of His Excellency in his message, as well as of the committee of the Senate in their Report on this subject, evidently contemplate the formation of a new and complete code of penal law, adapted to the genius of our government, and the enlighted policy of the age. We are not insensible to the force of the considerations by which this measure is recommended. The defects of our criminal laws, as well in the classification and definition of crimes, as in the arbitrary nature of the discretion to which their punishment is intrusted, have long been confessed by all whose unprejudiced reflexions have been directed to the subject; but we are convinced, that an innovation of such magnitude as the formation of a new system in this or any other branch of the law, was not in the contemplation of the Legislature by whom we were appointed; and, although we should not shrink from the labours and difficulties of the task, if sufficient time were allowed for its completion, we do not feel authorized to assume the responsibility of its execution, until the intentions of the Legislature shall have been more distinctly and fully expressed.

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On this subject, however, it is not now necessary for us to enlarge, nor for the Legislature to decide. It will have been perceived, that by the arrangement we have adopted, the revision of the penal statutes is deferred until nearly the conclusion of our work. Independently of the consideration, that no complete system of penal law can be framed until those laws which relate to the political establishments and to private rights are settled, there are other reasons in favour of delay. A great experiment is now making in Louisiana, under the auspices of an accomplished jurist, a native of this State. Extensive reforms in the penal law are also meditated in England, and we look to that country, as well as our sister State, for instruction and examples.

By a resolution of the Assembly, passed at the close of the last session, the petition of George Casey and others, inhabitants of the county of Cayuga, was also referred to us. The petitioners complain, "that our present system of law, together with the rules and regulations of our courts of record, have been copied from the English practice," and pray that they may be abolished, and that a system "formed on the plain and simple principles of common sense," less technical and expensive, may be substituted in its stead: they also complain of "the enormous bills of costs allowed in the higher courts of this State," as a grievance which ought to be redressed.

A petition in the same terms, but signed by other persons, was also presented to the Senate at the last session: it was referred by that body to the committee on the Judiciary, whose report may be found in the Journals of the Senate for 1825, at p. 320.

In the opinion of that committee, the subject-matter of the petition, taken in connexion with its prayer, involved the examination of two questions of great difficulty and importance: 1. Whether the whole body of our laws may not be reduced to a written code or text, and comprised within a moderate compass? and, 2. Whether the existing practice of our courts of law (which is substantially the English practice, with some amendments) ought not to be reformed and simplified?

Although the consideration of the former of these questions is not within the scope of our labours, which relate exclusively to that portion of our law already reduced to writing, we have given to it a careful examination.

The practicability and advantages of reducing the common law of England to a written code, have recently been maintained in that country by several able writers. In this country also similar opinions have been advanced by some of our ablest jurists; and we think those opinions are gradually gaining ground in both countries. On the other hand, a majority of the legal profession in each are averse to the scheme. The arguments on both sides have been so fully exhibited in the great literary journals of the age, and in various contemporary publications, that we do not think it useful to engage in the discussion. At the same time, in order to comply with the requirements of the reference, and to avail ourselves of such knowledge on kindred topics as might facilitate the performance of our primary duties, we have sought for information from those countries in which similar experiments have been made, and shall endeavour, on some future occasion, to lay the results before the Legislature.

The other topic comes more properly within the range of our inquiries, many parts of the practice being regulated by statutory provisions. We fully concur with the committee of the Senate in the opinion, "that very important reforms may be made in the practical administration of the law." It is not to be denied, that the practice of our courts of record is incumbered by many unnecessary forms, and attended with many fictions, which tend to the accumulation of costs, and to the discredit of the law and its practitioners. When we reach the third general division of our work, we propose to extend the statutes already passed for the reformation of the English practice to such other cases as may be safely embraced within them; and to present in detail our views on this interesting subject to the consideration of the Legislature.

We desire, in conclusion, to bespeak the patience of the Legislature and of our fellow citizens. We have devoted, and we intend to devote, our best faculties to the performance of the great work with which we have been honoured; but we have so high a sense of its responsibility and importance, that we dare not attempt it hastily. If our progress has not been as rapid as may have been anticipated by the public, we hope it will be seen to have been as rapid as circumstances would allow. Whilst on this subject, candour requires the acknowledgment that neither of us has been able to devote his whole time to this labour. It is known to the Legislature that each of us is actively engaged in professional pursuits; and though we have made considerable sacrifices for the purpose of performing the duties assigned to us, we have not supposed that the Legislature would expect or desire that our time or thoughts should be exclusively devoted to those duties, nor can we believe that the public good would be advanced by such a course. On the contrary, if we may be allowed to express an opinion on this point, we would unhesitatingly say, that, in our judgment, it is of the utmost importance that the work be executed with much deliberation, and that time should be allowed between the enactment of the different parts for such public discussion as may be necessary to form and to enlighten that public opinion by which we are desirous to be governed. As to ourselves, we entertain a decided opinion, that our continued participation in the active scenes of professional duty will enable us to bring to our task a greater share of valuable knowledge, improved by experience, than could ever be gained from solitary study; and that a character of practical utility will thus be imparted to our labours which the speculations of retired individuals rarely attain.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Jno. Duer.
B. F. Butler.
H. Wheaton.

Albany, March 14, 1826.

Appendix, No. 4.

Mr. Miller published, in 1822,* a work, intituled, "An Inquiry into the present State of the Statute and Criminal Law of England." We have added some few extracts from his work, as affording a specimen of the opinion of that gentleman on the subject under discussion.

"The edition of the Statutes at Large, by Tomlins and Raithby, which is the most condensed of any hitherto given to the public, forms 16 volumes in quarto, and Two Parts, from Magna Charta to the end of 1818; five volumes and a half of which comprise the Acts from King John to the end of the reign of George the Second, and the remaining ten and a half are filled with those of the present reign. Since the Union with Ireland, a thick closely printed volume has been published every two or three years, and the average number of Public Acts passed in each of the last 18 years amounts to 140. At this rate of accumulation, their size at the end of the present century will have swelled to 50 of such ponderous quartos, and the number of Public Acts to 14,000; no inappropriate companion to the 800 or 1,000 volumes of Reports, which at that period are likely to compose a portion of the treasures of a lawyer's library.

"Among the causes of the present size of the Statute Law, the number of those relating to the revenue, those prohibiting or encouraging importation and exportation, those which are local and temporary, those which proceed from a love of legislation, and the inaccurate and slovenly manner in which the whole body of the Acts of Parliament are drawn up, may be named as the most prominent. On each of these a few observations shall be offered in their order.

"1. *The Number of Revenue Laws.*—During each of the last 18 years the number of Acts passed, exclusively relating to the revenue, has amounted to 40; and those which are connected with it indirectly, and owe their existence to no other cause, will be found to rise to nearly 20 more. This comprises almost one-half of the whole laws annually enacted; and, considering the numbers which now pass every Session, it is surely an inordinate proportion.

"2. Another set of laws which have greatly helped to swell the statute-book, are those which grant *bounties* on *exportation* or *importation,* and those which prohibit exportation or importation for a limited or unlimited time.

"It is not within the scope of these observations to say any thing respecting the wisdom of the policy by which these enactments have successively been dictated. It is only alleged that their number has exceedingly incumbered the law, and that so many of them have been suspended, repealed and re-enacted, either in whole or in part, that persons whose private interests lead them to consult them, cannot discover with reasonable precision either what the law was or is with regard to almost any one commodity.

"It would be fatiguing to enter into a detailed examination of the whole of these Statutes; but it may not be improper, by way of example, to subject a few of them to closer inspection, in order to show how little knowledge, foresight and consistency Parliament has evinced in the enactment of them.

"The first we shall mention is the Act of Charles II., which, for the benefit of what was then regarded as the staple of the country, compelled persons of all ranks and conditions to be buried in woollen, whether their surviving relatives were able or willing to fulfil the provisions of it or not. It is difficult to determine whether this Statute is more remarkable for the absurdity or tyranny of the means by which it endeavoured to attain its object. As might have been expected, it soon sunk into oblivion, in which it would probably to this day have continued, had it not been for a conviction under it, which unexpectedly took place a few years ago, and caused its repeal by 54 Geo. 3, c. 108.

"3. A third cause of the size of Acts of Parliament is the enactment of *local, particular,* or *temporary laws,* instead of *general* and *permanent* ones.

"It is no doubt true, that there are a few Acts, such as those for continuing certain Duties, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, for the Payment of the Army and their Quarters, and for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore, which continue, out of constitutional jealousy, to be passed for one year only. Even then it is not in itself an advantage to have these fundamental laws printed annually; and that circumstance affords no justification for extending the practice to other classes of Acts, which are now repeated without any such necessity.

"It is difficult to account for the extent to which *local* Acts have been carried in this country, where there is less excuse for them than in almost any other kingdom in Europe. There have altogether been 50 passed for the recovery of small debts in different towns and districts, and 43 of them within the reign of his late Majesty. Why might not a general law have been so framed as to adapt itself to all parts of the kingdom? The local Acts for the management of the poor are still more numerous; and though many of them are perhaps unavoidable, they, at least, have the effect of showing the danger of suffering one questionable law to pass, as none can tell how many others may follow in its train.

"The 17 Geo. 3, c. 11, is for the prevention of abuses in Worsted Manufactures in the counties of York, Lancaster and Chester; the 24 Geo. 3, sess. 2, c. 3, extends the Act to Suffolk; and the 31 Geo. 3, c. 56, to Norfolk. According to this plan of legislation, if the worsted manufacture should afterwards be established in other parts of the country, we may

* The Paper on the Statute Law first appeared in the Quarterly Review in 1819.

may have the principal provisions of this long and intricate Act ten or twenty times repeated, which by a little foresight and consideration might have been avoided.

" 4. A fourth cause of the increased size, if not of the number of Acts of Parliament, is the negligence and unskilfulness with which they are drawn up.

" On entering upon this part of the subject, it might be thought reasonable that a few instances of the most frequent and glaring faults which occur in the language or construction of Acts of Parliament should be selected, in order to substantiate the justice of the charge which has been now made. But, after having opened the statute-book at many different places, it seems superfluous to undertake the task. Take up whichever volume of it you will, at whatever page it opens, and however plain the subject may be to which the enactment relates, you are overwhelmed with a degree of verbosity and tautology, of which it is not easy to speak in terms of becoming moderation, and which, with all deference to the authority for such 'damnable iteration,' is believed to be quite unparalleled in any other book.

" If any one composition exists where propriety and conciseness of expression are requisite, and where every syllable ought to be expunged which the sense does not require, it is beyond all controversy in Acts of Parliament. If Acts were drawn with even a moderate share of the exactness here pointed out, the provisions contained in them would be comprehended with infinitely greater ease and certainty than at present.

" Dalrymple, in his Memorials concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy *Edinburgh*, 1769, 4to, p. 26, has remarked, 'From the reign of Richard the First, words began to be multiplied; before the reign of James the Third, the evil increased; it is now familiar. How the chimes are rung in our enlightened age upon *any horse, mule, ass, cattle, coach, berlin, landau, chariot, chaise, calash, waggon, wain, cart or carriage whatsoever,*' as if *every quadruped and carriage*, would not comprehend all particulars.' As an example of prolix phraseology, carried to the utmost extent of which it seems susceptible, the 54 Geo. 3, c. 56, for the encouragement of statuaries and bust-makers, may be referred to, which is the more liable to censure, as, both on account of the persons for whose benefit it was made, and because it is an amendment of a former Act, which it declares to have been insufficient, it might have been expected to be more than usually perspicuous. It runs in the following terms:—'Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, every person or persons who shall make, or cause to be made, any new or original sculpture, or model, or copy or cast of the human figure or human figures, or of any bust or busts, or of any part or parts of the human figure, clothed in drapery or otherwise, or of any animal or animals, or of any part or parts of any animal combined with the human figure or otherwise, or of any subject being matter of invention in sculpture, as of any alto or basso relievo, representing any of the matters or things hereinbefore mentioned, or any cast from nature of the human figure, or of any part or parts of the human figure, or of any cast from nature of any animal, or of any part or parts of any animal, or of any such subject containing or representing any of the matters and things hereinbefore mentioned, whether separate or combined, shall have the sale, right and property of all, and in every such new original sculpture, model, copy and cast of the human figure, or human figures, and of all and in every such bust or busts, and of all and in every such part or parts of the human figure, clothed in drapery or otherwise, and of all and in every such new and original sculpture, model, copy and cast, representing any animal or animals; and of all and in every such work representing any part or parts of any animal combined with the human figure or otherwise, and of all and in every such new and original sculpture, model, copy and cast of any subject being matter of invention in sculpture, and of all and in every such new and original sculpture, model, copy and cast, in alto or basso relievo, representing any of the matters or things hereinbefore mentioned, and of every such cast from nature, for the term of 14 years, from first putting forth or publishing the same,' &c.

" Had this Act simply declared, 'That after the passing of this Act, every person who shall make, or cause to be made, any piece of sculpture or model, being matter of invention, or any original mould or cast of any object, animate or inanimate, or of any part or combination thereof, or who shall make any original copy of any such sculpture, model, mould or cast, shall have the sole right and property to and in the same for the term of fourteen years, from first putting forth or publishing the same,' &c. it would have been a great deal shorter, and have expressed what appears to be its meaning more distinctly. On this point, however, it is necessary to speak with caution; for in spite of the multitude of words with which it is loaded, one can hardly be certain, however often it may have been read, whether its meaning has been fully comprehended. There are no less than three questions which it leaves in considerable ambiguity: 1stly, Whether a sculptor who invents a statue, and makes casts from it of the same size, has such casts protected against imitation for 14 years? 2dly, Whether if a sculptor or moulder makes an exact resemblance of an ancient theatre or temple, which has never been copied before, reduced to a tenth of the real size, such copy or work of invention is within the statute? and, 3dly, Whether it is unlawful again to reduce the copy, or only unlawful to make and vend a fraudulent fac-simile of it?

" If it is allowed to be true that Acts of Parliament really are framed in the faulty manner now described, it signifies little to the subjects in what way the evil arises; whether they are prepared by the solicitors to the different public boards, equity draftsmen or special pleaders; and whether it happens that want of time, skill or adequate remuneration, is the cause of their defective construction. It is no consolation to a State, when suffering under any particular grievance, to be informed of the manner in which that grievance has arisen. If statutes are not properly drawn, the greater care and skill ought to be employed for that purpose. Blackstone, vol. i. p. 181, informs us, that in the time of Henry V. in order to

prevent mistakes and abuses in the manner of wording Acts of Parliament, which, according to the practice then prevailing, were all drawn up at the end of the session, the draughts of them were prepared by the judges. Something may occasionally be learnt from the usages of times essentially different from our own; and the employment of the judges to put the result of their legislative deliberation into suitable words and method, shows the importance which even at that early day they attached to such a task.

"Neither has any proposal been offered in the course of the remarks on the size and intricacy of the statute-book by which these blemishes might be removed. It is possible that some such general revision or arrangement of it as that which was contemplated by Lord Stanhope may hereafter be adopted with advantage, but it would at present be rash to express any sanguine expectation on that head. A less adventurous course might lead more safely and expeditiously to the desired object, and, instead of throwing the statute law all at once into a new form, it might be better to remould it gradually, by taking care that the enactments which may hereafter receive the sanction of the Legislature, should be as *permanent, general and intelligible as possible*. If this rule in drawing up Acts of Parliament were rigidly observed, and none but such as possessed this character were suffered to pass into law, all well-grounded complaints against Acts of Parliament would quickly vanish. The perpetual enactment, suspension, repeal and re-enactment of laws is equally discreditable to the Legislature and grievous to the subject. A stronger instance of this cannot be given than the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill, which is evidently one of the most important measures ever attempted for the amelioration of that country, and about which no vacillation after it was once determined on ought to have been exhibited. The Bill, however, was passed in 1817, suspended in 1818, till the end of that Session of Parliament, and notice of a further suspension again given in the beginning of 1819. It is thus left in doubt how many more suspensions may yet take place before it receives the royal assent, or whether the Bill may not eventually be abandoned. On *particular* enactments instead of *general* ones, an opinion has already been expressed upon the lamentable practice of legislating in detail, instead of in gross. A statute can scarcely be too general in its application to the subject to which it relates, or too complete a body in itself, so as to supersede all reference to antecedent ones. By this means, whenever the subject of Insolvent Debtors, Fisheries, Election of Members of Parliament, Quarantine, or any such general head of law, came under consideration, the various provisions which lie scattered in the statute book would be repealed, and one systematic enactment substituted in their stead. This has to a certain extent been done in the Revenue Consolidation Act, 43 Geo. 3, c. 69, 28 Geo. 3, c. 38, for consolidating the Acts respecting the Exportation of Live Sheep and unwrought Wool, and 52 Geo. 3, c. 143, for reducing into one Act the Offences against the Revenue punishable with Death. The game laws, which have so often, and always ineffectually, been brought before Parliament, afford one of the best possible opportunities of exemplifying such a plan of legislation.

"It is unquestionably true, that it would require much skill and caution to prepare such general Acts, so as neither to overshoot nor fall short of the object aimed at; but this, instead of being a disadvantage, would in reality be one of the greatest benefits which would follow from the introduction of such a kind of laws as have been here described. Longer time and greater capacity would be required to prepare them; a comprehensive and exact view of the subject would in every instance be requisite; and an effectual stop would be put to the enactment of laws as temporary expedients, which is the chief cause of all this legislatory mischief."

Appendix, No. 5.

IT is proposed to illustrate the observations contained in the Report upon the defects of the Statute Law and their remedies, by detailing some particulars relative to the present condition of the *poor laws*; although a complete developement of the defects and attainable improvements of the statutory enactments upon this subject would lead to a much more extensive inquiry than would be convenient on the present occasion.

In the first place, it is important to notice some inconveniences occasioned by retaining in the statute book repealed, expired or altered enactments respecting the poor laws. A considerable number of repealed statutes upon this subject is no further injurious than as by its bulk it obstructs research into the existing law, and increases the expense of inquiry. "It is curious," says Dr. Burn (Poor Laws, vol. iv. p. 33), "to a contemplative person to investigate by what steps and degrees the compulsory maintenance of the poor became established in the kingdom;" and he then proceeds to enumerate a series of statutes passed previously to the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, which, from the discrepancy of their principles with the system of law established by that statute, are not likely to mislead in the present day, yet, at the same time, are of no use, but the contrary, except as they may gratify the curiosity of contemplative persons. The multitude of obsolete or repealed statutes in regard to the poor, consequent upon the breaking up of the feudal system, and the dissolution of monasteries, is a remarkable feature in our legislative history; but that it is sometimes unnecessary to inquire after any formal repeal of them, may be judged of, by the example of a statute passed in the year 1543, which condemns vagabonds to be the *slaves* of any one who presented them to a justice, for two years, and to have the letter V. imprinted on their breasts with a red hot iron.

From the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the present day, considerable numbers of statutes, or portions of statutes, have been repealed, *uno flatu*, on particular occasions, either by Acts of consolidation or for amendment of system. The 5th of Elizabeth, chap. 4, is

one

one of the earliest specimens of consolidation; it purports, in its preamble, to repeal, either wholly or partially, "*a great number*" of previous statutes; and the statute sets forth the advantages of a periodical consolidation of the laws. Speaking of former enactments, it states the inconveniences arising from "the imperfection and contrariety found in sundry of the previous laws, and from the variety and number of them;" and it proposes to remedy this inconvenience by "digesting and reducing into one sole law and statute as many of the former laws as are meet to be continued, and prescribing and limiting an uniform order in the enactments." The Statute of the 43d Elizabeth has superseded nearly all the poor laws prior to its date. It is called by Dr. Burn, "The great constitution of the system of law concerning the poor." The statute of the 13th & 14th Car. 2. c. 12, is another general statute for the regulation of the poor; and which renders a search after prior statutes relative to the numerous subjects to which it relates, especially the subject of the removal of the poor, a matter only of curiosity. A variety of other statutes might be mentioned of a similar kind; thus, among other examples, the 9th Geo. 4. c. 40, respecting lunatic paupers, sets out with repealing seven antecedent Acts; and the 11th Geo. 4. c. 5, and 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 40, which are general Acts respecting the removal of paupers to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey, repeal many previous detached enactments upon the same subject. The Poor Law Act of the last Session (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76), when the nature of the changes is considered which it makes in nearly every branch of the system of the poor laws, is almost of itself sufficient to demonstrate the expediency of presenting to the public those laws in a shape reduced by the omission of voluminous and unnecessary matter.

Besides these statutes of a general nature, by which masses of previous enactments have been simultaneously removed, there has been scarcely a year from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, in which particular statutes have not been passed, repealing previous particular statutes, or parts of statutes. Without enumerating endless examples of this fact, it may be sufficient to refer to the Acts relative to a settlement by the renting of a tenement. The law upon this subject has changed four times within common memory, so as almost to verify Lord Coke's description of the statutes respecting Apparel, which he represents as "fighting with and cuffing one another."*

In the more modern statutes which have been repealed, the mischief occasioned by suffering the repealed enactments to remain in the statute book is not merely that of rendering research into the statute law more difficult and expensive; but great injury is frequently experienced from want of knowing what law is in force, and what is repealed; a repealed statute having no mark upon it to indicate the danger of conforming to its provisions. This inconvenience is particularly felt where parts only of a statute are repealed, leaving the rest of the statute in full force, especially where those parts are designated merely in general terms, or where statutes are repealed by implication.

For example, the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, repeals "*so much of any Act or Acts of Parliament*" as enables a variety of things to be done. By which provision, particular enactments contained in the bodies of at least half-a-dozen statutes are, without express reference to Acts and clauses, promiscuously repealed. Numerous instances of the like kind occur in the statutes relating to the poor. As, for example, the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4. s. 2, enacts "that *as much* of all the statutes heretofore made, and every branch of them, as touch or concern the hiring, keeping, departing, working, wages or order of servants, workmen, artificers, apprentices and labourers, or any of them, and the penalties and forfeitures concerning the same, shall be from and after the last day of September next ensuing, repealed and utterly void, and of none effect; and that all the said statutes, and every branch thereof, or any matter contained in them, and not repealed by this statute, shall remain and be in full force and effect, any thing in this statute to the contrary notwithstanding."†

The confusion is frequently increased by the repealing statutes being partially repealed by other Acts. Thus particular parts of this same statute of 5th Elizabeth are repealed by various statutes, as 5 & 6 W. & M. c. 9; 49 Geo. 3. c. 109; 53 Geo. 3. c. 40; 54 Geo. 3. c. 96 and 107.

Numerous instances occur in the poor laws of statutes repealed by implication. Thus in Rex *v.* Worcestershire (a MS. case cited 4 Burn, 190,) it is said that the 17 Geo. 2. c. 38, *virtually* repealed the 43 Elizabeth, c. 2. s. 6, according to a rule for the construction of statutes laid down in the sixth of Lord Coke's Reports. Now it is to be observed that the rules for the construction of statutes are, in many instances, extremely technical, and founded on a reference to the habits of the legislature in ancient times; and it is not to be expected that a non-professional reader can be acquainted with them. In the present instance, the Court of King's Bench were at first deceived, by the case of Rex *v.* Lord Ashburnham, reported in Nolan, which was afterwards got rid of on the ground of its being stated to have been only a *pocket* case. The courts have been frequently occupied with nice questions whether

* Lord Coke enumerates 23 repealed statutes, by way of example merely, upon the subject of Apparel, "which," he observes, "though obsolete, remained as snares to catch and vex men."

† A few more examples of partial repeal of enactments relating to the poor are here collected as a specimen of the extent to which this process has been carried.

Part of 7 Jac. 1. c. 4. repealed by 50 G. 3. c. 51. s. 1.; of 19 Car. 2. c. 4. repealed by 4 G. 4 c. 64.; 36 G. 3. c. 10. part repealed by 52 G. 3. c. 73.; 8 & 9 W. 3. c. 30. part repealed by 50 G. 3. c. 52.; 9 G. 1. c. 7. part repealed by 22 G. 3. c. 83.; parts of 17 G. 2. c. 5., 59 G. 3. c. 12., 5 G. 4. c. 83. repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 40.; parts of 3 G. 4. c. 40. and 32 G. 3. c. 45. repealed by 5 G. 4. c. 83.; parts of 6 G. 2. c. 31. repealed by 49 G. 3. c. 68.; 35 G. 3. c. 101. repeals part of 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12.; 52 G. 3. c. 73. repeals part of 36 G. 3. c. 10.; the 12 G. 2. c. 29. repeals so much of the 14 Eliz. c. 5. as relates to one subject, so much of the 43 Eliz. c. 2. as relates to another subject, and so much of 19 Car. 2. c. 4. as relates to a third subject.

whether particular statutes, or clauses of statutes, relating to the Poor, have been repealed by others: as whether a provision in the 50 Geo. 3. c. 49, was in substitution of one in 17 Geo. 2. c. 38, or only cumulative, Lester's case, 16 East, 374; whether the 33 Geo. 3. c. 54, was or was not repealed by 35 Geo. 3. c. 101, Rex *v.* Idle, 2 Barn. & Ald. 149; whether the first and second sections of 1 Will. 4. c. 18, or either of them, repealed former enactments retrospectively or prospectively only. Indeed, for a length of time, it was considered, not only by the profession in general, but incidentally by learned judges, that one head of settlement, that acquired by *paying rates*, and which was founded on the statute of 3 Will. 3. c. 11, had been repealed by the 35th Geo. 3. c. 101. But when the latter statute came to be minutely examined by the Court of King's Bench, in Rex *v.* St. Pancras, 2 Barn. & Cres. 127, that Court was of opinion that the notion so generally and so long entertained was erroneous, and they expressed themselves as having hastened their decision, in order that the error might be remedied in the then present Session of Parliament. Settlements by rating, as distinct from those of renting, were, in consequence of the last-mentioned decision, soon abrogated by the legislature; but a question is now before the Court of King's Bench, whether a subsequent statute has not again re-established them.

A considerable portion of the statutes relating to the poor concerns enactments which are repealed from a certain date, but which have a present operative force where rights, acquired previous to such a date, are in litigation. When the dates in question are very remote, the more ancient provisions may be considered, for all practical purposes, as repealed. They cannot, however, be omitted except in plain cases. Thus no inconvenience can be expected to arise from expunging that provision of the 13 & 14 Car. 2., whereby a settlement might be gained by hiring and service in a manner by which it could not be gained subsequently to the early part of the reign of Will. 3., when the law in this respect was altered. But with regard to settlements by renting and rating, they may be determined in a variety of different ways in the present day, at the same quarter sessions, according to their chronology, and the Acts of Parliament in force at one time but not at another. The statutes then, which are only repealed prospectively, cannot, except in very plain cases, be omitted from the statute book: they are productive, however, of the same inconveniences in misleading the inquirer, as other statutes absolutely repealed; and though the enactments they contain are not useless, still they are the cause of many repetitions, especially where they vary only in the addition or omission of some particular circumstance. Thus, as is observed by Mr. Justice Littledale (1 Adolp. & Ellis, 235.) *the tenement* is described in nearly the same words in the three statutes 59 Geo. 3., 6 Geo. 4. and 1 Will. 4.

Alterations in the provisions of statutes by subsequent enactments are in effect attended with most of the consequences of repealed clauses. The altered provisions are equally a snare to the unwary; and increase the size of the statute book with much unnecessary matter. The poor laws are replete with examples of this defect. Thus with regard to the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2. the provision respecting parochial liability to maintain the poor is materially extended by the statute 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12; the provision as to the age of children bound apprentices is materially varied by the 56 Geo. 3. c. 139, and 18 Geo. 3. c. 47; the provisions concerning the appointment of overseers and assistant overseers and their accounts, the collection of rates, the purposes for which rates may be made, the modes of relieving the poor when the rate is collected, and various other provisions in that statute, are materially altered by numerous subsequent enactments; and to take a more modern example, the statute 22 Geo. 3. c. 83, respecting parish poor houses, is extended, amended and otherwise altered by nearly a dozen subsequent statutes. An indenture is required to the binding of an apprentice by two statutes; a third dispenses with this formality. The necessary parties to the binding of parish apprentices must be collected from four different statutes. The settlement by hiring and service has been so altered by succeeding statutes from the description of it in the 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12, that for the hiring it is necessary to refer to one statute, for the service to another, and for the residence to a third; by a fourth statute this kind of settlement is prospectively abolished, though questions arising out of it may be expected to occur during the next quarter of a century at least; by six statutes, at least, particular disabilities are created, under which this kind of settlement cannot be acquired; besides which there is to be found an enactment engrafting an important qualification upon this settlement in all cases, and which is contained in an Act of Parliament of the time of King James; but which is afterwards dispensed with by an Act passed in the time of King William and Queen Mary.

The observations just made apply principally to statutes which are professedly extended, amended or explained by subsequent statutes; but much inconvenience is felt in the construction of statutes in their present unconsolidated and undigested state, by reason of their sense being often materially varied by the statutes *in pari materiâ*. In such cases the unprofessional inquirer is often misled by reading a particular statute, without examining the context of another statute, passed perhaps nearly two centuries previously; at all events, he is not so clearly directed as if his attention was drawn to other statutes *in pari materiâ*. In Rex *v.* St. John, Glastonbury, 1 Barn. & Ald. 485, the meaning of the statute 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12, was materially illustrated by reference to the language of the 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 11; whilst in Rex *v.* Croft, 3 Barn. & Ald. 171, reference was made to the 13 & 14 Car. 2. for supplying the word "yearly" in the 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 11; and again the 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 11, was held in Rex *v.* Fittleworth, Burr. S. C. 238, to receive a very important qualification from the terms of the statute of 3 & 4 Will. & Mary, c. 11, s. 6. In Rex *v.* Gwenop, 3. T. R. 133, the 26 Geo. 3. c. 107, was limited in its terms in consequence of a reference made to the earlier statute of 22 Geo. 2. c. 44. The decisions on the 9 & 10 Will. 3. are said by Mr. Nolan to be applicable to the 35 Geo. 3. c. 101, as *in pari materiâ*, (2 Nolan 175).

175). The case of Rex *v.* North Collingham, 1 B. & C. 582, is an important decision of a Tenement Act founded on the construction of other Tenement Acts *in pari materiâ*.*

Where temporary Acts are afterwards continued, much redundant matter is introduced. This often happens with respect to the poor laws, the earlier statutes upon which subject appear to have been introduced by way of experiment merely, to be continued if they worked satisfactorily. Thus the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2. is continued by the 3 Car. 1. c. 4, and made perpetual by the 16 Car. 1. c. 4. The statute of the 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12. is continued by the 1 Jac. 2. c. 17, the 3 Will. & Mary, c. 11, and the 11 & 12 Will. 3. c. 13, and was finally made perpetual by the 12 Anne, st. 1, c. 18.

The quantity of redundant matter consumed in the very act of repealing, continuing, amending and explaining statutes, occupies a considerable space in the statute book—not only is the title of the former Acts to be affected by the new provisions always repeated; but long enactments are frequently recited, which would be unnecessary if the Acts were incorporated together. The space occupied by the repetition of the title of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, would amount to a statute of moderate size.† About 13 parts out of 18 of the 52 Geo. 3, c. 73, consist of the recital of former enactments, and about 41 parts out of 47 of the 50 Geo. 3, c. 52, more than half of the 43 Geo. 3, c. 110, more than half of the 54 Geo. 3, c. 107, more than half of 1 Will. 4, c. 18, more than half of 6 Geo. 4, c. 57, and about half of 18 Geo. 3, c. 47.

Statutory enactments affecting the previous or subsequent provisions of the legislature are not only, in many cases, widely dispersed in point of date, but are intermixed with multifarious provisions, and those not always connected with the regulation of the poor. The Poor Act for the last Session embraces a variety of subjects relating to the poor, each of which belongs to a distinct body of law; for the poor laws are capable of division into various distinct branches, which have numerous statutes appertaining to them exclusively. As to which it is only necessary to refer to the subjects of settlements, bastardy, vestries, overseers, rates, poor houses, apprentices, vagrants. At present, therefore, in investigating a point upon any of these extensive branches of law, a search must be made, not only through statutes purporting to be particularly connected with it, but also through those (of which there are many) purporting to relate to the general subject of the poor laws. In some cases even this more extended search will not suffice; thus the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, (the corner stone of the poor laws) has its force, in the present day, entirely in pursuance of a clause in a statute, (16 Car. 1, c. 4,) entitled "An Act for the further Relief of His Majesty's Army and the Northern Parts of the Kingdom."

Having considered the inconveniences arising from repealed, expired and altered statutes relating to the poor, it is further to be observed, that some inconvenience in point of redundancy is experienced from a want of generalization of enactments, having the same or a similar object. Thus, there are numerous statutes relating to the poor which provide, in the same terms, for an appeal to the quarter sessions, for notices of appeal, and for the certiorari. In a number of other statutes there are provisions for the protection of persons engaged in the administration of the poor, in regard to the venue in actions brought against them, and their defence and their costs. The clauses relating to these subjects are very often mere repetitions of the same language, and when they vary, the variance frequently appears to have been unintentional, and only occasions unnecessary perplexity. In some instances where the legislature has acted on the principle of generalizing particular provisions in prior statutes, these provisions are often rendered useless;—thus the statute of 3 Geo. 4, c. 23, which gives to magistrates a general form of conviction, seems to render the particular forms which are to be found in some of the poor laws of no practical use. In like manner the statute of 35 Geo. 3, c. 101, which has rendered all persons, with a few exceptions, irremovable, until actually chargeable, would seem virtually to supersede many of the particular enactments contained in numerous statutes, whereby the privilege of irremovability, until they became chargeable, was conferred on persons of particular trades, callings and descriptions.‡

The inconveniences which have been mentioned as attaching to the existing poor laws may, we conceive, be almost entirely removed by processes which do not require any great exercise of skill or discretion. A great deal of good would be effected if nothing further were done than to stamp with public authority a collection of the statutes relating to the poor, separated from the mass of statutes in the statute book, and stripped of all repealed and expired matter, which collection should hereafter be deemed the only law in force. It may be inferred from the foregoing examples, that this measure would greatly reduce the volume of laws relating to the poor, which now considerably exceeds one hundred statutes. Further advantage, it is conceived, would be accomplished, if certain processes of arrangement, requiring more or less degree of care, were applied to the poor laws; and although some of these processes might (unreasonably, we think) be deemed too hazardous to be adopted, it does not follow that others may not be put into execution with great success. The most simple process is that of arranging together all those statutes, which refer to, explain, amend, extend, or alter each other, and which would only mislead the inquirer, if read the one without the other, especially in cases where in practice the statutes are constantly referred to together

* According to some of the rules for the construction of statutes, they may affect each other in a variety of ways which are not noticed in this place, because they have not hitherto been actually applied in decisions respecting the poor laws.

† Among other instances of this repetition, see 50 G. 3. c. 50., 1 G. 2. c. 38., 54 G. 3. c. 107., 54 G. 3. c. 91., 42 G. 3. c. 46., 53 G. 3. c. 113., 51 G. 3. c. 80., 32 G. 3. c. 57.

‡ It may be thought that if in consequence of this statute, the Certificate Acts be not found to be much practically used by parishes, they might be repealed.

together; as for example, the statutes concurring to make a settlement by hiring and service, or those relating to the execution of parish indentures, or to overseers' accounts. Another process might be to generalize particular enactments, where the same particular enactments recur in numerous statutes, as, for example, the clauses giving appeals to the quarter sessions. Another might be, where the law depends upon dates, to give a chronological form to the enactments, specifying, after the first enactment, the variations only, instead of retaining so many distinct enactments differing only in one or two circumstances, as in the case of the Tenement Acts, or the numerous Acts by which different stamps were made necessary for indentures of apprenticeship at different periods. But the most complete arrangement would require the clauses of statutes to be classified according to their natural connexion with each other, instead of an accidental connexion arising from their having obtained the assent of the legislature at the same time. For example, in the case of the law of bastardy, the most important part of the existing law, and that to which the rest may be considered as accessary merely, is to be found in a few sections of the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, in the midst of a multitude of clauses, relating to almost every subject connected with the poor laws. The rest of the law of bastardy is to be found in the enactments of numerous statutes, some partially repealing each other, and again partially repealed by the last Act, and prefaced by long recitals of previous titles and enactments, and often interspersed amidst a mass of miscellaneous matter. A very practicable and easy remedy for these inconveniences would be found in putting together all the clauses in force in the different Acts of Parliament relative to this subject, and making one statute of them, without retaining any unnecessary titles, recitals or preambles, or any matter of a distinct character. It may further be observed, that the arrangement here proposed might frequently be made more beneficial, if, upon placing clauses upon the same subject in juxtaposition, it should be found that they could be more simply, briefly and clearly expressed in one clause; as, for example, it would surely be more convenient to express in one clause the requisites of hiring, service and residence, for a parochial settlement, than to retain three clauses for this purpose, operating as provisoes upon each other.

It will scarcely be thought that any reasonable apprehension can be entertained with regard to the execution of these processes, inasmuch as they do not include any substantial alteration of the language of the legislature, their object being only to express the will of the legislature, as the legislature would itself have communicated it, had it declared its will at one and the same time, instead of at a multitude of times; in which case it would not, for instance, say and unsay a thing in the same breath, or repeat what had immediately gone before in order to introduce what was to follow, or leave one subject only to return to it many times in the middle of provisions for other subjects; and although the same causes must, after the proposed consolidation, continue to produce that want of arrangement and that inconsistency which arise from the repeal of prior by subsequent statutes; yet if the processes in question had only been used once in every century, the statute law would have presented a much more systematic, succinct, consistent and intelligible appearance than at present; and after the statutes may have been consolidated in the manner proposed, it will not be difficult to refer the enactments of every session to their proper heads and to consolidate them with the previous statute law; and when the existing law upon each subject shall be brought more clearly under the inspection of the legislature, it is not to be supposed that incongruities and repetitions will be found in new Acts of Parliament to the extent, which has hitherto been so general a subject of complaint.

But the statute law is susceptible of great improvement by other processes, which it is conceived it is very desirable to put in execution, though they are attended with some counterbalancing disadvantages, (some of them more so than others) which cannot apply to those which have been already mentioned. These processes consist in incorporating into some or all of the statutes some or all of the decisions of the courts of law relative to them. The incorporating of the substance of the decisions is in some instances a very easy and safe task, but, in others, a very difficult and somewhat hazardous one.

In regard to the poor laws, there are some obscure or ambiguous expressions, in the earlier statutes especially, to which the courts have long agreed in assigning a definite meaning, as, for example, the expressions "coming to settle in," concerning which Lord Ellenborough says that "it means by renting," as much as if that word had been inserted in the statute, Rex *v.* Bowness, 4 Maule & Sel. 212. Lord Mansfield, speaking with reference to an expression of a like ambiguous kind, in the statute of the 43 Eliz., says, "the words of the statute are very loose and very general, and they may be construed into any latitude, but usage has explained and narrowed them." In Rex *v.* Hereford, 1 B. & Ad. 922, large expressions in 56 Geo. 3, c. 139, were narrowed by reference to the mischief of the statute.

In like manner the word "purchase" in 9 Geo. 1, c. 7, has received a popular interpretation which is not usually given to that word in legal acceptation. So the word "void" is sometimes construed to be "voidable" only, (8 B. & C. 250.) An ambiguity in 48 Geo. 3, c. 111, has been removed by legislative exposition in 52 Geo. 3, c. 68, and the practice is familiar of passing Acts simply to *explain* former Acts. In such cases the statute is of comparatively little use to the inquirer, unless he be also directed to the decisions, an inconvenience which, in most cases, might be obviated by the insertion in the body of the statute of a few explanatory words which have been repeated in decisions after decisions, in explanation of the insufficient or inappropriate language of the legislature.

Another circumstance connected with the effect of decisions upon the poor law statutes is, that often a superstructure of a very complicated kind, abounding in general principles and nice distinctions, has been erected on some short sentence expressing apparently a very simple enactment. Thus it is briefly provided by the statutes, that in order to gain a settlement by

a hiring

a hiring and service, there must be a hiring for a year and a service for a year, besides a residence of 40 days. Out of these provisions, however, has grown a multitude of rules and distinctions regarding different species of hirings, conditional, exceptive, customary, general and implied, and with regard to the service, nice distinctions have arisen between dispensations and dissolutions and services with different masters; and as to the residence, rules have been established concerning residence during sickness and residence in a different parish from the master, and concerning the calculation of the forty days. These points are only a portion of the niceties attending a settlement by hiring and service, and of which a glimpse could scarcely be obtained from any of the statutes. The settlement by apprenticeship presents an almost equal number of rules and distinctions resting entirely on the decisions of the courts. Similar observations are applicable to the doctrine of emancipation, which has been entirely created by the courts; and, not to accumulate proofs of a manifest proposition, it will be sufficient to notice in addition, the decisions of the courts respecting rates, for example, the mode of rating canals. The principle on which they are rateable has been changed several times by the courts, and consequently a multitude of the decisions of the courts upon the subject are now considered as exploded, so that the reports, and even the most approved text books, which are not of very recent day, are calculated to mislead the inquirer; but he would look in vain for what the law either is or has been on the subject in any statute, though the power of rating canals for the poor is not a common law power, but is derived entirely from the statute of Queen Elizabeth.

It is obvious that, in incorporating into the statutes decisions of the kind just adverted to, it will often be practicable, by the introduction of a few words into the statute, to obviate the inconvenience arising from the existence of a multitude of decisions containing superseded law in relation to it, as where, in the language of a learned judge, the courts have at different times "undulated" in their opinions, but at length a successful exertion has been made, after much consideration, to lay down a plain intelligible rule, which has been steadily adhered to in all subsequent cases.* Sometimes, also, a general principle may be clearly deducible from a large number of decisions, although that principle may not in terms have been hitherto laid down by judicial authority.

But it will not unfrequently happen, as learned judges have stated, that the authorities are exceedingly difficult to reconcile with each other.† In many of such cases, however, as the courts have frequently observed, it is more important that there should be a determinate rule, than how that rule should be laid down. The process to be adopted in incorporating decisions into statutes which are not strictly explanatory of them, but supplementary to them, is obviously one of great nicety. But, without entering into the question whether greater advantage or detriment may arise from the substitution of general principles promulgated by authority, instead of leaving the law to rest upon decisions fluctuating in their nature and confounding the inquirer by their multitude, complication and contradictions, besides being often equivocal in their authority, it may be observed, that without incorporating the decisions of the nature just adverted to, the statutes must present an incorrect, because a most imperfect and inadequate view of the law which they purport to regulate entirely.

Whatever may be thought of the expediency of incorporating into statutes those decisions which constitute complicated doctrines arising out of the practical application of the Statutes, but which were never contemplated by the legislature, there appears to be a more urgent occasion for taking some notice in the body of statutes of those decisions by which their enactments have been manifestly strained or violated; for otherwise the statutes promulgate that to be law, which the courts do not recognize as such, but on the contrary act upon principles in direct contravention of the existing enactments.‡

It has been often lamented by learned judges, that their predecessors had departed from the plain and literal construction of the statutes relating to the settlement of the poor. This has been partly owing to a leaning in favour of settlements, which, in early times had considerable influence upon the courts.§

It was observed by Lord Kenyon, that "if the court were to decide upon the express words of the 13 & 14 Car. 2, c. 12, they would overturn ninety-nine cases out of a hundred determined upon that statute," (Rex *v.* South Lynn, 5 T. R. 664) and the courts have very repeatedly expressed themselves that particular statutes relating to the poor have been "strained," or that "violence" has been done to their provisions;‖ or that if the question had been "*res integra*" upon the construction of the statute, they should have decided differently:¶ it has been even said

* See, for example, amongst many others, the rule respecting defective contracts of apprenticeship, approved of as plain and intelligible, 1 Adol. & Ellis, 242; the rule respecting the rating of canals; and the distinction between conditional and exceptive hirings, laid down with great care in Rex *v.* Byker, 2 B. & C. 120.

† See, by Patteson, J., in Rex *v.* Banbury, 5 B. & Ad. 186; by Lord Tenterden in Rex *v.* Banbury, 3 B. & Ad. 711; and in Rex *v.* Linkinhorne, 3 B. & Ad 418.

‡ For the singular language of eminent judges upon this curious subject with regard to other statutes than the poor laws, see Ram on the Principles of Science, p. 129.

§ See, per Taunton, J., 5 B. & Ad. 229.

‖ This doctrine has been in later times repudiated; it appears, however, to have had some influence on the decision of Lord Tenterden in R. *v.* Newark, 3 B. & C. 80.

¶ Rex *v.* Banbury, Adol. & Ellis, 144, speaking of the case of Rex *v.* Tadcaster.

** Per Lord Ellenborough, in Rex *v.* Davlish, 1 B. & A. 280. R. *v.* Piddletrenthide, 3 T. R 772.

said expressly by the judges, that they thought a case to be "*against the statute*" of William; but they were more strongly bound by precedent.*

Such deviations from the poor law statutes are frequently not attributable to any doubts which could reasonably be entertained as to the meaning of the legislature. It has been said by a very learned judge, that if the first case after the statute had raised the question, whether its terms could have warranted so wide a departure from its meaning, as had afterwards become familiar in practice, the court would have "*started*" at the question; but the courts had gone on step by step.‡ The language of judges by which they justified their aberrations from the statutes has, in some instances, been designated by their successors as "reaching the extreme limits of common sense."‡

It would seem that the singular contrast between the statute of Queen Elizabeth and the decisions and practice relating to the rateability of personal property, ought to be removed by the substitution of some enactment, expressive of the law as it actually operates in the present day.

In cases also, which often occur in the poor laws, where various prescribed modes of proceeding have been held to the "*Directory*" only, and not essential to the validity of the Acts which the statutes suppose them to accompany, it would appear expedient to state this operation of the statutes upon the face of them.

Although as it is a rule that the preamble of a statute, or a section of a statute, however it may be used in explaining the enacting clauses, cannot restrain them; yet where the import of these clauses has been deemed to extend considerably beyond the preamble, it may probably be thought that, in some instances at least, the preamble might be advantageously omitted. Thus the preamble to the clause in the statute of Car. 2, authorizing the appointment of overseers for townships, recites inconveniences experienced by certain northern counties, specified by name, and many other counties in England and Wales. This preamble at first misled the courts to rule that the statute did not mean to provide a law applicable to every part of the kingdom alike, where inconveniences of the nature in question were experienced (2 Leo. 142). Perhaps it may be thought that the preamble in the same statute, respecting the description of poor persons who may be removed by an order of justices, is calculated to mislead, as being more narrow than is sufficient to designate removable paupers in the present day. Indeed if many statutes respecting the poor were to be published afresh, with the omission of such of their clauses which have been repealed, the preambles would often be found very unnecessary and inappropriate. The preambles of statutes will also not unfrequently be found to contain puerilities, truisms, or important truths unseasonably introduced; for example, the preamble to the 7 James 1, c. 3, commences thus, "For as much as the true labour and exercise of husbandry and the bringing up of apprentices of both sexes, in trades and manual occupations, are things very profitable to the commonwealth, and acceptable and pleasing to Almighty God." Amongst the general statutes of the realm will be found many preambles of wearisome prolixity, and of a most ridiculous character.§

It would seem that there can be little question that where the courts have decided that the printer of the statutes has incorrectly placed a part of the statute in one section which more properly belongs to another, or which ought to constitute a section of itself, the whole disposition into sections being arbitrary and not warranted by the statute itself, that there a benefit would result by altering the printer's disposition of the statute agreeably to the decision. This occurs in the statute 56 Geo. 3, c. 139. (See Rex *v.* Threlkeld, 4 B. & Adol. 229; Rex *v.* Newark, 3 B. & C. 59.)

Having thus enumerated the principal inconveniences attached to the present state of the statutes relative to the poor, it only remains to be observed that many of them are not so great, as in the case of branches of law upon which the statutes actually in force precede the reign of Elizabeth, and which have been much more varied by the interpretation put upon them by the courts, and the operation of technical rules of construction.

From the circumstance also of a considerable portion of the English bar having generally made the business of the quarter sessions a principal object of their attention, the subject of the poor laws has been elucidated by several able treatises, without the aid of which it would be impossible for magistrates to administer the numerous branches of that extensive subject with any kind of safety. Whether the administration of them has been generally satisfactory may admit of question; but it would be surprising if it were free from objection, whilst the statutes can only be discerned with any kind of certainty through the medium of decisions and treatises. In many other branches of the law, however, the light afforded by treatises altogether fails; and in others the treatises become fallacious from the same causes as the statutes themselves, for want of being periodically examined and revised. From the voluminousness and complication and other defects of the statutes, most unprofessional persons shrink from the task of attempting to collect the law from the fountain head; but it may be expected that this would not be the case, if the public might rely

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* Rex *v.* Aynhoe, 2 Bott. 253. † Rex *v.* Shefford, 4 T. R. 804.

‡ Rex *v.* Bowness, 4 M. & S. 212. Expressions are found to be perpetually used by the courts, that they "*hardly*" went with the former decisions, 4 M. & S. 213, or yielded a "*reluctant assent*" to them, 2 E. 298, or that they had gone "*far enough*," 1 M. & S. 156, or had been much "*boggled*" at, Burr. S. C. 116, or that it was "*too late*" to question their propriety, 3 B. & Ad. 548: an uniform course of well-considered decisions is stated by Bayley, J., 8 B. & C. 689, as a ground for not construing a statute "according to the plain and ordinary import of the words."

§ See various preambles of this kind in Barrington's Observations on the Statutes.

rely upon finding without difficulty, what was the general result of the statutes upon any subject up to a recent date; especially if means were provided periodically, of incorporating the new enactments with the previous statute law according to a systematic arrangement.

The Law of Costs differs from the poor laws, in this respect, that it is very little known or inquired into, except by professional persons; and, consequently, the use of decisions is not likely to lead to so many errors as notoriously result from this source, where persons uneducated to the law are compelled to resort to the Reports in order to supply the deficiencies, or to determine the meaning of statutes. But, on the other hand, there is no subject in the whole system of law which is more in daily use as connecting itself with every kind of proceeding in courts of justice. It is, therefore, of great importance that the statutory provisions relative to this subject should, for the use of the legal profession, be accessible in a consistent, perspicuous, succinct and intelligible form. It is probable, also, that if this were accomplished, unprofessional persons would be enabled to form a better judgment than at present respecting the expediency of steps upon which they are in the habit of surrendering their discretion wholly to the guidance of others, and might form more enlightened opinions respecting the learning, skill and fidelity of those of whose professional assistance they avail themselves. It may be observed, also, that even in the obscurity in which the subject of costs appears to the community at large, unprofessional persons frequently act in important matters upon vulgar and erroneous notions relative to the subject. It is well known by all persons attending trials at Nisi Prius that juries frequently make the subject of costs a material point of consideration in estimating damages in their verdicts. As they ought not, properly, to take them into consideration at all, they often remain perfectly uninstructed, both as to questions respecting the allowance of costs and the amount of them; but they, nevertheless, do not on that account hesitate to decide according to their own notions on the subject, which are often erroneous. Thus it repeatedly happens that juries return a verdict of 39*s.* on a supposition that a verdict of 40*s.* would carry costs, where the right to costs would not be at all affected by that circumstance. And numerous other instances of a similar nature will occur to persons who have experience in trials at Nisi Prius. It will, it is conceived, be found that the statutes respecting costs afford ample materials for accomplishing very beneficial and striking results if some processes of consolidation, more or less extensive, were applied to them.

A striking feature in the statutes relative to costs is, that provisions have been introduced partially and at long intervals which might be more advantageously expressed in a single enactment; for the whole law would thus be collected together, and would be more clearly and succinctly expressed. It is, indeed, an observation applicable to the greatest part of the statute law in general, that whilst it illustrates the progress of society and of judicial experience, by successive enactments upon the same subject, its form is more adapted to a history than to a complete developement of the law at any particular period. Thus the statute of Gloucester, 6 Edw. 1. c. 1, gives the plaintiff his costs in certain actions; but not including those in which no damages were recoverable at common law. By the 8 Will. 3. c. 11. a new list of actions was added in which costs might be recovered.

So, with respect to the costs of defendants, the first provision related only to the costs in a writ of right of ward, statute of Marlebridge, 52 Hen. 3. c. 6. The statute 23 Hen. 8. c. 15. was the first of a general nature allowing defendants their costs; and the statute 4 Jac. 1. c. 3. extends the remedy provided by the statute of 23 Hen. 8. still further. But it is only by the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 42. that a defendant can obtain costs in an action brought against him by an executor or administrator.

But, independently of general statutes allowing costs, it is often necessary to refer to particular statutes relative to particular subjects; and sometimes to one statute for the plaintiff's costs in a particular action, and to another for the defendant's. Thus, in mandamus, it may be necessary to refer to the statute of Gloucester, the 4 Jac. 1. c. 3.; 9 Anne, c. 20; the 12 Geo. 3. c. 21.; 1 Will. 4. c. 21. In *quo warranto*, to 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 18.; 9 Anne, c. 20.; 32 Geo. 3. c. 58. The like observations apply to the costs in error, which are to be found in five statutes; replevin, in as many; prohibition, *scire facias*, penal actions, actions on judgments, proceedings on extents.

In the progress of legislation the more simple cases of costs ensuing upon verdicts were first provided for; and it was only by later statutes that enactments were inserted to give costs in cases of nonsuit, *nolle prosequi*, *non pros*, discontinuance and demurrer, or judgment as in case of nonsuit, as by the 23 Hen. 8. c. 15.; 8 Eliz. c. 2.; 4 Jac. 1. c. 3.; 13 Car. 2. st. 2. c. 2.; 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 11.; 14 Geo. 2. c. 17.; 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 42.; and it was not till after still later experience that provisions were made for costs in cases where a plaintiff only partially succeeded against a defendant; or, in succeeding against one defendant, failed as against others; or, where several matters were pleaded, as by the 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 11.; 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16.; 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 42.

It may be observed, also, that several important provisions of a general nature, relative to the allowance of costs, are to be found in the rules of court, the practical effect of which is equal to that of statutes; as, for example, the rule for the deduction of the costs of issues found for a defendant, (Reg. Gen., K. B., C. P., and Exchequer, H. T., 2 Will. 4.)

The statutes upon the subject of costs not only contain additions to each other, but they often operate as a partial repeal of former provisions upon the same subject. In such cases the previous statutes not only do not afford adequate information, but they supply incorrect information. Thus, after costs were generally allowed in actions, it was deemed expedient

to deny them, where the damages recovered were under a certain amount; as by the statute 21 Jac. 1. c. 16, which is a direct repeal of the statute of Gloucester as far as concerns actions of slander; for in these, if the damages do not amount to 40*s*., costs *de incremento* are taken away by express and positive words. In the same spirit the statute 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 9. withholds costs where the damages are under 40*s*. in certain cases, unless there be the certificate of a judge; the 43 Geo. 3. c. 46. restricts the right to costs in actions upon judgments; the 28 Geo. 3. c. 37. in actions arising out of the revenue laws; besides, which, there is a confused multitude of Acts for courts of requests, abridging parties of their right to costs in the superior courts, not according to any uniform or consistent plan.

And, again, these statutes, which are restrictive of costs, are, in their turn, partially dispensed with by other statutes; as, by the 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 23, in the case of actions brought against certain descriptions of persons; and by the 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 11. as to actions for wilful and malicious trespasses. In some cases the certificate of a judge is necessary to deprive of costs; in others it is necessary to confer them.

The statutes which contain provisions respecting costs considerably exceed a hundred, independently of a great multitude of Acts for courts of requests, affecting, in various ways, the recovery of costs in the superior courts, and of Acts containing provisions giving double costs to plaintiffs or defendants; and, although it might be expedient to collect into one place all the various provisions respecting costs, yet it would probably be thought desirable, at the expense of some repetition, to retain in some particular statutes the provisions respecting costs, where the inquiry concerning costs would be likely to be connected with the other matters contained in those statutes. However, it is conceived that a general statute respecting costs would be of great practical use, for it would greatly increase facility of access to the law, and would elucidate it by enactments relative to analogous subjects, as well as show, without a search through the Acts of several centuries, the qualifications and restrictions which general enactments have received from subsequent provisions; and by the juxtaposition of various provisions respecting costs, their discrepancy, where it existed, would immediately become apparent, which would necessarily lead to the introduction of an uniform system; besides which, the law would become distinctly known, instead of being concealed, as is the case in respect of several statutes respecting costs, under obscure titles and amidst multifarious provisions upon other subjects, whence it may be drawn unexpectedly, not merely to govern costs directly within its purview, but also to affect the construction of other statutes *in pari materiâ*.

Thus the enactment which denies costs, where the damages are less than 40*s*., in an action for slandercus words, is to be found in the 21 Jac. 1. c. 16., which is intituled, "An Act for Limitation of Actions, and for avoiding of Suits in Law." The provision in respect of costs against tradesmen who trespass in pursuit of game is found in the Act of 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 23., intituled, "An Act for the more easy Discovery and Conviction of such as shall destroy the Game of this Kingdom." The provision respecting costs in local actions and actions for assaults and battery, (one of very general use,) is found in the 136th section, the only remaining section of the statute of 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 9., intituled, "An Act for laying Impositions on Proceedings at Law." And many of the most important provisions respecting costs are to be found in Acts for the general amendment of the law, amidst a multitude of provisions on a variety of subjects having little connexion with each other, and not usually forming part of the same inquiry, which may, in some cases, be a reason for not transferring particular provisions in statutes to more general heads; at least, without retaining them also in their original place.

It must be obvious that by the consolidation of the statutes upon costs the bulk of them would be very much reduced; for, in the first place, much space will be gained by consolidation where Acts have been passed to continue or render other Acts perpetual, or to extend them; as for instance, to Wales, or Counties Palatine, and where Acts have been wholly or partially repealed. And, more particularly, it must be obvious that, on account of the numerous progressive steps by which the law of costs has been brought to its present condition, a short and simple provision of a general nature would often supersede the necessity of a reference to numerous separate enactments, prolix from their particularity, and often introduced with recitals and preambles, which would be unnecessary if the whole law upon the subject were contained in a single enactment.

The decisions relative to the statutes upon costs may be classified into different species. The statutes would, in some instances, mislead the inquirer who omitted to consult the decisions as a commentary upon them. In other instances, frequently occurring in practice, general rules have been established, with regard to the application of the statutes, of as much general importance as the provisions of the statutes themselves. In a multitude of other instances, the application of the statutes has been determined with regard to particular circumstances which are not likely to occur very frequently. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the facility and the expediency of incorporating the decisions with the statutes may be very different in some of the instances adverted to, in comparison to what it may be in others.

The statute of Gloucester gives a *demandant* the *costs of his writ purchased*, without dwelling on the circumstance that plaintiffs, in personal actions, may be included under the name of demandants; it is also material to observe that the costs of the *writ* have, by a *liberal* construction, been extended to all the coets of a suit. Baron Hullock, in his Treatise on Costs, says, that an "almost infinite number" of cases has been agitated as to the nature of the actions which the statute of Gloucester extends to; and that the more modern cases have established a principle contrary to the more ancient ones.

The 43d Elizabeth, c. 6, by its preamble and enactments, was evidently designed to deprive the plaintiff of his costs, wherever, in the opinion of the judge, he was not entitled

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to recover above 40*s.*;* for in such cases the legislature thought that proceedings should be instituted in inferior courts. Such, however, was the opinion of the judges respecting the policy of this statute, that, till within modern times, they uniformly persisted in refusing a certificate upon this statute; and there is no instance of such a certificate till about the middle of the reign of George 2; whilst the legislature were about to pass other statutes in order to effectuate their object. And, perhaps, it may be thought that, in the present day, the practice of the courts is by no means consonant to the spirit and intention of the statute.

The statute 22d & 23d Car. 2. c. 9, which denies costs to the plaintiff in actions of trespass, assault and battery, and *other personal actions*, where the judge does not certify, has been restrained by construction to some particular personal actions, and to certain issues upon local actions. The statute itself would be a very inadequate and delusive guide; for judges have intimated that their decisions would have been different, if the case had been "*res integra*;" but that they deferred to the general practice. See, by Lord Loughborough, in Redridge *v.* Palmer, 2 H. B. 2; Comer *v.* Baker, 2 H. B. 341. "It is evident," says C. J. Willes, 3 Wils. 325, "that the legislature did not understand the statute of Car. 2. in the same manner as the courts of law did." And although various rules have been established, which have been stated by the courts to be now "thoroughly settled," yet this has been, after much conflict of authority; for Lord Mansfield, in Clegg *v.* Molyneux, Doug. 750, observed, "that there was a puzzle and perplexity in the cases upon the statute of Car. 2, and a jumble in the reports," which dictum of Lord Mansfield, Baron Hullock, in his Treatise on Costs, drily observes, "appears to be fully warranted by the fact." And Mr. Tidd remarks, that a construction different from the intention of the statute has at length prevailed, and is now settled.

The statutory provisions respecting double and treble costs are, in a great measure, eluded, by the singular rule of the courts, according to which double costs are calculated thus: 1st, the common costs, 2d, half the common costs; and treble costs thus: 1st, the common costs, 2d, half the common costs, 3d, half the latter sum.

With respect to one Act of Parliament, indeed, (that which gives costs against tradesmen, apprentices and other dissolute persons trespassing in pursuit of game, whatever be the amount of damages, recovered against them,) Bathurst, J. (2 Wils. 70,) was "inclined to think that Parliament purposely penned the Act in an obscure manner, in order not to disoblige their constituents, many of whom were tradesmen."

It would be a difficult process to digest and incorporate into the statute law the great bulk of decisions relative to costs; for these decisions may, in round numbers, be calculated at about 1,600, of which about 900 have occurred since Lord Mansfield was appointed Chief Justice: and perhaps many of these decisions may not be deemed of such a general nature as to render their reduction and consolidation a work of much importance. But it is conceived that, in instances like those just adverted to, the statutes, if consulted without their commentary, would be sure to lead the inquirer wrong; which seems a sufficient reason for attaching the commentary to the statutes themselves; but in other instances, rules have been established by the decisions, the addition of which to the text of the statutes, though not absolutely necessary in order to prevent misconception, would greatly elucidate the actual state of the law in cases of frequent recurrence. Thus, it would be useful to enumerate the actions to which the statute of Gloucester and the statute of 22d & 23d Car. 2. c. 9, after much conflict of authority, have at length been deemed to extend; to note that the statute of 21 Jac. 1. did not extend to actions for slander of title, or where words not actionable were attended with special damage: to specify the time for certifying under 8 & 9 Will. 3., which has been settled after conflicting decisions: to state the result of the decisions as to the application of the 43 Geo. 3. c. 46, respecting costs, where less damages are recovered than the sum arrested for, in cases of cross demands, of money taken out of court, and of damages referred to arbitration: and many other points of a like general nature might be mentioned in addition.

A distinction between the statutes concerning costs is not to be overlooked, which may be attended with important consequences in regard to the safety and ease of consolidation. The law relative to those branches of the law of costs, which have been chiefly adverted to in the foregoing remarks, is mainly dependent on statutory enactments, to which the decisions bear an interpretative and subordinate character; but there are various other branches of the law of costs, which depend, for the most part, on general rules of the courts, and on decisions, and in which statutory provisions have only a slight influence. Such are the doctrines respecting costs upon new trials, amendments, paying money into court, for not proceeding to trial, or execution of writ of inquiry, the deduction of the costs of one action from those of another, the staying of suits for security of costs, or until the costs of a former suit are paid, the costs of witnesses, of special juries, the set-off of costs, the costs of feigned issues, of remanets, of special cases and bills of exceptions, costs of an arrest of judgment, of suits *in formâ pauperis*, in actions where infants are parties, in consolidated actions, on arbitrations, on various species of motions, summonses on the setting aside and staying of proceedings, and the taxation of costs, and the means of recovering costs. As to the latter branches of the law of costs, it appears expedient that the leading principles should be engrafted into the statute law, though it is obvious that the work would be one of great difficulty, and would require very great care to give satisfaction.

* It is observable that the marginal note in Ruffhead's edition is, "No costs shall be awarded in a personal action brought for a sum not amounting to 40*s.*"

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CONSOLIDATION

OF

THE STATUTE LAW.

PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *July* 1835.

406.

463

SECOND REPORT

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S

LAW COMMISSIONERS,

SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Majesty's Command.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1835.

COMMISSION

FOR

EXTENDING THE DURATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO THE COURTS OF LAW IN SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM *R.*

OUR WILL and PLEASURE is, that Letters Patent be forthwith made and passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the words or to the effect following, viz.:—

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To Our trusty and well-beloved GEORGE JOSEPH BELL, Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh; JAMES REDDIE, Advocate and Principal Town Clerk of Glasgow; JOHN CUNINGHAME, ROBERT JAMESON, ANDREW SKENE, ANDREW RUTHERFURD, and ADAM ANDERSON, Advocates; and WILLIAM BELL and JOHN DUNDAS, Clerks to our Signet. WHEREAS, we did, by our Letters Patent, under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, bearing date the Twelfth Day of June, in the Third Year of Our Reign, CONSTITUTE and APPOINT you the said GEORGE JOSEPH BELL, JAMES REDDIE, JOHN CUNINGHAME, ROBERT JAMESON, ANDREW SKENE, ANDREW RUTHERFURD, ADAM ANDERSON, WILLIAM BELL, and JOHN DUNDAS, or any Three or more of you, to be Our Commissioners for Inquiring into the Forms of Proceeding, and Fees exigible in the Court of Session, and the Forms and Jurisdiction of Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and also into the Expenses of Criminal Proceedings, the Means of enforcing Judicial Decrees, and the Forms of Conveyancing, in that Part of Our said United Kingdom. AND WHEREAS We did, by Our said Letters Patent, declare Our Will and Pleasure to be, that you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, should, within the Space of One Year after the Date of Our said Commission, or sooner, if the same could reasonably be, Certify unto Us in Writing, under your Hands and Seals, or under the Hands and Seals of any Three or more of you, all and every your several Proceedings by force of that Commission, together with what you should find, touching or concerning the Premises upon such Examination as aforesaid, and what Regulations and Alterations respecting such Matters you should think fit to be established; AND WHEREAS it has been humbly represented unto Us, that it would be expedient to extend the Period within which you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, were therein required to make your Report as aforesaid. NOW KNOW YE, that We are hereby graciously pleased to extend the duration of Our said Commission, until the Tenth Day of December now next ensuing. AND Our farther Will and Pleasure is, that you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, do (in addition to the Inquiries which you were directed to make by Our said recited Commission) make a diligent and full Inquiry.

1*st*. As to the Arrangements of Judicial Business in the Courts of Session and other Courts.

2*dly*. As to the Execution of the Duties formerly discharged by the Commissary Court, but now transferred by Statute to the Court of Session.

3*dly*. As to the Execution of the Duties formerly discharged by the Admiralty Court, now transferred by Statute to the Court of Session.

4*thly*. As to the Execution of the Duties of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

5*thly*. As to the Numbers, Duties, and Emoluments of the Clerks and other Officers employed in the Court of Session, and in the General Register House, in connexion with the said Court; as also with any Office that may be required for Sequestrations, or for the Administration of the Bankrupt Law, or otherwise.

6*thly*. As to the safe Custody and Administration of the Monies and Estates of Minors, Lunatics, Bankrupts, Suitors, or other Persons, consigned or paid to Judicial Factors or others, and the appointment of an Accountant-General or other Officer for the Custody and Administration of these Estates and Monies, or how far such Superintendence and Administration might be efficiently discharged by the Officers on the present Establishment of the Court, or otherwise.

7*thly*. As to any Regulations by which Jury Trial in Scotland may be improved, and in what Cases, and under what Regulations, Proofs upon Commission ought to be allowed.

8*thly*. As to the best Forms of Diligence for attaching and bringing to Sale the Heritable and Personal Property of Debtors, including Sequestration for Rents.

9*thly*. As to the Emoluments of Sheriff Clerks in Scotland, and whether they exceed a suitable remuneration for their services.

10*thly*. As to any and what Legislative Measures ought to be brought forward in reference to the Matters contained in this and the former Commission, with the view of diminishing Expense, removing Delay, and improving the Administration of Justice in Scotland.

And Our farther Will and Pleasure is, that you, or any Three or more of you, do, on or before the said Tenth Day of December now next ensuing, Certify unto Us in Writing under your Hands and Seals, or under the Hands and Seals of any Three or more of you, all and every your several proceedings, by force of the said recited Commission, and of these Presents, and what Regulations and Alterations respecting such Matters you shall think fit to be established. And we hereby direct and command, that these Our Letters Patent do pass the Seal aforesaid, *per saltum*, without passing any other Seal or Register. For doing whereof, these Presents shall be to the Director of Our Chancellary for writing the same, and to the Lord Keeper of the said Seal, for causing the same to be appended, a sufficient Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, 16th August, 1834, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) DUNCANNON.

467

SECOND REPORT.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, IN HIS HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

SINCE our First Report was laid before your Majesty, we have had under consideration the several Heads of Instructions contained in the Second Commission, which your Majesty has been pleased to issue. We are there directed "to make a diligent and full Inquiry.

"1*st*. As to the Arrangement of Judicial Business in the Courts of Session and "other Courts.

"2*dly*. As to the Execution of the Duties formerly discharged by the Com- "missary Court, but now transferred by Statute to the Court of Session.

"3*dly*. As to the Execution of the Duties formerly discharged by the Admiralty "Court, now transferred by Statute to the Court of Session.

"4*thly*. As to the Execution of the Duties of the Court of Exchequer in "Scotland.

"5*thly*. As to the Numbers, Duties, and Emoluments of the Clerks and other "Officers employed in the Court of Session, and in the General Register "House, in connexion with the said Court, as also with any Office that may "be required for Sequestrations, or for the Administration of the Bankrupt "Law, or otherwise.

"6*thly*. As to the safe Custody and Administration of the Monies and Estates "of Minors, Lunatics, Bankrupts, Suitors, or other Persons, consigned or "paid to Judicial Factors or others, and the appointment of an Accountant- "General or other Officer for the Custody and Administration of these Estates "and Monies, or how far such Superintendence and Administration might "be efficiently discharged by the Officers on the present Establishment of the "Court, or otherwise.

"7*thly*. As to any Regulations by which Jury Trial in Scotland may be im- "proved, and in what Cases, and under what Regulations, Proofs upon Com- "mission ought to be allowed.

"8*thly*. As to the best Forms of Diligence for attaching and bringing to Sale "the Heritable and Personal Property of Debtors, including Sequestration "for Rents.

"9*thly*. As to the Emoluments of Sheriff Clerks in Scotland, and whether they "exceed a suitable remuneration for their services.

"10*thly*. As to any and what Legislative Measures ought to be brought forward "in reference to the Matters contained in this and the former Commission, "with the view of diminishing Expense, removing Delay, and improving the "Administration of Justice in Scotland."

The subjects thus submitted to investigation are connected with, and involve, many of the established modes and forms of judicial proceeding, and of the execution or diligence by which judgments are enforced; and nothing in this extensive field of practical jurisprudence can be safely touched, without a very comprehensive and careful review of the remote, as well as the immediate consequences of change, as affecting other parts of the system.

Under the influence of these considerations, we have deliberated anxiously on these delicate and important subjects: and we hope that the reluctance with which we have yielded to the necessity of change has not been inconsistent with the true spirit in which all reformations in the Laws ought to be adopted. We trust that, without going to extremes, we have been able to suggest such changes as may lead to steadiness and uniformity of proceeding; enable the Judges effectually to dispose of the great mass of business which is now centred in the

Court of Session; and introduce more economical and more efficient modes of enforcing execution against the estates of debtors.

With reference to the several heads of Instruction above enumerated, we shall, in the first place, offer to your Majesty's consideration a brief statement of the grounds on which we have proceeded; and afterwards subjoin the general propositions which occur to us, in relation to the different subjects, as fit matter of regulation, by legislative enactment, or otherwise.

I. Judicial Arrangements.

With regard to the "arrangements of judicial business in the Court of Session "and other Courts," including the jurisdiction and duties formerly exercised by the Commissary Court, by the Admiralty Court, and by the Court of Exchequer, we have found very discordant opinions to prevail among those whose sentiments we are bound to respect.

The duties of the Supreme Judges of Scotland embrace the whole of that extensive and various jurisdiction, civil and criminal, which in England occupies so many different Courts. Those Judges exercise all that jurisdiction which belongs to the English Court of Chancery, in its several departments, under the Lord High Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls; as well as that for which the new Court of Bankruptcy in England has been instituted: They are Judges in equity; in bankruptcy; in the guardianship of absent persons, lunatics, and infants; and in questions of real property. The functions, also, of the common Law Courts of King's Bench, of Common Pleas, and of Exchequer, (with the exception of its jurisdiction in revenue cases,) are performed by them as Judges of Session and Justiciary. The Admiralty and Consistorial cases, which occupy the Courts at Doctors' Commons, in regard to wills, legacies, and executors, marriage, separation, adultery, divorce, and legitimacy, with all questions of affreightment, wages of seamen, salvage, and general average, are all of them, by recent Statutes, vested in the Court of Session. And, finally, all questions relative to Tithes, their valuation and commutation, and the regulation and appointment of stipends to the Clergy, are determined by the Judges of that Court, as coming in place of the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks and valuation of Teinds.

1. With reference to these varied and arduous duties, it has very naturally occurred, that certain departments should be assigned to particular Judges or Courts, vested with exclusive jurisdiction. To some extent such division, with exclusive jurisdiction, already obtains; and with results so beneficial, as to discountenance any proposition of change. The duties of the Court of Justiciary, in particular, those of the Court of Exchequer in matters relative to the revenue (in respect to which the law of Scotland is, in a great measure, superseded by the law of England), and some of those of the Lords Commissioners of Teinds, appear to us very fit to be separately exercised. But, on the other hand, we think it was very advisable and expedient to abolish the separate jurisdictions which formerly existed in the Admiralty and Consistorial Courts. Nor do we see any ground for assigning to any particular Division of the Court of Session causes arising out of, or relative to, Bankruptcy: for these seem so intimately connected with the common law, and bear so extensively upon all matters falling within ordinary civil jurisdiction, that, looking to the nature of the questions, and the legal principles on which they are to be decided, no clear and definite line of demarcation can be drawn; nor any advantage derived from the institution of a Court whose powers shall be limited to the trial of these causes exclusively; so long at least as the existing Courts are, as now, adequate to the performance of the duty. We have never had, in this country, any separation of jurisdiction in equity and common law; and we are firmly persuaded that our jurisprudence has been greatly indebted to that arrangement.

On the whole, we are of opinion, in so far at least as any proposal has hitherto been presented to us, that any attempt to alter the present system, by farther subdividing jurisdiction, and allotting separate departments to separate Courts, would not only be attended with the great evil of extensive litigation, amidst conflicting Courts and jurisdictions; but, what is far more important, would, in a great measure, impair the efficiency of our municipal system, disturb its unity, and interrupt that improvement which has hitherto been derived from the same Courts being at once Courts of equity and of law, and from the modified and well-adjusted operation of the rules of equity and law which has resulted from their being administered by the same Judges.

The separate jurisdictions, as they now exist, are all of them exercised, or intended ultimately to be exercised, by Judges officiating in the Supreme Civil Court. The Court of Justiciary, the Commission of Teinds, and now the Court of Exchequer, though all in one respect separate from the Court of Session, receive their Judges from among those who constitute collectively the Court of Session; and it is impossible to consider the judicial system of this country without seeing, not the propriety only, but the necessity of that arrangement. Still it remains a question, and a very serious one, Whether, having regard to the nature of the duties required to be discharged in these different Courts, every one who is promoted to the office of a Judge should not be prepared for all of those duties, or any of them which he may be called upon to discharge. We are sensible of the weight which is due to certain considerations that have been strongly pressed on us. But we have nevertheless come to be decidedly of opinion, that every one to be advanced in future to the situation of a Supreme Judge, should be bound to discharge, if required, any of its duties. In attaching such a condition to the appointment, with reference especially to the practical limitation which we shall afterwards propose, we have no idea that any undue obstacle will be thrown in the way of professional ambition; or that the country will be deprived of the services of the able and well instructed, from a natural and honourable wish rather to relinquish the emolument and distinction consequent upon preferment, than to adventure upon the discharge of duties to which they feel themselves unequal, or to hazard, in one department, the loss of that reputation which they have well earned in another. A power of selection may be left, as now, sufficient to ensure the employment of the men best qualified for every different situation; and in exacting from all who aspire to the highest honours of their profession a capacity to discharge all its duties, and a corresponding knowledge of its various departments, we look to the result which will be obtained from the most effectual course of moral and intellectual culture. Under any other system, individuals will not educate themselves as they ought in such a profession, and for such a station. But every man, humouring his own inclination, and restricting himself to that path which he may be most disposed, or feel himself most able, to follow, will neglect that large study of his profession, and that completeness of knowledge, in principle and in practice, which is necessary to accomplish the character of a great lawyer and judge. We anticipate the greatest possible advantage in extending the field of training and education; while we propose nothing that forces the cultivation of one talent to the prejudice of others, or deprives the country of the assistance of great ability in one department because there may not be eminence in all. The difference in the moral and intellectual habits of different men naturally recommend them for the discharge of different duties. The advantage to be derived from assigning to them the duties they are best qualified to discharge, is, above all, to be kept in view; but still, if there shall be expected from every man a fitness for all professional duties, we apprehend the best discipline would as certainly be ensured as judicial preferment is looked forward to by most men, as the termination and ultimate reward of their professional life.

But while we are of opinion that no man should be promoted to the office of a Judge who is not ready to exercise all its varied functions, it does not therefore follow, that every part of the duty should be indiscriminately discharged by those who are made Supreme Judges. We have already observed that many and obvious considerations recommend the continuance of a separate jurisdiction in the Court of Justiciary. This being the case, great inconveniences would result from enlarging that Court beyond its present number, by making all the Lords of Session necessarily Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. The attendance of the whole Judges in such a Court, even in cases of greatest magnitude, would be very unadvisable. There seems to be no reason for increasing the quorum of the High Court beyond the present number of three; but to secure the attendance even of that quorum, and to provide for the several circuits in such a manner as to make an equal distribution of the business, would be attended with great practical difficulties. More serious objections would arise from the fluctuating nature of a tribunal so constituted: the inferior training and diminished responsibility of the Judges were the business so much divided; the increased risk of inconsistent judgments where uniformity is so extremely desirable; and, above all, the uncertainty at any one time as to the constituent members of the tribunal, which, in state prosecutions especially, might not only be injurious to the interests of justice, but, from the very hazard of being so, would deeply affect its character. For these and other reasons we have no hesitation in recommending the continuance of the

Court of Justiciary in its present form; in other words, that it should consist of the Lord President, when he succeeds to the office of Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords Commissioners; and it is certainly an additional reason for limiting the number of this Court, that the Crown will be enabled to select from the Court of Session those Judges who, from their qualities of mind, and professional habits and discipline, may be most eminently fitted to discharge an office so important, the duties of which are so arduous, and the responsibility so immediate, and without appeal or remedy.

Where the Crown has once named a Judge to be a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, the appointment should be for life. This is necessary to preserve the independence of the Court, and to secure it against the reproach to which it would be exposed, if the constituent members might be changed at the pleasure of the Crown, even though limited in choice to the Supreme Judges. But, on the other hand, it would be very advisable to permit a Judge, with the consent of the Crown, to resign his situation as a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, where advancing age, or infirm state of health, or any other adequate reason existed; replacing him by a successor from among the other Judges not of the Justiciary Court, and devolving upon him a share of those civil duties, which we propose should be exclusively performed by those Judges who are not members of that Court.

2. The Scottish Court of Exchequer was established by the Act of 6th Anne, cap. 26, to hold jurisdiction as to all duties of Custom and Excise, and all revenues belonging to the King or Prince of Scotland; and was directed to proceed, in law and in equity, according to the same forms which have been used in the English Exchequer. The Court has, by Act of Parliament passed in the 3d year of your Majesty's reign, been abolished, and its duties devolved on the Court of Session. These duties are peculiar, and not intimately connected with the administration of civil jurisdiction generally. Much of the procedure in Exchequer is regulated by English practice: and a knowledge of English forms and of English rules of evidence is necessary for the due administration of its business. We therefore propose that its duties should be committed to two of those Judges who have not the burden of criminal jurisdiction.

These arrangements include nine of the Judges.

3. In the business of the Bill-Chamber are comprehended all those occasional interferences by judicial authority which become necessary for the suspending of diligence or execution against the estate or person; in matters of interdict or injunction; and in giving orders, or deciding questions, under the Statute relative to sequestrations in bankruptcy. At present these duties are performed, during Session, by the junior Lord Ordinary; and, during vacation, by all the Judges in weekly rotation, except the Lord President and Lord Justice Clerk. The Bill-Chamber is open throughout the whole year; and the nature of the business requires that the Judge officiating there shall be in Edinburgh. We are not inclined to disturb the present arrangement during session, but would recommend that the business of the Bill-Chamber during the Spring and Autumn vacations, and Christmas recess, should be devolved on the Four Judges who are relieved from Justiciary and Exchequer business. From this change two advantages will be gained:—the one, that it will lead to greater uniformity of practice;—the other, that by exempting the Justiciary and Exchequer Judges from the Bill-Chamber duty, there will be effected a more equal distribution of labour among the whole Judges.

It is not within our province to consider how far the increase of duty thus thrown upon the Judges should bear upon a question now before Parliament, respecting the amount of their salaries. There can be no doubt that the office is made more laborious by the arrangements we have proposed with a view to its greater efficiency. To what extent this may require additional remuneration it is for others to determine. But we feel it an especial duty not to state merely, but with all submission to press strongly upon your Majesty's attention, that the salaries of all the puisne Judges should be of equal amount, whatever may be the duties they are called upon to discharge. We are of opinion that all of them should be bound to discharge all the duties of the office, if required; that the selection of any individual to any particular duty should be made solely with a view to his fitness, and that there should be no distinction in emolument, or other advantages, which may subject even Supreme Judges to the influence or supposed influence of patronage, or may affect their independence, or their character for independence.

4. The distribution of the ordinary business of the Court of Session has engaged much of our attention. After great consideration, we beg leave to suggest an arrangement which may require some explanation.

The business of the Court of Session at present is thus disposed of: There are two separate Courts, of Four Judges each, called the Inner House of the First, and the Inner House of the Second Division. They are of co-ordinate jurisdiction in all respects. The chief part of the business determined in those Courts passes first through what is called the Outer House, where the Lords Ordinary sit. Causes are first brought before one of the Lords Ordinary; and, under his superintendence, a record is prepared, and the case is either sent for trial by Jury, or determined by the Lord Ordinary himself, subject to the review of the Inner House. To each of the Inner Divisions are at present attached two of the Lords Ordinary; and the causes decided by those two Judges are cognizable only in the Division to which they are attached. The fifth is the junior Lord Ordinary, and during session he acts as Lord Ordinary on the Bills and in Teind causes. He has, besides, the sole jurisdiction, in the first instance, in Reductions, or Rescissory actions.

As to the arrangements for discharge of judicial business in the Outer House, it has sometimes been doubted whether the system of permanent Lords Ordinary has, in practice, been attended with all the advantages which were anticipated, and which led to its introduction. On this point we have formed a decided opinion. There is no part of the Court of Session more efficient—none with which the parties, the profession, and the country are—and upon good grounds—better satisfied. By relieving the Lords Ordinary of mere work of routine, and improving the process of preparing the Record, still greater despatch may be attained, and the only solid objection obviated, which arises from the delay occasioned by the great pressure of business in that department. The vigilant superintendence which is exercised in the preparatory stages,—the opportunity which is afforded for more severe and anxious discussion,—the judicial talent and experience employed in investigation and decision, and the manner in which causes come matured for the judgment of the Inner House, whether decided in the first instance by the Lords Ordinary, or reported,—appear to us so strongly to recommend this branch of the Court of Session, that we have no hesitation in saying, that any attempt to impair it, or withdraw from it the discharge of its peculiar duties, would be attended with the most serious injury to justice, and deeply affect the usefulness and character of the Court. And we must not omit to mention here, what speaks more powerfully than any commendation of ours, that of litigated cases, in which judgments have been pronounced on closed Records, two-fifths, on an average, are finally decided in the Outer House, and in some years the proportion has risen to a half; while of the judgments actually reviewed, by far the greater number are affirmed. We are aware it has been stated, as matter of objection, that by occupying some of the Judges exclusively in the Outer House, the advantage is lost which would be derived from their assistance in the Inner House, at the ultimate decision of causes; and that the intellectual and judicial habits of the Judge are never so well cultivated and improved as when he discharges his duty along with others, forming a part of a deliberative Court. The objection we consider to have been greatly overrated in itself; but, as importance was attached to it, we were desirous of discovering some plan by which the Lords Ordinary might, in certain rotation, take their places in the Inner House. We believe, however, that no such plan can be devised which will not be followed, not merely by great inconvenience in practice, but by the disadvantages attending a fluctuating Court; and by other evils much more immediate and extensive than any which such a change is intended to remove. So far, therefore, as regards the establishment of permanent Lords Ordinary, we earnestly recommend the continuance of the existing system; and we consider that any alteration of the establishment in that respect would certainly be followed by the worst consequences, impairing its utility and efficiency, where it has given, and deservedly, the greatest satisfaction.

But the other arrangements which we have had under consideration may, with advantage, be adopted.

We propose that the junior Lord Ordinary shall act as one of the permanent Ordinaries, on the same footing with the other four; and with this only exception, that he shall continue as Lord Ordinary in the Bill-Chamber and in Teind cases, and also act as Ordinary in the preparation of the record of Inner House causes, remitted to the Outer House for that purpose.

Instead of the regulation at present in force, by which each permanent Lord Ordinary takes, by weekly rotation, the duty of Ordinary for all causes which shall be brought into Court during his week; it ought to be made competent for the party at once to select the Lord Ordinary by whom he desires his cause to be judged, and to enrol it at once for discussion before him.

We are also of opinion, that the Lords Ordinary ought not to be attached to either division of the Court, but that the causes which come before any one of the five Lords Ordinary may be brought under review of either Inner House, provided, when the cause comes into Court, the Division to which it is to be appropriated shall be marked by the pursuer.

These arrangements appear to us to be such as promise an appropriation of judicial duty to all the Judges, as nearly equal as we can hope to attain. But we are not inclined to go farther in recommending any splitting of jurisdiction, or appropriation of departments to particular Judges.

5. We have found it necessary to provide for the great accumulation of business in the Court of Session, by lengthening the term of its sittings.

By an Act passed in the 1st year of your Majesty's reign, c. 69, s. 10, your Majesty, with the consent of your Privy Council, is authorized and empowered to direct that the sittings of the whole Court, or of the Lords Ordinary, shall be extended for such time, not exceeding a month, as the state of the business may require. And we are very clearly of opinion, that it would be of essential advantage if a similar power, subject, of course, to the same limitations, were conferred on the Court itself.

It is much to be regretted that this power has not hitherto been exercised; and, as the business before the Lords Ordinary is at present much in arrear, we would humbly suggest an immediate enforcement of this provision. With this view, we would recommend that the Winter Session should commence on the 1st, instead of the 12th of November, and continue till the 20th of March, instead of the 12th of that month; and that the Summer Session should commence on the 20th of May and continue till the 20th of July. But it does not seem to be required that the Inner Courts should continue their sittings for a period longer than the present Session. In proposing these changes, and especially on the Summer Session, we have been mainly influenced by a desire to remove a prevailing complaint, that the Court of Session is not open for a continuous period of four months.

6. We are also of opinion, that considerable facilities in forwarding the business may be derived from certain arrangements during vacation. At present, except for the lodging of papers during vacation which have been ordered during Session, the doors of the Court are shut. Two days are appointed for lodging of papers, called the first and second Box-days; but no judgment or order can be pronounced, or summons called on those days, to the effect of enabling the parties to proceed in preparation of the Record. We propose, 1, That summonses, in which the days of citation shall expire during vacation, before either of the Box-days, shall be called on the Box-days; and that defences shall be lodged, either on the second Box-day, or on the first day of the next Session: 2, That it shall be competent for the Lords Ordinary, on either of those days, to issue and sign interlocutors on cases at avizandum, or interlocutors by consent of parties, to bear date on the day they are issued; and that if such interlocutors are to be brought under review of the Court, it shall be done by the first Sederunt-day of the next Session: and 3, That of the Minute Book, (kept for publishing to the practitioners all interlocutors and intimations,) that portion which contains the vacation proceedings and interlocutors shall be printed immediately after each Box-day.

In this way much delay will be prevented, and the preparation of causes, which at present occupies the time of Session, will be forwarded during vacation.

7. We propose to introduce another arrangement, with a view to save valuable time, and to avoid a great interruption to the business of the Outer House, which now arises from the Lords Ordinary being called to attend in the Court of Teinds. Of the matters delegated to the Judges of the Court of Session, as Commissioners of Teinds, one branch comprehends all questions relative to Teinds; the other the augmentation of Stipends. The former is more strictly a subject of judicial inquiry and decision,—the latter more properly the exercise of a power somewhat discretionary. And it appears to us, that all questions of augmentation should be decided by the Judges of the two Inner Houses, and the junior Lord Ordinary, acting together as Commissioners for that purpose, without the co-operation of the other Lords Ordinary.

8. The last point which we have taken into consideration under this head of the Instructions, is one of great importance; and in the disposal of which we have endeavoured to reconcile what appears to us to be essential in the adjudication of the most difficult and important questions of law, with the necessary economy of the time of the Court.

When any question of difficulty and importance occurs in the Court of Session, or when the Court is equally divided, or when a cause is remitted by the House of Lords for the opinions of the Judges, the Court is (by the Act of the 48th Geo. III. c. 151, and by the Judicature Act of 6th Geo. IV. c. 120, s. 23 and 24,) directed and empowered either to have the matter judged of by the Inner House Judges of both Divisions, or by the whole Judges; or to require the opinions of the Judges on questions stated in writing.

By the present practice, the opinions to be collected in such cases are seldom given in Court, but printed for the parties; and it is only occasionally that the matter is argued *viva voce* before the Judges, who are to give their opinions, the argument being generally stated in cases.

We are aware that an argument before all the Judges at present operates as a great interruption to the usual business of the Court: but we hold such argument, and the delivery of the opinions of the Judges in presence of the Court, of the Bar, and of the public, to be so essential to the good administration of justice, and the improvement of the law, that we earnestly recommend that this course should be adopted. And those great advantages ought not to be lost, by any fear of interrupting the other business: for, if it were arranged that the sittings of the Judges, for hearing and delivering arguments in such cases of difficulty, should never commence before One o'clock, the ordinary business of the day is, by that time, nearly over; and the occasional loss of time in the business of the Outer House would be amply compensated.

II. Numbers, Duties, &c., of Clerks.

In making our Report as to the "Numbers, Duties, and Emoluments of the "Clerks and other Officers employed in the Court of Session, and in the General "Register House in connexion with the said Court, as also with any office that "may be required for sequestrations, or for the administration of the Bankrupt "Law, or otherwise;" we beg leave to submit some farther observations, in addition to those in our first Report, as to the duties and emoluments of those Clerks and Officers who are immediately connected with judicial proceedings.

1. In our former Report, we suggested the expediency of a new arrangement of the appointments and duties of the Clerks of the Bill-Chamber, and, in particular, that all processes of sequestration in bankruptcy should be transferred to that office. We have reconsidered our former suggestions in relation to this matter, and beg leave to recommend that they should be adopted, as necessary to the entire unity and simplicity of the system of proceedings in bankruptcy. We disapprove of a suggestion which has been recently made, that sequestrations shall continue with the junior Principal Clerk of each Division of the Court.

2. We formerly suggested the abolition of all fees payable by Suitors, and certain alterations relative to the office of Collector and Auditor of the Fee-fund, if it should still be thought necessary to continue that Fund. We have now, on farther inquiry and deliberation, humbly to suggest a mode of collecting such part of the money as it may be thought expedient still to levy upon litigants, which will entirely supersede the use of those two offices. This is by levying the fees by means of Stamps on the paper to be used for those proceedings, on the lodging of which the Fee-fund is to be continued; placing the whole produce to a separate account in Exchequer, exclusively for the paying of the Clerks' salaries. We have little doubt that this can be accomplished without much additional labour in the Stamp Office, and without the danger of introducing any confusion in accounts. It would lead to a saving of 700*l. per annum* more than we contemplated under our former Report.

3. On the office of Auditor of Court, we have, under the next Head of this Report, to propose a very considerable change, in combination with the office of Accountant-General of the Court, and to that part of our Report we beg leave to refer.

4. It only remains for us to take notice of the Clerks of the Commission of Teinds.

The alterations introduced of late years into the procedure of the Court of Session have not been extended to this Court, which remains on its original footing, in regard to the mode of extracting its Decreets, the custody and preservation of its Records, and the charges on its procedure.

Present number and duties of the Clerks.

The Clerks are three in number;—the principal Clerk, who is appointed by the Crown, and the first and second depute Clerks, who are appointed by the principal. The only duty of the principal Clerk is to attend in Court on Teind days (once a fortnight during Session), and to write the interlocutors.

The depute Clerks officiate as Clerks in ordinary in their own department, performing all the duties of the Clerks of the Court of Session, both in the Court, and in their Office in the Register House.

Besides these duties, they have others of a peculiar and somewhat anomalous character. They act as Accountants on remits from the Teind Court, in the preparation of states, schemes, and calculations, on which the interlocutors of Court, regulating the rights of parties, proceed; and they are frequently employed extra-judicially to adjust the rights of parties, as ascertained by these interlocutors.

They are also Extractors of the Decreets of the Teind Court, and keepers of its Records, to which constant reference is made, both by the Agents of parties, and by the Clerks themselves, in their capacity of Accountants.

Lastly, they audit the accounts of expenses in Teind Court causes.

For a more particular account of their duties, as well as for a statement of their emoluments, we refer to their Returns, printed in the Appendix.

Emoluments.

They are all paid by fees. The amount of fees levied by the principal Clerk in the course of the last five years as returned by him is— £1,107 9 6

Averaging annually,	£221	9	11		
Those by first Depute,				1,867	4 7
Averaging	373	8	11		
Those by second Depute				1,220	4 5
Averaging	244	0	10½		
Fees of Extracts,				1,058	8 10
Averaging	211	15	9		
Total amount of fees during the last five years				£5,253	7 4
Total yearly average	£1,050	15	5½		

Under the present arrangements of the office, the first Depute receives, in addition to his regular fees, the whole profits derived from the Accountant business done in the Office, as before alluded to, amounting, by his own statement, to £700 or £800 a year; while the second Depute acts as Extractor, and receives the whole fees of the Extracts, amounting to about £200 a year.

We may remark, that some of the fees, particularly those on Extracts, are very heavy; and for some of the minor fees there seems to be no authority, other than use and wont, for 40 years. These should be regulated.

Proposed reduction of the establishment.

It appears from the Returns that the duties discharged by the principal Clerk are very light, and that the business of the Teind Court is gradually decreasing, and will probably continue to decrease, from various causes, independently of the alterations we mean to suggest. We are therefore of opinion, that the establishment may be reduced to one Clerk and an Assistant, and that the office of principal Clerk should be abolished.

Future duties and emoluments.

The present mode of preparing Extracts is very objectionable, both on account of the great labour it requires, and the expense it necessarily occasions to the parties, being nearly £300 a year, besides the fees stated above. We should therefore recommend that the existing regulations as to Extracts of Decreets in the Court of Session should be extended to the Court of Teinds.

We further recommend that, in future, all accounts of expenses in this Court should be audited by the Auditor of the Court of Session.

In other respects, we think the business of the office should continue on its present footing. We are satisfied that there is great advantage to the public in the employment of the Clerks as Accountants on the occasions which we have mentioned. It is in the power of Agents to do much of this sort of duty themselves:

but, from the superior experience and practical knowledge of the Clerks, they are peculiarly fitted for it; of which the extent of their employment is the best proof.

So long as they act in this capacity, it is essentially necessary that they should have every facility of access to the Records of their own Court; and for this reason, as well as for the convenience of the public requiring to consult them, we are of opinion that those Records should be still kept by the Teind Clerks, in their Office, separately from the General Register.

In our former Report, we stated our general views on the expediency of paying all Clerks of Court by salaries rather than by fees; and we have now to recommend that the same principle should be applied to the Clerks of the Teind Court. But, from the peculiar description of the business done by them as Accountants, and the difficulty of making any fixed allowance for their remuneration, we think it best that they should continue to be paid for that business as at present, by charges against their employers; regulated according to their time and labour in each particular case, but subject to the review of the Auditor of the Court of Session, in the same way as the other expenses in Teind cases.

The emoluments arising from these charges should belong to the Clerk to be appointed, as now to the first Depute; and we propose that he should receive in addition a salary of 300*l. per annum.*

With respect to the Assistant, we are of opinion that he should continue to discharge the duty of Extractor, and that the emoluments thence arising, as they may be regulated, should belong to him; and farther, that he should receive a salary of 250*l.*

We farther recommend that a table of fees should be framed for Teind processes, on such a footing as to admit of their being levied either by the Collector of the Fee-fund for the Court of Session, or by stamps, as we have suggested in this Report; the table being so constructed as to produce somewhere about the amount of these salaries, viz.: 550*l.*: and that all the fees at present levied, including those for lodging papers, borrowing processes, and the like, should be abolished.

III. Judicial Factors and Accountant-General.

We have made inquiry, as directed in the Sixth Head of the renewed Instructions, concerning "the safe custody and administration of the monies and "estates of minors, lunatics, bankrupts, suitors, or other persons, consigned or paid "to judicial factors, or others; and the appointment of an Accountant-General, or "other Officer, for the custody and administration of those estates and monies; or "how far such superintendence and administration might be efficiently discharged "by the Officers on the present establishment of the Court, or otherwise."

There is at all times a great extent of property under the immediate orders of the Court of Session, or in the hands of persons appointed by that Court, and accountable to it; and in reviewing the subject, we see evidence to satisfy us of the soundness of the opinion expressed by a former Commission, (which sat in the year 1819, and whose Report, on this point, we have printed as an Appendix,) that "from the want of an Officer to attend to these affairs, practical evils of great "magnitude are continually to be apprehended, and have, in many cases, actually "occurred."

In deliberating on the nature of such an office, we have had under our consideration the draft of a Bill brought into Parliament during last Session, "for the "appointment of an Accountant-General in the Court of Session in Scotland."

We have also had before us certain Returns which were laid on the table of the House of Commons during last Session of Parliament, and which are appended to this Report. These returns are far from complete, but comprise all the information to be derived from the Records of the Court as now existing. That circumstance shows that there is something exceedingly defective in the superintendence of this important department of judicial business. But imperfect and unsatisfactory as the Returns are, they show, beyond all doubt, numerous cases in which money, to a very large amount, is annually consigned in bank, by order of the Court of Session; estates of great value placed, by order of the Court, under the care of factors and receivers; and bonds for large sums executed judicially, and retained, for behoof of those concerned, in the custody of the Clerks of Court. It clearly appears, that, in those various ways, property to an enormous amount falls under the charge of the Court, and of the persons by them appointed to the admi-

nistration: and that the rules of Court, for securing faithful management and regular accounting, have been, in the great majority of cases, utterly disregarded.

In particular, we find that, in 354 out of 731 appointments of factors or curators, in the last ten years, the whole of the regulations for checking their administration have been neglected; while in 193 other cases, some one or other of those necessary checks have been neglected; leaving only 166 cases out of the whole 731 in which the regulations of the Court have been duly complied with.

We do not mean to say, nor do we think it just to infer, from these irregularities, that in all those cases in which there has been irregularity the property has been unfaithfully administered: but instances have occurred of great wrong and hardship, both to parties and to sureties, from the laxity of the existing regulations, or the defective modes of enforcement.

Of the very large sums annually consigned in bank by order of the Court, the greater portion (all, indeed, except a very small part) has lain without any accumulation of interest; by which means a considerable loss has been sustained by those concerned.

Unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy, to a very great amount, have, we are credibly informed, been lodged in banks, or left unaccounted for in the hands of trustees. We have no data on which to ascertain their amount with any degree of precision, and mean humbly to suggest, that for the purpose of discovering the actual state of such dividends, and giving every facility to the parties for the recovery of them, special powers should be vested in an Officer to be appointed. The sums are generally small; and the expense of receiving payment of them, according to the present forms of Court, is such, as frequently to prevent them from being called for.

In these circumstances, we feel strongly the necessity of some more efficient measures for placing, under proper regulations, the great amount of property, which we find to be at all times in judicial guardianship; and we cannot overlook the consideration, that, as the powers of factors thus appointed are derived directly from the Court itself, it is the more peculiarly necessary that, by the intervention of a public Officer, full assurance should be given that the powers thus conferred shall be duly and properly administered.

If the mere custody of accounts and vouchers were sufficient to satisfy the public, and to attain the ends of justice in the protection of those persons who are unable to protect themselves, such an arrangement might easily be effected by means of the Officers now on the establishment of the Court. But it appears to us that this would not give satisfaction to those concerned; that other means must be employed which will require the exclusive attention of a special Officer; and that any salary to be assigned to such Officer would be much more than redeemed by the monies accumulated, the costs saved, and the funds made efficient, and secured to those concerned. We do not, however, find it necessary to go the full length of the measure proposed in the Bill of last Session.

The occasions on which the Court of Session interferes, in the management of estates or funds, are the following:—

1. Large sums are annually consigned under the orders of Court. In multiplepoindings (somewhat in the nature of the action of Interpleader in England) and in Judicial Sales by creditors, the price or fund in contest is consigned to abide the settlement of the rights of the creditors. Under private Acts of Parliament for sale or exchange of entailed estates, or in the course of proceedings for redemption of the land-tax of entailed estates, there are occasions on which large sums are to be disposed of, consigned, or invested by order of the Court of Session. In the exoneration of trustees on sequestrated estates of bankrupts, it is often necessary to order consignation of unclaimed dividends.

2. On several of the occasions already mentioned, and others, instead of money being consigned, payment or performance is secured by bonds with sureties. In the sale of land estates, for example, of which the price is not immediately payable, the purchaser gives such security: many bonds are also granted, *ad factum prestandum;* and there are many other occasions on which bonds are granted for specific sums.

3. But the most important branch of the judicial trust reposed in the Court, and that in which checks on mismanagement are most required, comprehends a numerous class of cases, in which it is necessary to appoint a factor or curator to manage estates. Such are the following:—1. Where land estates become the subject of

contest among heirs, or of competition among creditors. 2. Where it is necessary to appoint a receiver to recover the debts of a company for the benefit of all concerned. 3. Where a proprietor is absent from Scotland, without having left any sufficient authority for managing his affairs; as when a person in India succeeds to an estate in Scotland, which requires immediate management. 4. Where such proprietor is an infant under the age of puberty, without any legal guardian; or a lunatic cognosced, but deprived by death, or refusal to act, of the legal guardian. 5. Where, in cases of temporary disease or derangement, or of great imbecility from age or other causes, protection is required beyond the reach of ordinary guardianship. In all those cases the Court of Session has the exclusive power to appoint an administrator or factor to take care of the estate and funds. Such factors are appointed on finding security for their due administration; and are at all times accountable in Court for their management.

The only subsisting regulations for the duties and conduct of factors and curators in the several situations now enumerated, are contained in two Acts of Sederunt.

1. By Act of Sederunt, 22d November, 1711, sec. 6, *et seq.* provision is made for correct accounting in processes of Count and Reckoning; and it is also ordered, That factors on estates sequestrated shall, within six months after their appointment, make up a rental of the estate, and of arrears due, and lodge it in the hands of the Clerk of Court, open to all parties having interest, "that the factor may "be charged thereby:" That of every alteration legally made on the rental, a report shall, within three months, be lodged with the Clerk: That every year accounts of charge and discharge "shall be given in to the Clerk, so that the cre- "ditors may have access yearly to see them, and provide themselves with the proper "means of checking them." Penalties are enacted for neglect; and all bonds of caution for judicial factors are to contain an obligation for due observance of the regulations.

2. The above provisions were made for those cases in which the parties interested are present in Court, and in full capacity to control the management. But it is remarkable, that when it was found necessary (13th February, 1730) to interpose some check on the administration of factors for pupils, and for absent and incapacitated persons, no change was made on the mode or degree of strictness of the accounting, which had been provided for the above case. The same regulations, and in the same words, were enacted for this more perilous sort of administration; the only additional provision in the Act of Sederunt then passed being one which required that, besides the rental, an inventory or list should be lodged, of bonds, bills, notes, or obligations of any sort for money, and of all moveables which shall be under the factory.

It is not so much from imperfection in these regulations, perhaps, as from the want of any efficient mode of enforcing compliance with them, when the persons interested are absent or incapable, that the danger arises, against which it is necessary to provide. For, while the vigilance of parties who are present and in competition may in general be sufficient to ensure obedience to the rules, and those rules are, on the whole, well adapted to secure a fair accounting; the administration in those cases in which incapacitated or absent persons are concerned, is liable to frequent and flagrant abuse, no one being charged, on behalf of the person to be protected, with the duty of seeing the regulations complied with.

We propose, then, on this branch of the subject, to confine our attention to the case of factors and curators for those who cannot themselves superintend the accounting. And here the chief question for consideration is, Whether it is expedient to go farther than the Act of Sederunt of 1730 has gone? Whether an intermediate audit of accounts may safely or beneficially be required? or whether it is sufficient, and, on the whole, preferable to limit the vigilance of the Court, or of its Officer, to the mere mechanical operation of compelling the regular production of annual accounts, that they may be laid up as the materials or means of future settlement, against the time when those interested shall come to be in a condition to enter on the investigation?

On this matter it appears to us, in the first place, that any proposal to audit the accounts in the absence of the party interested, for the purpose, or in any degree to the effect, of exonerating the factor or his cautioners, would be full of danger; since it cannot be expected that a public Officer should have the necessary information, or be at all times vigilant enough to subject such accounts to a thorough scrutiny, while, by an imperfect audit, the party interested would materially suffer.

But it does appear to us, that great benefit would be derived to all concerned, if the accounts were periodically submitted to the inspection of a Check-Officer, whose duty it should be to enforce correct accounting, and exact the production of regular vouchers and minute scrutiny. And this, we think, may be done without the possibility of danger or disadvantage arising to those eventually interested.

It has been objected that there is no necessity for such intermediate audit; that a full audit, when the pupil comes of age, or the absent person returns, or the incapacitated person recovers or dies, is sufficient practically to answer all the purposes of justice. It has also been said that such rigid accounting may sometimes prove disadvantageous, by discouraging friends willing otherwise to lend their aid or counsel, and by preventing many operations which near relatives, in the exercise of a sound discretion, would sanction, if not exposed to so disagreeable a superintendence.

We have given to these objections the most serious consideration; but we do not think them well founded.

We do not see how it is possible, without some such periodical audit, to prevent evasion by the lodging of *pro forma* accounts. In practice, we know that, in many cases, when accounts are lodged, they are not examined by any one; and, whether they are mere evasions, or *bonâ fide* statements, no body knows or takes any concern to inquire. They are sent to the Clerk's Office marked (without being examined) as presented in Court, and then put aside, and seldom looked at again.

It is vain to expect that the mere power of examining accounts (which the relatives or friends of incapacitated persons unquestionably enjoy) should be attended with any essential benefit or protection. No one can interfere to have such accounts corrected, if wrong, without presenting a complaint against the factor; a proceeding attended, even at the first, with some expense, and not free from the ultimate risk both of expense and obloquy, if the factor should be able, in any degree, to justify his statement.

A full audit, when the party interested comes to be in a condition to require it, is not enough. During pupillarity, or the lingering years of incapacity, the rents may not be duly collected; the very materials and checks of accounting may be lost; the accounts imperfect; the vouchers not preserved; the annual balance unsecured; the cautioner bankrupt; and all that the factor ought to have administered may be in the hands of his creditors.

Cases have come to our knowledge in which the difficulty of going back in an inquiry into many years of uncontrolled mismanagement, has been such as to induce the parties interested to acquiesce without farther scrutiny: others have occurred in which motives of commiseration, or feelings of personal regard, or the influence of relationship, have led the party, on re-convalescence, or on attaining majority, to overlook gross instances of irregularity and abuse; or to screen the factor, or his representatives, from responsibility which, in point of character, or in a pecuniary view, might be ruinous.

It is not fit that in judicial interposition such laxity or danger should be permitted. It is discreditable to the Court that, in the exercise of so high and useful a trust as the guardianship of the helpless and unprotected, there should be any want of vigilance for the preservation of the interests and fortunes of those whose estates are taken under its administration. In no circumstances of pupillarity, absence, or incapacity, can it be just or expedient that those who administer the affairs should do so without having vouchers to verify every payment, and proofs to justify every loss. And as to those expenditures, or applications of the funds, to which friends may be inclined to lend their sanction in an amicable arrangement, there can be no real difficulty in procuring authority from the Court for the purpose.

In the Report of the former Commissioners, it was suggested that the Officer to be appointed for auditing accounts should also be charged with the duty of examining and revising the drafts of dispositions of lands ordered by the Court to be purchased; of deeds of entail and excambion; of heritable bonds; and generally, of all deeds prepared under the orders of the Court; and also the duty of examining the progress of titles, searches of encumbrances, articles of sale, &c. On mature consideration, we cannot approve of such an arrangement. If it were necessary to provide a better method than that which is now in practice for the performance of these functions, another Officer, with different qualifications, would be required. But we are by no means satisfied that there is any occasion for a

change; and we have not seen evidence of any injury or complaint arising out of the present practice.

On the whole, it appears to us that the matter which chiefly requires attention is the establishment of a correct and proper system of control in the management of the estates belonging to pupils, absent persons, and persons incapacitated. We are satisfied that it would prove of material use in promoting a more efficient and correct system of control, even if nothing more were done than to ensure the lodging of the factors' accounts and vouchers in one chamber or office, where they might at all times be found, and where they might be conveniently examined by those interested, assisted by proper books and lists, in which, at one view, all the necessary information relative to each estate should be exhibited. We think, however, that this, though an obvious improvement, would fall short of the correctness of check and control which the public has reason to expect, and which may be easily and safely accomplished; and we agree with the former Commissioners, in thinking that an Officer, skilled in accounting, ought to be appointed, whose duty it should be to take an active superintendence of factors and curators.

We also agree in the opinion expressed by the former Commissioners, that the general allowance of 5 per cent. on the gross rental made to such factors may on many occasions be greatly diminished; and that both in this way as well as from the active superintendence of the Accountant, and the diminution of the expense of auditing accounts, as at present practised, great advantages will arise to all concerned.

One of the first and principal duties of such an Officer as we propose, should be to examine strictly, at the commencement of each administration, into the circumstances of the estate; the amount of the funds to be administered; the leases and rental of the lands; and generally, the truth and correctness of the inventories and rental. This we think an object of the first importance, for establishing a clear and certain rule of charge against the administrator.

We are of opinion, that such an officer should further be required to see the accounts of charge and discharge regularly lodged; to examine such accounts at a meeting in chambers, of which the cautioner and the original applicant should, by letters post paid by the Accountant, have notice: That he should have power to call for legal evidence of every payment, and of each loss or deficiency; and be authorized to strike the balance, and report it to the Lord Ordinary, subject to judicial order as to the disposal of money: And that he should also be authorized and enjoined to report to the Lord Ordinary any act of malversation; any abuse of power; or any misapplication or neglect of funds.

We have had under our review a question of some difficulty, namely, In what manner questions arising on the report of the Accountant should be disposed of by the Court? And it appears to us, that the Accountant should not himself have power to enforce orders, but should report to the Lord Ordinary; that the factor should have power, at his own expense, to object to such report in writing; and that the report should be matter of discussion at Chambers before the Lord Ordinary, who should have power to affirm or reverse the order or report of the Accountant: That such interlocutor should be subject to review, and even to appeal, at the instance of the factor; but this only on his own risk, and at his own expense; so that if he should fail, he should, without reserve, be compelled to free the estate from the cost of such discussion: That such review may proceed by a short note, presenting to the Court the report of the Accountant and interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, as a record on which the factor should be heard to show cause: That it should be at the discretion of the Court either to order any question so raised, to be tried for the benefit of the estate, or to reserve it for the final audit: That any order or interlocutor acquiesced in by the factor, or confirmed by the Court and not appealed from, should be conclusive against him, as *res judicata:* And that as to the persons finally interested in the estate, but necessarily absent during the course of the administration, all audits, balances, orders, and interlocutors, should be considered as decrees in absence, subject to be opened up on cause shown; unless, after a litigation on behalf of the estate by order of the Court, a judgment shall have been pronounced on the point, or for the guidance of the Accountant.

Finally, on this subject we would suggest, that whenever the Lord Ordinary of the Court shall direct a factor to be prosecuted, or any order to be enforced, or any question to be litigated for behoof of the estate, it should be the duty of a special

Agent appointed by your Majesty for attending to all such cases, to carry on the proceeding.

Although we should not have thought it necessary to institute any new office for more effectually managing Consigned money or Surety bonds,—as being generally under the control of a party in Court; yet, if an Officer be appointed, and a separate room or office established for the superintendence of factors' accounts, it may beneficially be made a part of the duty of such person, to take cognizance and superintendence of the receipts of money; the examining and registration of bonds; and the consignation and management of unclaimed dividends.

Much discussion has arisen relative to the Bill of last Session, as to the qualification of the person who should fill the office of Accountant. All seem to agree that he must be a person versant in law and accounts; that he ought to be paid by such salary or emoluments, as shall raise him above all suspicion of collusion or partial favour and indulgence to individuals; at the same time, that the utmost economy should be studied in the appointment. It has also been suggested, that danger may arise from the interruption by illness, of that vigilant observance of the conduct of factors, which is the main object of the proposed change.

Amidst these difficulties, one suggestion has been made, which we think entitled to some weight, for attaining these objects, viz. That instead of there being only one Auditor of Accounts of Expenses for the whole Court, as at present, there ought to be two; one for each Division of the Court: That with the duties of that office should be combined the duties of Accountant-general of the Division, with the charge of superintending the accounts of factors, of consigned money, of judicial bonds, and of unclaimed dividends: That during the indisposition of either of those Officers, the other should do the duties of his office; and that each should have an Assistant appointed by himself, and for whom he should be answerable.

On these grounds, we would humbly suggest the propositions subjoined to this Report.

IV. Diligence for attaching Heritable and Moveable Property.

In the Eighth Head of Instructions we are directed to inquire "as to the best "forms of diligence for attaching and bringing to sale the heritable and personal "property of debtors, including sequestration for rents."

By the Law of Scotland, a creditor may proceed at one and the same time against the land, the moveables, and the person of his debtor. Under the Third Head of the original Instructions issued by your Majesty's command, we have suggested some improvements on diligence against the person. Under the Second Head of the same Instructions, we had occasion to consider some particulars of the form of Adjudication and Judicial Sale, which are the chief diligences against land; and we shall here resume these last observations, and suggest what occurs to us on farther consideration of the subject, and also on the other diligences, by which property, heritable or moveable, may be attached and brought to sale.

Generally speaking, real diligence against property resolves into actions of execution; in which satisfaction to the creditor is attained by means of a judicial sentence and adjudication. It has been the policy of our laws so to regulate this matter as to afford to the debtor the means of having the true amount of the debt due at the date of the proceeding ascertained, and the diligence restricted to that amount; while other creditors have an opportunity of producing their claims to the effect of obtaining a share in the attached property, in case of the debtor's insolvency: and we have to submit that this principle ought to be cleared and followed out completely in all the several diligences.

I. Diligence against Land.

This consists of Inhibition, Adjudication, and Judicial Sale. The first is not a real diligence for attaching the land, but a mere prohibitory injunction against the granting of any voluntary conveyance by the debtor, and against the contraction of any new debts, whereby the operation of the inhibitor's adjudication may be interrupted, or the heritable estate diminished, as a fund for his payment. By the other two processes a creditor obtains satisfaction for his debt, either by means of the creation of a judicial mortgage on the property, or by a sale, and payment from the price.

1. *Inhibition.*

The diligence of inhibition proceeds by a writ issued under the Signet, on the warrant of the Lord Ordinary on the Bills. It is competent to a creditor producing a written document of debt, or a decreet, or a decree of registration, or a summons libelled and executed. It contains a prohibition forbidding the debtor to make or grant, and others to receive or take advantage of, any sale, transfer, or conveyance in security, of the debtor's heritable estate, whether presently belonging to him, or afterwards to be acquired; or to contract debt, or give credit, to the effect of such property being directly or indirectly carried off or diminished, to the prejudice of the inhibiting creditor seeking his payment out of such estate. This writ is served on the debtor by a messenger at arms, either personally, or at his dwelling-house; or, if he be abroad, at the Office of the Keeper of Records in the Court of Session. And the writ is directed to be published to all others by the Officer at the Market-cross of the Head Burgh of the Shire in which the debtor has his domicile, by registration in a Register of Inhibitions kept at the Head Burgh of the Shire in which the debtor resides; and also by similar registration in the Shire in which those lands lie which are meant to be affected by it; or, at the choice of the creditor, by one registration for all, in the General Register of Inhibitions kept at Edinburgh.

There is not now any publication at the Market-cross, though the messenger makes a return as if the publication were actually made. It is to the Register alone that the public look for notice of the inhibition. This registration must take place within forty days from the date of the messenger's execution of publication; the inhibition taking effect by relation back to the date of that execution.

The effect of this diligence is,—1. To operate as a bar against the claims or diligence of all who shall have become creditors subsequent to the date of publication of the inhibition, in so far as they interfere with the inhibitor. 2. To annul, in so far as the inhibitor is concerned, all voluntary transferences of the debtor's heritable estate, to the completion of which the debtor is not previously bound. 3. To restrain the debtor from selling or burdening, to the prejudice of the inhibitor, even the heritable estate which may afterwards belong to him; and, 4. As the result of these effects, to give to the inhibitor, even in competition with previous creditors, a preference in all cases where the land has been sold, *spreta inhibitione;* the inhibitor being entitled, by virtue of his inhibition, to annul that sale, so far as prejudicial to him, and to adjudge the estate; while the sale is effectual against other creditors, and excludes them from the benefit of adjudication.

In respect to this diligence, it appears to us, in the *first* place, as to the form, that the expense of letters of inhibition may be saved, where this diligence is to proceed on a depending action before the Court of Session. The Summons itself may contain a warrant for that purpose, provided such warrant shall not be executed, unless, at the same time, or previously, the warrant of citation in the Summons shall be duly executed. *Secondly*, that the mere name of a publication at the Market-cross (for it is now nothing more), and the messenger's return to that effect, ought to be abolished; and that the whole force of the inhibition should be made to depend on the notice in the Register. *Thirdly*, that the inhibition ought not to have effect against estates subsequently acquired, but to be limited to that property which belongs to the debtor at the time of registration, leaving it to the creditor, if the debtor should afterwards acquire or succeed to other property, to use a new inhibition in order to affect it.

We would farther suggest that there ought to be some limitation in point of time to the operation of this diligence. It seems to be unjust, and is frequently attended with great hardship, that creditors should thus be entirely cut off from the benefit of the debtor's heritable estate, as a fund of payment, by a diligence which may have stood many years in the Register, without being manifested by any external indication capable of giving warning to creditors, or limiting the credit of a land-owner. Those creditors who lend their money on personal bonds, or furnish necessaries, or run accounts with a land-owner, never, or very rarely, think of consulting the Records before giving him credit. The law has in other cases shown a tenderness towards creditors, betrayed into the giving of credit by the appearance of ownership in land. The creditors of an apparent heir, for example, after he has been three years in possession, are entitled to attach the estate for debts incurred during that possession, as if their debtor had been invested in the

estate. For the limitation which we propose, there is an analogy in the diligence of arrestment of moveables; which, by the present law, is in force only for five years: and, on the whole, it appears to us that a similar limitation ought to be introduced as to inhibition, giving it effect only for such a period as should give full time to the creditor to proceed with adjudication, without compelling him to go on too rapidly. For this purpose, five years would seem a reasonable limitation; to be reckoned from the date of the registration, where used on a liquid ground of debt, or from the date of the decree, where used on a depending action.

If these suggestions were adopted, they would have the effect of reducing the diligence of inhibition within reasonable and beneficial limits; and tend to make the system of execution against land more clear and simple.

2. *Adjudication.*

The diligence of adjudication, when used by a single creditor, has for its object,—1, the creation of a real burden or security in the nature of a mortgage over a particular part of the heritable estate, or over the whole heritable estate of the debtor; and, 2, by a separate process, after the expiration of a certain term of redemption, the conversion of such burden or mortgage into a right of absolute property.

When several creditors proceed in the same course of diligence, their processes may be conjoined, to the effect of placing them on an equal footing, giving to each a rateable share of the debtor's estate. But where the debtor is insolvent, the object of the creditors can be fully attained only by means of a judicial sale; which is a separate and peculiar process.

It may be proper to consider adjudication, first, as in relation to a single creditor; and afterwards as convertible into a common diligence for the use of several.

1. *Adjudication by a single Creditor.*—It will not be necessary to trace the history of this diligence farther back than to the time of Lord Stair. On his suggestion the process of adjudication was introduced, instead of a more imperfect form of diligence called Apprizing, or Comprising; by which the whole estate of the debtor was carried off in payment of the apprizer's debt, however disproportionate in value.

The reformed diligence of adjudication, as devised by Lord Stair, was intended for the mutual benefit of creditor and debtor; to create a judicial security over a part of the debtor's land, as nearly as possible proportioned to the amount of the debt; leaving the rest of the land unencumbered. And for this purpose, the debtor was required to produce the title-deeds of such separate portion; to free it from encumbrances; and to yield possession to the creditor of the portion which the Court should specially adjudge to him. But in order to provide for the case of the debtor's refusal, it was enacted, that on his failing to comply with the above conditions, the whole of the debtor's lands and heritable subjects, with all right and title belonging to him therein, should be adjudged to him in payment and satisfaction of his debt. No advantage has ever been taken by the debtor of this alternative, though mainly intended for his benefit; and this chiefly because the power of redeeming the security was in the special adjudication five years, while the time for redeeming the general adjudication was lengthened to ten years.

The diligence, as now in use, consists of a process before the Court of Session, followed by decree of adjudication, and completed by a charter from the feudal superior, with sasine recorded.

It proceeds by a summons at the instance of a creditor holding a liquid ground of debt, or a decree for payment; and, with one exception, is competent only before the Court of Session. The debtor is cited to appear as a defender; and notice is given to all others that such an action is in dependence. The debtor may make appearance in the action, and claim the benefit of the special adjudication; but this is seldom done but for the purpose of delay. Judgment is pronounced, either after opposition, or in absence, adjudging from the defender his lands, as specially described in the summons of adjudication, with all the right and title which he may have to them, and ordaining the feudal superior to grant to the creditor a charter, entering him as feudal vassal. Of the decree so pronounced, an Abbreviate is within sixty days of the date on which it is pronounced, recorded in a particular Register, called the Register of Abbreviates of Adjudication. The creditor then proceeds to demand a charter from the feudal superior, which he cannot refuse; and

on this charter infeftment is given to the creditor, and recorded in the Register of Sasines. This makes a complete and perfect security over the whole of the debtor's estate, with a power of redemption to the debtor any time within ten years.

On expiration of this term (which is called the "LEGAL," or legal term of redemption,) the creditor, if he wish to convert his redeemable into an irredeemable right, must raise another action before the Court of Session, and cite the debtor as defender. The object of this action is, to have it judicially found and declared, that the debt is still unpaid, that the term of redemption has expired, and that the lands are now irredeemably the property of the creditor, to be thenceforth peaceably enjoyed and disposed of by him at his pleasure; and the right thus becomes irredeemable without any new sasine or entry in a Register. In this action, the debtor may take the opportunity to have the debt and security restricted to the true amount of what may still remain due after the creditor has accounted for the rents drawn. On the other hand, the debtor may have the land redeemed by means of a process of declarator of redemption, if he can show that, by payment, or by the drawing of the rents, the debt is extinguished.

Adjudication is competent, not only to a creditor in a debt actually due, but also in a future or contingent debt, for securing such debt on its becoming due. This differs from the ordinary adjudication, only in being declared a mere security irredeemable; the debtor's power of redemption continuing perpetual.

The proceedings now detailed apply to the case of a single creditor attaching the estate of which his debtor is owner. It is only necessary to distinguish farther the proceedings by which the same object can be attained, by the creditor of a deceased proprietor; or, by the creditor of one who has succeeded to the estate of his ancestor. These cases are regulated by Statutes passed originally as applicable to apprizing, but extended afterwards to adjudication*.

1. In the former case, the ancestor's creditor is, by Statute, entitled to have issued under the Signet, a writ, called Letters of general Charge, calling upon the heir to enter as heir to his predecessor within 40 days.

If he so enter, or if he take no notice of the charge, (which is held to be a tacit undertaking as representative,) the creditor proceeds with an action against him, to have the debt of his ancestor constituted against him by decree;—in the one case as acknowledged heir, in the other as legally held to be heir. And both in the case where the debt is originally due by the debtor himself, and in the case of his ancestor's debt being fixed on him by decree, a new writ is issued, called Special Charge, to require the heir specially, within a certain time, to enter, and make up titles to the land of the ancestor. If he do so, the adjudication proceeds as if he were originally the owner; if he do not enter, the Statutes enable the creditor to adjudge the estate as if he had entered.

If the heir renounce the succession, the action can proceed against him to no other effect than the finding of a debt against the estate of the deceased, by a decree *cognitionis causa tantum, contra hæreditatem jacentem;* and on this the creditor may proceed at once to adjudge the ancestor's estate. This adjudication is competent before the Sheriff, as well as before the Court of Session; which, though historically it may be justified, is an exception for which there is no just ground in law.

2. When the debtor succeeds to his ancestor's estate, there is no necessity for proceeding by general charge, and action of constitution, as the debt is his own; and the object of the creditor is, to force him to enter to the estate and succession, in order that the creditor may have the benefit of it for his payment; and this, as already mentioned, is done by Special Charge.

In these cases the diligence is completed as an effectual security, and ultimately as an irredeemable right of property, by charter of adjudication and sasine, and by decree of declarator of expiry of the legal; in the same way as in the case already stated of proceedings by the creditor of a land-owner for a debt due by himself.

2. *Proceedings where several Creditors concur.*—By the proceedings which in successive Statutes have been allowed to be incorporated with the adjudication of a single creditor, this has become substantially a complex diligence for the united benefit of all the creditors. And, in order fully to explain the changes which we propose to introduce, these proceedings must be shortly stated.

In order to prevent advantage from being taken of creditors, who, from ignorance of the debtor's insolvency, or from greater forbearance, might not proceed with

* 1540, c. 106; 1621, c. 27; 1672, c. 19.

diligence as soon as those having better means of information, it was provided, (by Statute 1661, c. 62,) that all comprisings for personal debts, within year and day after the first effectual comprising, should come in *pari passu* together, as if one comprising had been obtained for the whole of the sums in the several comprisings; and the first effectual comprising was declared to be that in which the first real right and infeftment was completed, or the first exact diligence for obtaining the same,—the posterior comprisers indemnifying the first effectual compriser for his expense. This was afterwards extended to adjudications, by Act 1672, c. 19.

By more recent Acts*, certain facilities were provided, for making the *pari passu* right more effectual: as, 1, Intimation is ordered to be made in the Minute Book of the Court of Session, and on the walls of the Court, of the first application for adjudication; 2, Any other creditor may come forward to be conjoined in the first decree of adjudication; But, 3, It is provided that a creditor shall not be entitled to be thus conjoined, unless he shall produce a summons of adjudication libelled and signeted.

These regulations have not been attended with much benefit. Creditors generally choose to rely each on his own adjudication, separately deduced, without running the risk of suffering by the nullities which may occur in the conjoined adjudications; and the accumulation of expense is enormous.

When a number of creditors thus concur, the only practicable means of extricating matters is, to place it either by amicable arrangement, or by judicial sequestration, under the administration of a factor; who shall pay to the several adjudgers, and other creditors holding real burdens, the interest of their debts.

It will appear obviously, from this explanation of the general nature and effect of adjudication, 1, That it is not a convenient or manageable form of security, even for an individual creditor; 2, That where many creditors concur, it is still less convenient and manageable; from the necessity either of extrajudicially appointing a neutral person to draw and distribute the rents, or of applying for sequestration and a judicial factor; 3, That the land cannot be made available to the creditors for payment of their debts during the term of ten years; 4, That, even at the end of that time, no single creditor can have the benefit of an absolute right, without a declaratory judgment of the Court of Session; and where there are several adjudgers, manifold difficulties and disputes necessarily attend the division or disposal of the common property.

In order to remedy some of these evils, the Legislature introduced the action of

3. *Judicial Sale and Ranking.*

This action is peculiar to the Court of Session, and may proceed either at the instance of creditors, or of an apparent heir.

1. At the instance of a creditor, it is competent only, 1st, if such creditor hold a real burden on the land by adjudication or heritable security; 2dly, if the estate, or some part of it, be in possession of creditors; and, 3dly, if the debtor's land be burdened with debts, the interest of which is beyond the rents of the estate. As a consequence of this, the action cannot proceed unless every heritable estate or right belonging to the debtor shall be comprehended in the process.

These requisites occasion much delay and expense in the proceedings; but, on the whole, the process is valuable, in attaining the double purpose of having the estate fairly sold, free from encumbrances beyond the amount of the price, and the price divided among the creditors, according to their several rights and preferences.

2. The process of judicial sale and ranking is also competent at the instance of an apparent heir to an estate, for payment of the debts of his ancestor. In this case, the process is freed from many of the difficulties which embarrass it, when brought at the instance of creditors. It is not necessary that there should be creditors holding real burdens on the land; nor that the creditors should be in possession; nor that there should be insolvency.

Such being, in general, the nature, purpose, and effect of the diligence of Adjudication and Judicial Sale, we are humbly of opinion that, by means of certain alterations which we are about to suggest, without departing from the principle of these diligences, it may be possible, at less expense of money or of time, to accomplish all the useful purposes proposed. These suggestions we have subjoined in

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* 33 Geo. III. c. 74, s. 10; 54 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 9.

the shape of distinct propositions directed to these two objects; *first*, to place adjudication, the judicial or compulsory mode of security on land, on the same footing with the voluntary security and power of sale; and, *secondly*, to make more simple and economical the proceedings in ranking and sale, and render it of more extensive use and application.

We may here observe, that in our first Report, we were inclined to alter the form of the action of ranking and sale, and instead of the Summons, to introduce a form of proceeding, analogous to sequestration, by petition; and also to allow such action to proceed at the instance of a creditor for 100*l*. On reconsidering the question, we have seen reason to depart from those suggestions, and to recommend, 1st, That the form of Summons should be continued, but reduced to a more simple and manageable shape; and 2d, That as we have elsewhere so amply provided for the sale of subjects of small value, and for giving to Creditors by adjudication, the same benefit which a voluntary power of sale bestows, it will be expedient to restrict the action of judicial sale and ranking to personal Creditors, in debts of 500*l*.

We have abstained from entering here on a very important feature of these actions, (as it is of every real action,) viz., Litigiosity. We think it better to reserve that subject for consideration, in deliberating on the form and effect of conveyances of land.

II. Diligence against Moveables.

The following diligences are competent against moveables during the debtor's life, viz., Arrestment and Forthcoming; Poinding; Sequestration for recovery of rents, or feu-duties; and Writ of Extent for recovery of debts connected with the Revenue. After the debtor's death the diligence is Confirmation as executor-creditor, and the Revenue writ *Diem clausit extremum*. On these last diligences we do not find any suggestions to be necessary.

1. *Arrestment and Forthcoming.*

This diligence consists of two parts, viz., the Arrestment or attachment of the debt due, or moveables belonging to the debtor; and an action of execution, called Forthcoming, for making the attached subject available to the creditor.

1. *Arrestment* proceeds either for the purpose of obtaining payment of a debt already due; or for intermediate security, where the debt is not yet due, or the creditor is in the course of establishing it by an action. The warrant is either contained in a separate writ, called Letters of Arrestment, passing under your Majesty's Signet, or combined with a warrant of poinding in letters of horning and poinding; or it may proceed by precept of the Judge Ordinary of Counties or Burghs, directed to the Officers of their court, or by warrant contained in the Judge Ordinary's summons.

The arrestment may be of all moveable goods and gear, debts and sums of money and other moveable effects in the hands of third parties, to remain under attachment "till the creditor be satisfied and paid," if the debt be already due; or "till sufficient caution be found to make the same forthcoming to the creditor," if the debt be future or the subject of a depending action.

The attachment remains in force for five years from the date of arrestment in execution; or from the date of the decree, or of the debt becoming due, if the arrestment be on the dependance, or on a future or contingent debt. And it confers a preference on the creditor over all subsequent arresters or assignees; with the exceptions, afterwards explained, in the case of bankruptcy.

Where used for intermediate security, either on a future debt or on a depending action for the debt, the arrestment may be recalled by authority of the Court of Session if unnecessarily and oppressively used; or it may be loosed or dissolved on security being found to the creditor to make good to him the effects or debts arrested, when his debt shall become due or be established.

2. *Forthcoming* is the action in which, for payment or satisfaction to the creditor, the debt arrested is adjudged to the arrester; or the goods by judicial warrant sold and applied towards his payment. In this action, which may proceed before the Sheriff or before the Court of Session, the debtor is called as a party, and the summons is directed against the arrestee. The points of procedure are, 1, The ascertainment of the amount of the arresting creditor's debt; 2, The adjudication or sale of the arrested fund and payment in satisfaction of the debt. The decree, where a debt is arrested, adjudges the debt to be transferred to the arrester, and

ordains payment thereof to be made to him, to the amount of his debt. The decree, where goods have been arrested, adjudges the goods to the arrester, and ordains a sale to proceed, and the price to be paid to the arrester to the amount of his debt.

3. *Concurring arrestments on Insolvency of the Debtor.*—When several creditors have arrested, the preference is determined according to the dates of their arrestments; and, till of late years, there were no means of bringing them to equality, even on the insolvency or bankruptcy of the debtor. By the Act of 54th Geo. III. c. 137, s. 2, (continuing and amending a series of Statutes,) it is provided that when the debtor shall be made bankrupt in terms of the Act of 1696, c. 5, "all "arrestments which shall have been used for attaching any effects of such bank- "rupt within sixty days prior to the bankruptcy, or within four calendar months "thereafter, shall be ranked *pari passu*, in the same manner as if such arrestments "had been of the same date." This, of course, requires that each creditor shall have used arrestment.

But after the expiration of four months from such bankruptcy, the old rule of preference by priority again takes place, regulating the effect of all future arrestments; for it is not competent to make the debtor bankrupt a second time, if he have continued insolvent during the interval.

In reviewing this diligence, there does not appear to us to be much room for improvement, in so far as it is to be viewed as a diligence by a single creditor. We may, however, suggest, 1st, That, in actions before the Court of Session, the practice adopted in the Sheriff Court of introducing into the summons a warrant for arresting on the dependance without requiring the additional expense of separate letters of arrestment, ought to be followed; under qualification, that the action shall be proceeded in within a certain time, otherwise the arrestment to lose its force. 2d, That under the change which has taken place in judicial proceedings, and the more ready communication of notices of judicial proceedings, the period of prescription of arrestments ought to be limited to three years instead of five, to be reckoned from the date of the execution of arrestment, when used on liquid grounds of debt, and from the date of the decree, when used on a depending action.

In respect to the diligence of arrestment on occasion of the debtor's bankruptcy in order to give full effect to the regulation of the Act of 54th Geo. III., introducing equality among creditors coming into competition within a certain period, it ought to be provided, that it shall not be necessary, after arrestment has been used by one creditor, for others to arrest, in order to enjoy that benefit; but that all creditors, holding liquid documents of debt, or decrees for payment, or ready to prove their debts, should be entitled to appear in the forthcoming at the instance of the first arrester; or to raise, in name of the arrestee, a multiplepoinding, and therein to prove their debts, and demand their share of the arrested fund.

Another provision we should humbly suggest, that, when a debtor has been made a bankrupt, and four months (the time appointed for *pari passu* preference,) have expired after that event, provision should be made for preventing preferences of a similar kind by the use of arrestment subsequently to the four months: to which effect we have proposed a regulation in detail, in the propositions afterwards submitted.

2. *Poinding.*

The diligence of poinding has for its object the adjudication and sale of the debtor's moveable effects, for satisfaction to the creditor. This diligence had formerly degenerated into a very oppressive proceeding; but, by the recent statutes relative to sequestration, it has been, on the whole, so well arranged, that we do not find it necessary to suggest any change, except the introduction of provisions similar to those which we have suggested relative to arrestments; viz. 1, That, on bankruptcy, competing creditors should be allowed to produce liquid grounds of debt in the process of sale of the poinded goods, and to claim the *pari passu* preference; and 2, That in this case, as in the case of arrestment, after the expiration of four months from bankruptcy, provision should be made for the prevention of partial preferences in subsequent poindings.

3. *Poinding of the Ground, and Sequestration for Rents and Feu-Duties.*

All creditors who hold real rights to lands, as superiors, creditors in heritable bonds, and other *debita fundi*, are entitled to the use of a very peculiar diligence called Poinding of the ground; and feudal superiors, for their feu-duties, and landlords for their rents, have, by law, a general right of hypothec over the stocking,

crop, and moveables on the ground, which entitles them, by a process of Sequestration before the Sheriff, to seize, and have sold for their payment, any of those effects.

1. *Poinding of the Ground.*—This diligence proceeds on the footing that the superior, or creditor in *a debitum fundi*, has a right of security and preference not only over the land, but also over the moveables of the debtor, or other proprietor of the land, found on the land at the time when his diligence is used, and those of the tenants, to the extent of the rents due by them. Some controversy has been maintained on the questions, Whether this preferable claim to the moveables exists as a real right, previous to the use of the diligence of poinding the ground? and, If not so, at what point of the creditor's proceedings the real right is to be held as completed, to the effect of conferring a preference in competition?

It now seems to be pretty well settled, that there is in such creditor no real right to the moveables, which, independently of the action of poinding the ground, can be available to him in competition; and that he holds nothing more than an inchoated right, which requires to be *declared* judicially, in order to have effect in competition. It is still left in some degree of doubt, whether the declarator by which the right is completed takes effect only on the decree of poinding the ground being pronounced? or whether the execution of the summons of poinding the ground, as a real action, does not operate from its date, so as to vest the right from that moment?

But it appears to us that this remedy may safely be placed on a different footing.

Without entering into any historical inquiry concerning this diligence, it is sufficient to state, that it was originally the remedy competent to superiors for their feu-duties; that it was adopted as a remedy to holders of annual-rent rights, for recovery of their annual payments; that it was afterwards, on the introduction of heritable securities by bond, and by bond and disposition, assumed by the creditor as competent to the full extent of his real security; and although it came thus to be held a legitimate diligence for recovering the principal sum as well as the annual interest of such debts, those who trust their money on heritable securities seldom look to this remedy in considering the adequacy of the security for the principal sum; or as otherways of importance, than by affording a ready method of recovering the interest of their money, if not regularly paid.

In order to regulate this diligence on fair principles, and to put an end to the doubts which now attend the use of it, we should propose, 1, That the creditors *in debita fundi* should be entitled to the use of this diligence, only for recovering the yearly interest, or arrears of interest, of their debt; 2, That instead of requiring, as at present, a separate action of poinding the ground, it shall be competent, upon a summary petition to the Sheriff of the County where the lands lie, to pray for a warrant to poind the ground; which shall be served against the debtor, proprietor, and tenants, on an *inducia* of 15 days, on expiration of which, unless cause shall be shown to the contrary, warrant shall be granted for poinding the ground, for recovering feu-duties, interest, or arrears; and that, on such warrant a messenger or other Officer of the law shall proceed to adjudge and poind the moveables, and take inventory, and have appraisement made of them, as in common poinding; the preference of the poinder being held to draw back to the date of the personal execution; and, 3, That no claim of *pari passu* preference shall, in case of bankruptcy, be allowed to defeat this diligence, if commenced as above, before the completing of the diligence of other creditors by sequestration or poinding.

2. *Sequestration for Rents.*—In this process, the settled practice, by act of Sederunt, 12th November, 1825, passed under authority of the Judicature Act of 6th Geo. IV. c. 120, is, 1, To issue a warrant for giving notice to the tenant, and taking inventories, valuing and sequestrating the effects under hypothec, either to be sold for payment of the feu-duties or rents, or for securing more completely the superior or the landlord, if the rents or feu-duties be not yet due; 2, To report to the Sheriff in the former case, and demand a warrant for sale, if no defence be lodged within the time appointed; 3, To have the effects sold, in the latter case, under superintendence of the Clerk of Court, or some one authorized by the Sheriff, and the result reported within fourteen days after sale, with the roup-rolls, an account of expense, and a state of the debt due; showing the difference between the debt and the proceeds of the sale; and, 4, The whole is closed by an order for payment out of the proceeds of the sale.

We do not find occasion to propose any alteration on this proceeding, but would advise that it should be fixed by Statute. It is a process in execution of a vested right by hypothec, and does not, and should not, require any *previous* citation to the debtor, as some have proposed.

But it occurs to us, that some provision should be made for settling the effect and operation of hypothec in urban tenements, in so far as the property of others than the tenant is concerned. To clear the doctrine, it ought to be declared, 1, That goods of third parties in a shop, warehouse, or cellar, are not subject to the landlord's hypothec; 2, That where the tenant has furniture on hire or loan, it should be liable to sequestration; 3, That where a lodger in a house has brought into the house any articles of furniture, or where a sub-tenant of a room or rooms, or of a whole house, has furniture in the house; such furniture should be subject to the landlord only to the extent of the rent due by such lodger or sub-tenant; and, 4, That nothing belonging to another than the tenant should be liable to sequestration, which does not fall under the proper description of furniture of the house.

We think it also of importance to introduce a cheap mode of proceeding for the recovering of rents of small tenements, in order to avoid the oppression and ruin which frequently attends the process now in use. And it appears to us, that for this purpose the jurisdiction of Sheriffs in small debts, under the Statute of the 10th Geo. IV. c. 55, may be advantageously resorted to. An application may be authorized to the Sheriff, in his Court for small debts, at the instance of the landlord, for the half year's rent, provided the yearly rent do not exceed the sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*: And on this a warrant may be granted for sequestration, appraisement, and sale, as in poindings under the above Act. This would afford one of the cheapest and readiest remedies for the recovery of such rents, and prove effectual, we are persuaded, in saving expense to all parties, and in rendering this class of debts effectual to landlords.

As analogous to this subject, though not within the limits of our instructions, we may observe that a similar procedure would be highly beneficial for giving effectual notice to tenants, in subjects of every description, on the termination of the period of their lease or other right to cede possession of heritable subjects.

4. *Writ of Extent for Crown Debts.*

The writ of extent for recovering debts connected with the Revenue, though perhaps a necessary, is occasionally a very hard and oppressive remedy, as it affects other creditors.

We do not think it necessary to enter at large into this subject, so immediately connected with the general system of Revenue regulations. But we may be permitted to say, that the great oppression to which ordinary creditors are exposed, by the use of this overwhelming execution, requires and deserves the consideration of the Legislature. Such execution is issued not only against the effects of those immediately indebted to the Revenue, and to an indefinite extent of arrears allowed by the carelessness of collectors to accumulate unpaid; but it is directed also, in writs of extent in the second and other degrees, and in writs of extent in aid, against the property and funds of those who are in no shape indebted to the Revenue. And we have only to express our hope that your Majesty will recommend to the consideration of Parliament a subject of which the inconveniences and evils are beyond the reach of the inquiry intrusted to our investigation.

On these several subjects we submit, for your Majesty's consideration, the following Propositions:—

1. *Propositions as to Arrangements of Judicial Business.*

1. That all Judges of the Supreme Court to be hereafter appointed, shall by their commission be bound to perform not only the whole duties at present discharged by the Judges of the Court of Session, but also if required the duties performed by the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, and by the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

2. That the number of the Judges constituting the Court of Justiciary shall remain as at present.

3. That the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary shall hold their appointments for life; but that it shall be in the power of the Crown to accept the resignation of any Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, and to appoint a successor from among the other Judges.

4. That the whole business at present performed by the Barons of the Court of

Exchequer shall be performed by two of the Judges of the Court of Session, who are not appointed to discharge the duties of Lords of Justiciary, or to officiate during the vacations in the Bill-Chamber.

5. That the whole business of the Bill-Chamber during the Spring and Autumn vacations, and Christmas recess, shall be performed, in rotation, by the four Judges of the Court of Session who are not Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, or required to perform the duties of the Court of Exchequer.

6. That the Lords Commissioners of the Teind Court shall consist exclusively of the Judges of the Inner Courts and the junior Lord Ordinary, and that five shall form a quorum.

7. That it shall be competent to enrol all causes before the Junior Lord Ordinary, in the same manner as before any of the other Lords Ordinary; and that it shall be competent to enrol all rescissory actions before any of the Lords Ordinary; and the other duties of the junior Lord Ordinary shall continue as at present.

8. That the regulation by which each of the permanent Lords Ordinary is required in rotation to officiate as Ordinary for the week in the Outer House, shall be discontinued; and that it shall be competent to enrol new causes before any of the five Lords Ordinary, without regard to such rotation.

9. That the Lords Ordinary shall not be attached to either Division of the Court; and that the Interlocutors of any Lord Ordinary may be reviewed by either of the Divisions; the pursuer fixing the Division by marking it on the Summons when given in for calling.

10. That the Court of Session shall be empowered, of its own authority, to extend the period of the Session, as may now be done by His Majesty, with consent of the Privy Council, under the Act 1 Wm. IV. cap. 69. That, as regards the sittings of the Lords Ordinary, the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be immediately enforced; and the sittings shall begin for the Winter Session on the 1st of November, and terminate on the 20th of March, the Session of the Inner Courts remaining as at present; and that the Summer Session shall commence on the 20th of May, and terminate on the 20th of July.

11. That it shall be competent for the Lords Ordinary, on the Box-days in the vacations, to issue Interlocutors in cases at avizandum, or Interlocutors of consent of parties; such Interlocutors not being final till the first Sederunt-day, which shall be the first day on which the Inner Courts meet; and that the Minute-Book shall be made up and published within eight days after each Box-day.

12. That a list of the Summonses lodged for calling shall be regularly prepared by the Clerks, and called on each Box-day, in the same form as at present, during Session; and that Defences to the Summonses called on the first Box-day shall be returned on the second, and Defences to those called on the second shall be returned on the first day after the meeting of the Court.

13. That in every case where the opinions of the Judges are required by either Division, or by the House of Lords, Counsel shall be heard *viva voce*, and the opinions of the Judges shall be delivered in open Court; and that the Sittings of the whole Court, for this purpose, shall not commence before One o'clock.

2. *Propositions as to Teind Clerks.*

1. That the office of Principal Clerk of Teinds shall be abolished.

2. That in future there shall be one Teind Clerk appointed by the Crown, and an Assistant appointed by the Clerk, for whom he shall be responsible.

3. That the Clerk shall receive a salary of 300*l. per annum*, and shall continue to receive payment for his employment in framing schemes and states, and other similar matters.

4. That the Assistant shall receive a salary of 250*l. per annum*, and shall continue to receive the emoluments arising from Extracts, according as these may be settled.

5. That the fees now exacted in the Teind Office shall be regulated; and a new Schedule of fees framed, which shall be levied in the same manner with those payable in the Court of Session.

6. That the form and fees of Extracts and Decreets shall be regulated, and put on a similar footing with those of the Court of Session.

7. That accounts of expenses in the Teind Court, and the allowances and charges by the Clerk, shall be audited by the Auditors of the Court of Session, in monthly rotation.

8. That any claims of the present Clerks for compensation or allowances shall be reserved.

3. *Propositions as to Judicial Factors and Accountant-General.*

1. That a Chamber or Office shall be set apart, in which shall be lodged all receipts for consigned money; including those for unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy, judicial bonds, inventories, rentals, and accounts of judicial factors and curators; to be kept in regular order, accompanied by correct books, records, and lists, open to the public.

2. That in all cases of competition, whether in ranking and sale, in counts and reckoning, in multiplepoindings, or in sequestration of land estates, or other suits, in which those concerned are parties to the proceeding, the subsisting practice relative to consigned money, or to judicial bonds for the price of lands, or otherwise, shall continue in force, with the following additions:—

First, That all receipts for money consigned shall be lodged, by the Clerk of the process, in the Office above mentioned, and in the hands of the Officer who shall have charge of it; whose acknowledgment shall be an acquittance to the Clerk of the process, for the custody of such receipts: And in rankings and mercantile sequestrations, the list of persons entitled to unclaimed dividends shall also be lodged in the Office.

Secondly, That the books shall lie in the said Office open to inspection, on payment of a small fee; and that an entry shall be made of each receipt, the receipt itself being kept in the Accountant's Office.

Thirdly, That in each receipt for money consigned, the bank in which the money is lodged shall be taken bound to accumulate the interest half-yearly; while the money lies consigned, adding the interest to the capital at such term.

Fourthly, That arrangements should be made for warranting payments to suitors in the easiest and least expensive manner, with proper checks for the security of the funds.

Fifthly, That when payment, either of the whole or part, is to be made of the money in such receipt, or when an accumulation of interest shall take place, the Accountant shall be bound to exchange the receipt then in his hand for others bearing the exact sum due.

Sixthly, That all judicial bonds for the price of lands sold, or other funds secured or invested by order of the Court, shall, when received by the proper Clerk, be sent to the said Office, and there kept in safe custody for the use of all concerned, and entered in the books of the Office, so as to exhibit, at all times, the state of such bonds.

3. That a person, versant in law and in accounts, shall be appointed by His Majesty, to act in the capacity of Accountant-General of the Court, and to keep the records and books of the Office in due order, with power to him to select an Assistant, for whom he shall be answerable; and that such Officer shall be paid by a salary of 700*l.*, with a suitable allowance for an Assistant; no fees being demandable in the said Office, except for copies of papers, at the ordinary rate of charge paid to Copying Clerks, with such small fees for examining books and accounts, as may serve to exclude persons not interested, which fees shall be paid into the account out of which the salaries shall be paid.

4. That in order to answer that salary, and defray the expense of the Office, fees corresponding to the benefits resulting to the parties shall be levied out of each estate under administration, and on the amount of accumulated interest on money consigned; and that those fees shall be paid into an account to be kept in the Bank, which shall be applicable to the payment of the above salaries and other expenses.

5. That as soon as any factor *loco tutoris,* or *loco absentis,* or *curator bonis,* shall be nominated, and his bond of caution received, such bond, with the warrants of administration, shall be lodged in the said Office, entered in the books, and the warrant countersigned by the Accountant.

6. That a new set of special regulations shall be prepared by the Lords of Session; and that the Accountant shall be charged with the duty of seeing them duly complied with, and reporting to the Lord Ordinary any default.

7. That the factor or curator shall produce on oath, within a certain fixed time, a full inventory and rental of the estate and effects, debts, bonds, bills, &c., accompanied by production of all account-books, or other existing instructions of the estate and funds, or such other satisfactory evidence as the circumstances of the

case may afford. And he shall also, from time to time, lodge such farther or other rental as circumstances may require.

8. That, at a certain fixed time, the account of charge and discharge, with the vouchers of discharge, shall be lodged, of which an entry shall be made in the books; and that after the account is lodged, a day shall be named (of which the cautioner and the original applicant shall have notice) for examining the account and vouchers at Chambers; when the factor shall bring with him the vouchers of the charge.

9. That the Accountant shall, at the appointed time, proceed to audit and examine the account; and on the audit the Accountant shall strike the balance, after increasing the charge or disallowing the discharge, according to the evidence, and shall report on such account, and especially on such balance, to be disposed of by consignation or otherwise, as the Lord Ordinary shall direct, and shall also report any change in the circumstances of the cautioner that may come to his knowledge: That the factor shall be entitled to state in writing any objections he may have to the report, but for which no charge shall be allowed; and if the Accountant shall not thereupon alter his report, the account, report, and objections shall be sent to the Lord Ordinary, and the factor shall be heard at Chambers, before the Lord Ordinary; the Accountant attending, if required by the Lord Ordinary.

10. That all concerned shall be entitled to examine the accounts in the Accountant's Office, but not to borrow or remove them therefrom; but providing that, on cause shown, the factor may get up any of the vouchers pending the audit, to be returned on demand; and, after the audit, shall have right to receive up the vouchers.

11. That the Accountant shall regularly report to the Lord Ordinary any default or neglect on the part of the factor or curator; and the Lord Ordinary shall order such penal regulation as shall be appointed for the case to be applied or enforced.

12. That an Agent appointed by the Crown shall, on an order from the Lord Ordinary, bring any action, or compel implement of any order or warrant issued for enforcing the due administration of estates, and recovery of funds: the charges attending such action, diligence, or execution as may be necessary, being, *subsidiarié*, a burden on the estate and effects under administration, if not found due by, and recovered from, the factor; and, at all events, to be secured of payment out of the aforesaid account, if not otherwise paid.

13. That the person who shall be appointed to the office of Accountant shall hold no other official situation in the Court, and shall not, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partners, be engaged in other practice in Court; and that he shall have no intromission with money of suitors under charge, or concern in the receiving or investing thereof in any shape.

14. That, annually, the Accountant shall deliver a printed report, in a tabular form, of all judicial trusts, whether relating to personal funds or heritable estates, which fall to be managed according to the proposed Regulations, and exhibiting, under a separate head, how far the Regulations have been complied with; the expense of printing these reports being chargeable to the *per-centage* account already mentioned.

15. That the person appointed as Accountant shall make due inquiry, with as little delay as possible, into the present state of all judicial trusts, factories, consigned money, and unclaimed dividends, in the Division of the Court for which he is appointed: that, to this end, he shall have power to examine Records, to require returns from all Clerks and Officers of Court; to hold communication with the parties interested, either as principals or otherwise; to call for accounts, vouchers, and documents; to inquire into the state of security of the several funds; and to give notice of the sums, and names of creditors having right to unclaimed dividends of bankrupt estates, by advertisement in the Gazette; and that he shall report on each case to the Court, the state and condition of the trusts, or other matters; with power to the Court to give such orders as they shall deem necessary for the ends of justice.

16. That as these inquiries will, for some years, require considerable exertion and investigation, the Secretary of State for the Home Department should have power to authorize an additional Clerk or Clerks to be employed.

17. Or otherwise, that the office of Auditor and the proposed office of Accountant-General should be united, a person versant in law and accounts being

appointed by His Majesty for each Division of the Court, to act in the double capacity of Auditor and Accountant-General, each having a salary of £700 a year, with a suitable allowance for an Assistant, and each performing the whole duties during any occasional indisposition of the other.

18. That the Court shall have power, from time to time, after the experience of two or three years, to reduce the amount of the fees proposed to be levied, as above suggested.

4. *Propositions as to Inhibitions.*

1. That it shall be competent for the pursuer of an action to have inserted in his Summons before the Court of Session a Warrant of Inhibition on the dependance; in which case it shall not be necessary to apply for separate letters of inhibition: provided always, that the inhibition shall be executed along with or after the execution of the Summons.

2. That it shall not hereafter be necessary to make publication of inhibition at the Market Cross, or to return an execution to that effect.

3. That the Judge in the cause on the dependance of which inhibition has been used, or the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, if the action is in an inferior Court, shall have the same power to discharge or restrict such inhibition, which the Inner House now may competently exercise, and to order it to be cancelled or qualified in the record accordingly, subject to review of the Inner House.

4. That in no case shall inhibition extend to *acquirenda*.

5. That the tenour of letters of inhibition may be materially improved, by shortening the recital and subsumption, confining the will to heritage, and omitting the warrant for publication; to which effect a Schedule should be drawn up for adoption.

6. That the registration may be made at any time after the execution against the person by a short minute, bearing the name of the creditor and of the debtor, with the amount of the debt, and specifying the warrant on which it proceeds, and the date of execution.

7. That the inhibition shall have effect only from and after the date of registration.

8. That inhibition shall be limited in its effect to the space of five years from the date of registration, when used on a liquid debt; or from the date of decree, if on the dependance, or from the date of the debt falling due, if future or contingent.

5. *Propositions as to Adjudications.*

1. That the Summons of Adjudication shall proceed without a Bill.

2. That the Summons of Adjudication shall not conclude alternatively for a special and general adjudication, but only for general adjudication in security and satisfaction to the pursuer, and to all who shall compear and be conjoined in the action, as hereafter provided, and provisionally for declarator of expiry of the legal, or for sale of the lands and others, after expiration of the term of redemption.

3. That at the first calling of the Summons before the Lord Ordinary, if no satisfactory cause shall be shown against intimation, the Lord Ordinary shall order intimation in the Minute Book, and in the Edinburgh Gazette for three weeks. And if the Summons of Adjudication shall be executed so that the diet of compearance shall fall on or before the first Box-day in vacation, the Summons may then be called, and Defences lodged against the second Box-day, when it shall be competent to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, unless cause be shown to the contrary, to order intimation, as before, in the Minute Book, to be printed at the second Box-day, and in the Edinburgh Gazette. And the order for intimation shall be subject to review of the Inner House, provided a reclaiming note shall be presented within eight days, if the order be issued during Session; or if issued during vacation, with leave of the Lord Ordinary on the Bills (applied for within eight days after such order), by a reclaiming note, presented on or before the second Sederunt-day of the ensuing session.

4. That after the days of intimation shall have expired, it shall be competent to any creditor holding a decree or liquid document of debt to compear and be conjoined as a pursuer and adjudger, for such debt as he shall set forth in a claim, accompanied by liquid grounds of debt, provided such claim has been duly served on the debtor.

5. That in pronouncing decree of adjudication, at the first or any subsequent calling of the cause, the Lord Ordinary before whom it depends shall give forth

493

separate decrees of adjudication in favour of the original pursuer, and of each creditor compearing and conjoined in the process; notwithstanding which, the process shall still continue as a depending process, to the effect of any other creditor being conjoined as a pursuer.

6. That no plea competent against the first adjudication, on account of any objection to the debt or amount adjudged for, or other than a plea of "no process," shall be admitted to affect or invalidate the proceedings of any creditor admitted as a concurring pursuer.

7. That it shall be competent to any other creditor to adjudge separately; provided always, that such creditor shall not be entitled to the expense of his adjudication, unless he shall show that the previous adjudication laboured under some legal objection which would have invalidated the Summons.

8. That any creditor may compear and be conjoined in the process, during the full space of a year from the date of the first decree of adjudication; and that, during such time, any creditor compearing, as before, shall be entitled to enrol the cause and move for decree and *pari passu* preference; with power to the Lord Ordinary, when necessary, to pronounce decree, reserving all objections *contra executionem.*

9. That each creditor's decree of adjudication may be separately extracted and registered—the extract to consist of a concise abbreviate, according to a Schedule to be prepared, containing the name of the creditor, of the debtor, and description of the subjects adjudged, together with the precise amount of the debt as sustained; the registration shall be made in the Register of Abbreviates, as at present, so long as that Register shall be kept up; and the decree first registered shall be held to be the first effectual adjudication.

10. That it shall not be necessary, as at present, for adjudgers to have a charter from the superior with sasine, or charge against the superior, in order to constitute a real security in favour of the adjudgers, or to authorize maills and duties, or other active remedy now competent to an adjudger infeft; such feudal title being necessary only on the expiry of the legal, or on the entry of a purchaser, as hereinafter provided. But decrees of adjudication, when registered, shall be held as completed real rights over the lands from the date of registration, under this qualification, that all decrees pronounced within year and day of the first effectual adjudication, and registered within sixty days after the elapse of the year, shall rank *pari passu.*

11. That the term for redemption shall be abridged; so that, instead of ten years, the "legal" shall extend to five years only after the expiration of the term of *pari passu* preference, as above, with regard to all adjudications within that period, and to five years from the date of each decree of adjudication, in regard to all adjudications after that term: Provided always, that in all cases where existing entails allow the heir in possession a longer period than five years, but within ten, in which to redeem an adjudication deduced against the estate, the legal of such adjudication shall be held to endure such period as may be so allowed by the said entails.

12. That in proceedings against an heir, with a view to adjudication, letters of charge shall be abolished as separate writs; and that warrants for such charges to enter heir in the requisite character shall be contained in the Summonses of constitution and adjudication.

13. That, in order to place adjudgers as nearly as possible in the same situation with creditors by voluntary security with a power of sale, it shall be competent to any creditor or creditors holding registered decrees of adjudication, as above, after expiration of the term of redemption, to enrol the process before the Lord Ordinary, for an order on the debtor, either to pay the debt, or to produce his title-deeds, and concur in a decree of declarator of expiry of the legal, or in a sale of so much of the lands as may be sufficient to satisfy the adjudger: And that the Lord Ordinary shall grant warrant for service of such order, on the ordinary *inducice;* after which it shall be competent, unless cause shall be shown to the contrary, to move the Lord Ordinary to pronounce a decree of expiry of the legal, containing a warrant on the superior to enter and infeft the adjudger; or to make such orders, with a view to the sale of the lands, as shall be settled in an Act of Sederunt to be passed relative thereto.

14. That, upon such sale, the purchaser's title shall consist of an irredeemable decree of sale and adjudication (with an assignment to the debts paid off from the price), followed by a charter of sale and as ine.

We have already proposed, in our first report, certain proceedings relative to

subjects of less considerable value, to be made competent before Sheriffs, which will supersede the diligence of adjudication in such cases, and lead to a cheaper and more ready access to that satisfaction which creditors on such subjects are entitled to require.

6. *Propositions as to Judicial Sale.*

1. That the action of Judicial Sale and Ranking shall continue to be by Summons, with the following changes :—That it shall proceed without a Bill : That it shall not be necessary to have the concurrence of the Lord Advocate : That in a summons of sale by a creditor it shall not be necessary to state that the creditors are in possession, or the debtor insolvent, but only that he is notour Bankrupt : That the conclusions shall be, 1st, for adjudication of all the lands and heritable estate of the debtor, in favour of every creditor who shall be afterwards included in the decree of division ; 2d, for a decree of Sale, and irredeemable adjudication in favour of the purchaser ; 3d, For an order and warrant to charge the superior to enter the purchaser ; and, 4th, For decree of Certification against creditors failing to produce their claims and grounds of debt ; and of Ranking of the several claimants, according to their rights and interests.

2. That the Summons shall be executed against the debtor and real creditors in possession, as at present, and against all others by edictal citation, at the Record Office in the Register House.

3. That it shall be competent to the debtor himself, as well as to an apparent heir, to bring his estate to Judicial Sale : Provided always, that any creditor, having title and interest to raise the action, may, after the summons shall be called in Court, and whether the action proceeds at the instance of the debtor himself, his apparent heir, or a creditor, concur and insist in it, although abandoned by the original pursuer, and notwithstanding of any objection to the title of the original pursuer.

4. That when the debtor is notour bankrupt, it shall be competent to any creditor holding liquid grounds of debt to the amount of £500, to raise an action of Judicial Sale.

5. That after the summons is called, the process shall be enrolled before one of the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House, when the debtor, or any one interested, may lodge defences ; on advising which, and hearing parties, if no cause shall be shown for delaying or dismissing the process, the Lord Ordinary shall order the debtor, within twenty-one days, to lodge a condescendence of his heritable property ; with certification that he will thereafter be barred from objecting to the process proceeding on account of the omission of any part of his property ; and the Lord Ordinary shall also order the debtor to produce his title-deeds, granting warrant, at the same time, for diligence to recover them.

6. That, along with the above orders, warrant shall be granted for intimating to all concerned, by notice in the Gazette, a requisition under certification, to lodge with the Clerk their claims, and grounds of debt, against a certain day, as the first term ; not less than one month after publication of such notice.

7. That if the Summons of Sale shall be so executed, that the diet of compearance shall fall during vacation, it may be called on the Box-days, and defences ordered as in other cases.

8. That, from the date of the above notice, (whether the process be at the instance of creditors, or of an apparent heir, or of the debtor himself,) all adjudications by individual creditors shall cease, and the only competent proceeding thereafter by a creditor, against the estate under sale, shall be by claim in the process of sale and ranking.

9. That the Lord Ordinary shall have the same powers which the Inner House at present possesses, to proceed with all the necessary steps in the sale, and, if necessary, to sequestrate the estate.

10. That the Lord Ordinary shall direct such evidence to be collected as may be necessary to afford the proper data for fixing the upset price, and furnishing the necessary materials for a report for the use of those intending to purchase ; and he shall grant commission and diligence, if necessary, for the examining of witnesses, and recovering of written evidence.

11. That the prepared state at present in use shall be abolished ; and it shall be the duty of the principal Clerk to the process (unless a special remit shall be made to some other proper person), instead of a memorial and abstract, to make a report on the extent and value of the lands, with the feu-duties and other burdens thereupon, and on the state of the titles.

12. That the Lord Ordinary shall fix the upset price, and lower it when necessary, and grant warrant for the sale to proceed in such place as shall be most for the common benefit; either before the Judge Ordinary in the country, or at Edinburgh; and where the sale shall be ordered at Edinburgh, it shall proceed before one of the principal Clerks of Session, instead of the Lord Ordinary, as at present.

13. That it shall not be necessary to issue letters of publication, as at present in use; but the advertisement of the sale in such newspapers as the Lord Ordinary shall direct, with a notice of such order in the Minute Book of Court, shall be held sufficient notice.

14. That the decree of sale pronounced by the Lord Ordinary shall have the full force of a decree of the Court, and the purchaser's title shall be completed, as at present, by charter and sasine.

15. That the interlocutors and orders of the Lord Ordinary shall, as in other cases, be subject to review.

16. That if it shall afterwards be discovered that any part of the debtor's heritable estate has been left out of the sale, it shall be competent to any one interested to apply to the Lord Ordinary, at any time before the final close of the process, by minute and condescendence, stating the particulars of the omitted portion, and praying that it shall be sold, and the price divided as if it had been enumerated in the original summons or condescendence.

As to that part of the proceedings which relate to the ranking, it is proposed,—

1. That on expiration of the term of the first notice in the sale, as made by advertisement in the Gazette, a day shall be appointed by the Lord Ordinary for a meeting of the creditors to elect a common Agent, and notice shall be given by intimation on the walls and in the Minute Book, and by advertisement in one or more newspapers, as the Lord Ordinary shall appoint; which notice shall be so advertised once weekly for three weeks, and shall bear, that on a certain day previous to the election, decree of certification, *contra non producta*, shall be pronounced, excluding from any share in the division such creditors as shall not then have produced their claims of debt and oaths of verity; such certification to have the full effect of a certification as at present.

2. That a remedy against the decree of certification shall be competent to any creditor applying to the Lord Ordinary to be reponed, as at present, by petition to the Inner House.

3. That it shall not be necessary for creditors who do not hold written obligations, to constitute their debts in separate actions, but that the production of the claims, with grounds of debt and oaths of verity, and the discussion thereupon competent to all concerned, shall be held a sufficient process of constitution, to entitle the creditor, on establishing his debt, to the full benefit of an adjudging creditor, and a place in the ranking.

4. That the present mode of preparing the state of interests and order of ranking, is sufficient for the purpose of bringing out the several questions of ranking, or of debt, necessary for settling the division of the price; leaving it to the Lord Ordinary, when any question is raised, to order such more precise record relative to it as he may find to be necessary.

5. That it shall not be necessary to extract the decree of ranking, nor the decree of division of the price.

7. *Propositions as to Arrestments.*

1. That it shall be competent to introduce into any petitory Summons in the Court of Session a warrant to arrest on the dependance: Provided always, that such arrestment shall lose all force or effect, if the Summons shall not be executed within twenty days, and the cause called within twenty days after the diet of compearance, if that day fall during Session, or within twenty days after the next meeting of the Court, if that day falls in vacation.

2. That the period of prescription of arrestments shall be limited to three years, instead of five, to be reckoned from the date of the execution of arrestment when used on a liquid ground of debt; from the date of the decree, when used on a depending action; and from the period of the debt becoming due, when used on a future or contingent debt.

3. That not only shall all arrestments of the funds or effects of a debtor notour bankrupt, which shall have been used within sixty days before, or four months after such his notour bankruptcy, be ranked *pari passu*, as at present, in any action of competition raised by any such arresting creditor; but every creditor of such

notour bankrupt, whether he shall have used arrestment or not, shall be entitled to enter a claim and produce his grounds of debt in such action of competition raised by another or himself, to bring a process of multiplepoinding in the name of the arrestee or arrestees, to the effect of being also ranked *pari passu* on the arrested effects or funds, on lawfully proving his debt; provided always, that he shall enter such claim, or raise such action, within four months after notour bankruptcy.

4. That if, after the expiration of four months subsequent to the notour bankruptcy of a debtor, such debtor shall again be declared notour bankrupt by denunciation, imprisonment, &c., all arrestments used by other creditors sixty days before, or four months after such notour bankruptcy, shall be ranked *pari passu*, and the like proceedings for establishing a *pari passu* preference, shall be competent to any creditor of such bankrupt, within sixty days before, or four months after such bankruptcy; provided always, that such bankruptcy shall not entitle such subsequent arresting creditor to compete with any arrestment used within the said space of sixty days before, or four months after the previous bankruptcy.

5. That in the arrestment of vessels, (which is analogous to poinding rather than arrestment,) the same rules of *pari passu* preference in relation to the notour bankruptcy of the owner shall be observed, as in the case of arrestments and poindings.

8. *Propositions as to Poinding.*

1. That not only shall the present rule be continued, that no poinding within sixty days before, or four months after notour bankruptcy, shall give a preference to such poinding creditor, in competition with any other creditor poinding or having liquid grounds of debt, and summoning the poinder, or judiciously producing his grounds of debt, in any process of competition, relative to the goods or price thereof, within the four months. But that when the goods or effects of a notour bankrupt shall have been poinded within sixty days before, or four months after his notour bankruptcy, any creditor, whether he shall hold liquid grounds of debt or not, shall be entitled to summon the poinder, or to raise, or to make claim in any process of competition, relative to such goods, or the price thereof, to the effect of being ranked *pari passu* on the fund.

2. That if, after the expiration of four months subsequent to the date of the notour bankruptcy of a debtor, such debtor shall be again declared a bankrupt, by denunciation, imprisonment, &c., no poinding after the expiration of the said four months, and within sixty days before, or four months after the subsequent bankruptcy, shall give a preference to the poinding creditor, in competition with any other creditor of the bankrupt, who shall, before the expiration of four months from such subsequent bankruptcy, summon the poinder, or raise, or enter claims in, any action of competition for the poinded effects.

9. *Propositions as to Poinding of the Ground.*

1. That creditors in *debita fundi* shall be entitled to the use of this diligence only for recovery of feu-duties, annual rents, interest, or arrears of these for three years, but not for the principal sum of their debts.

2. That it shall be competent to apply by summary petition to the Sheriff of the County where the lands lie, praying for a warrant to poind the ground after service on the debtors, proprietors of the lands, and tenants, on an *inducia* of fifteen days; on expiration of which the Sheriff shall grant warrant accordingly, if cause shall not be shown to the contrary.

3. That the warrant shall be executed by taking inventory and making appraisement of adjudging and poinding the effects, and reporting to the Sheriff as in ordinary poinding; the real right in the creditor being held to draw back to the date of the personal service.

4. That the Sheriff shall give directions for sale, and application of the price of the effects, as in other cases of poinding.

5. That a creditor using poinding of the ground shall be preferable to other creditors, provided the service on the debtor in the poinding of the ground be dated before the execution of poinding or arrestment, or the first deliverance in sequestration, or the completion of an assignation by possession, or otherways.

10. *Propositions as to Sequestration for Rents, &c.*

1. That the regular course of this diligence, as fixed by Act of Sederunt, shall be confirmed by Statute.

2. That it shall not be competent to sequestrate or sell for rent the goods or

497

furniture of others than the tenant, with the exception of such articles of furniture as shall have been hired or lent to the tenant, and placed as furniture in the house.

3. That furniture belonging to sub-tenants or lodgers, and found on the premises, shall be subject to sequestration and vendible to the amount of such rent only, as shall at the time be legally due by such sub-tenant or lodger to the tenant.

4. That it shall be competent to landlords to apply to the Sheriff in his Small Debt Court for, and he shall accordingly grant, a summary warrant of sequestration for recovery of rent due at any term of Whitsunday or Martinmas, provided the yearly rent shall not amount to more than 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and, on such warrant being served upon the tenant, the messenger may proceed to sequestrate, inventory, and appraise the tenant's effects subject to sequestration, after which they shall be sold, as in poinding, under the Small Debt Act of 10th Geo. IV. c. 55.

In closing this, our Second Report, we trust it will not appear to your Majesty that we have failed in the obedience which we owe to the instructions which your Majesty has been pleased to issue, in having still left part of our duties not completed. Not merely the difficulty and extent of the inquiries in which we have been engaged, but the necessity of dwelling long and deliberating leisurely on propositions which lead to momentous changes in practical jurisprudence, will, we are persuaded, fully justify the course we have adopted, and entitle us to the farther indulgence of your Majesty in requesting the farther delay which will be necessary to enable us to make our final Report.

We have already made extensive inquiries with a view to the improvement of Jury Trial; a subject of great and acknowledged delicacy, from its late introduction into the practice of Scotland, from the inherent difficulties of that mode of trial, and from the necessity of reconciling it with a system of jurisprudence, in which law and equity are combined. We are not without hope that, from the materials collected, and some farther inquiries which we contemplate, we shall be able to propose some useful improvements.

We have had much under consideration "the Expense of Criminal Proceedings," and "the Emoluments of Sheriff Clerks," in the various counties of Scotland: We are, at this moment, in the course of communication with committees of the Sheriffs on these subjects: but our inquiries are not yet so fully matured as to enable us, with due confidence, to lay before your Majesty any specific propositions.

In the department of Conveyancing, we trust that our deliberations on the great mass of materials collected will enable us, in the ensuing vacation of the Courts, to submit to your Majesty such propositions as it may be safe to recommend for the attainment of simplicity and economy in that important branch of practice.

We humbly submit this, our Second Report, to your Majesty's Royal consideration.

GEORGE JOS. BELL,
JAS. REDDIE,
JOHN CUNINGHAME,
AND. RUTHERFURD,
ADAM ANDERSON,
WILLIAM BELL,
JOHN DUNDAS.

Dated this 30*th day of June,* 1835.

499

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH BRANCHES OF INQUIRY UNDER SECOND COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE.

Page

No. 1. Questions circulated by the Commissioners in regard to the Arrangement of Judicial Business in the Court of Session and other Courts 3

Examination of

1. Sir John Campbell 4
2. Robert Forsyth, Esq. 6
3. John Shank More, Esq. 8

Answers of

4. George Graham Bell, Esq. 9
5. Patrick Shaw, Esq. 11
6. Adam Gib Ellis, Esq. 13
7. Daniel Fisher, Esq. 15

Examination of

8. John Hope, Esq. 23

Paper referred to in Evidence of John Hope, Esq. 27

No. 2. Return of Consistorial and Maritime Causes 37

FIFTH BRANCH OF INQUIRY.

No. 3. Return by J. J. Davidson, Principal Teind Clerk 38

No. 4. Return by S. Reid, Deputy Teind Clerk 38

No. 5. Return by John Barron, Second Deputy Teind Clerk and Extractor . . . 40

No. 6. Return of Number of Augmentations of Stipend and other Actions brought into Court 42

SIXTH BRANCH OF INQUIRY.

No. 7. Returns, by order of the House of Commons, of the Appointments of Factors and other Judicial Managers appointed by the Court of Session, between 12th January 1823, and 12th July 1833. 43

No. 8. Extract from Second Report of Commissioners in 1817, in regard to Judicial Trusts and Factories 86

501

APPENDIX TO THE SECOND REPORT.

Appendix No. 1.

THE QUESTIONS CIRCULATED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN REGARD TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SESSION AND OTHER COURTS.

1. Whether all the Judges ought to be bound to perform, if required, all the judicial duties of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Commission of Teinds?

2. Looking to the whole judicial duties connected with the business of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Teinds, including the Jurisdiction in Bill-Chamber Cases, in Bankruptcy, and in Maritime and Consistorial Causes, what arrangements would you suggest, with a view to equalize the distribution of those several duties?

3. Ought the present arrangements for the attendance of the Judges at Jury Trial to be continued? or what other would you advise, having in view an equal distribution of the duty among the Judges in Edinburgh, and at the Circuits?

4. Would it be expedient to confine any particular department, or class of cases, to one Division or set of Ordinaries? If so, how would you advise the distribution to be made?

5. Ought any part of the business of the Court, besides that now done in the Bill Chamber, to be done during Vacation, especially as connected with the preparation of Records,—Exchequer business,—Admiralty and Consistorial Cases,—Proceedings relative to Insolvency, as Adjudications, Ranking and Sale, &c.? And what arrangements would you propose for this purpose?

6. Ought the present arrangement to be continued, by which the permanent Ordinaries are excluded from the Inner House? If not, what arrangement would you propose? If brought into the Inner House, in what capacity ought the permanent Ordinaries to act? In respect to the time of meeting of the Inner Houses, or of the sittings of the Ordinaries, can any convenient arrangement be made for the above purpose? What would you propose with regard to the Junior Lord Ordinary?

7. Can you suggest any plan for expediting the business of the Outer House?

8. Can you suggest any better plan than that which is now followed for obtaining the opinion of the whole Court in difficult or important cases?

COURT OF SESSION, AND OTHER COURTS.

ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

EXAMINATIONS.

10th October, 1834.

Examinations.

No. 1.
Sir John Campbell.
10th October, 1834.

Sir *John Campbell,* His Majesty's Attorney-General, examined.

In your opinion, ought every Judge to be liable to be called on to perform the duties of the criminal court as well as of the civil?—I should think it expedient that the superior Judges should all be liable to be called upon to administer justice in the criminal court as well as in the civil.

Have you found any disadvantage from it in England?—I never heard of any. In the new metropolitan court, which has recently been established, the Lord Chancellor, and I believe the Master of the Rolls and the Vice Chancellor, are included as Judges of that court, as well as the common-law Judges.

Has there been any instance of a refusal by any person at the Bar, on account of the criminal business being incumbent on the Judges, to take the place of a Judge?—I think I have heard of gentlemen who have practised at the Equity Bar feeling scruples about administering the criminal law; but I do not know any specific instance.

Are there many instances in England of persons having been appointed Judges who never practised in criminal courts?—There have been several. There was Sir William Alexander, who was appointed Chief Baron, who had never practised in the criminal courts. I believe also that Sir Archibald Macdonald had not. The practice with regard to the Court of Exchequer was always to have an Equity Baron; and that Equity Baron was selected from the Court of Chancery, and the Equity Baron became one of the twelve Judges, and he went circuits, and sat at the Old Bailey, and took his turn in the Criminal Court along with the others; and I never knew any objection made to his doing so.

Did you ever hear that they performed the criminal duty worse than the other Judges?—No; the criminal law of England is comparatively very simple, and may very soon be acquired by a man who has had a legal education, and has applied himself to it.

Is it a fact that the equity lawyers seldom or never appear as counsel in the Criminal Court?—No, never; formerly equity counsel used to attend quarter sessions where there are criminal trials; for example, Sir Samuel Romilly attended quarter sessions in the county of Warwick. And they used to go circuit; but for many years past they have begun in the Court of Chancery, and they have confined themselves to the Court of Chancery.

Do you think it is expedient to appropriate particular classes of cases to certain courts, as Admiralty, Consistorial, or fiscal cases?—When there is a particular department of the law forming a distinct branch, and there is a sufficient portion of that to occupy one tribunal, I should think it would be well to assign it to one tribunal exclusively, as, for instance, the admiralty jurisdiction and the consistorial; but then great care should be taken that there is not too much subdivision, because I think evils arise in England now from there being too much subdivison at the Bar, and the same might be apprehended if the courts were too much subdivided. I think it has a bad consequence when a professional man confines himself to one little corner of the law; for his mind is contracted, and he measures himself with other men in proportion to his knowledge of the little department to which he has addicted himself, and finding himself superior to others upon that, he greatly overrates his own importance; just as a dentist, for instance, is a much more conceited man than Sir Henry Halford. But at the same time there are departments of the law that are very distinct in themselves, and that are sufficient to occupy exclusively a man of liberal education.

Will you state whether you think the system of jurisdiction established in the Court of Session is expedient, by which the Ordinaries (who judge in the first instance) are excluded from the Inner House, the Court of Review, and the Judges of the Inner House have no share in the duties of Ordinaries?—I would speak with peculiar diffidence upon that question; but I can see various inconveniences arising from the present system of confining the younger Judges to the duties of Lord Ordinary, and then only having the seniors introduced into the Inner House.

Does any particular reason occur to you for entertaining that opinion?—One reason is this—I speak of course most respectfully of the Judges, and without knowing how the thing operates practically—but I should apprehend that one consequence would be, that the Judges, by the time they came to be in the Inner House, probably might not be in the vigour of their usefulness, and might consider that the Inner House was a sort of a pillow for them to repose upon.

Do you see any disadvantage from their not being actually engaged in the Court of Review, in reviewing those sentences which make the definitive sentence of the Court?—That is a

most serious inconvenience, because, upon any great question of Scotch law, it must be extremely desirable that all the Judges should be assembled, and that their opinion should be taken.

Do you think there is any disadvantage in the circumstance of a Judge sitting twelve or fourteen years without having an opportunity of bringing his mind in collision with any other Judge?—I should think it most exceedingly to be deprecated. I should think the consequence of it must be extremely injurious.

It has been stated that the Judge in that situation has an opportunity of knowing the law from the publication of the cases. Do you think that that is in any degree equal to an actual collision with other minds?—By no means.

Do you think the judgment is canvassed with equal freedom in the presence of a party, as it would be if he merely pronounced it, and left it to stand upon its own grounds?—I think it is very desirable that the Judge who pronounces the original judgment should not be a member of the Court of Appeal. I have seen most serious inconveniences arise from that in England.

Do you believe that to be the general opinion of Westminster Hall?—Certainly, I believe it is.

What do you consider the most advisable mode of collecting and promulgating the opinions of the Judges in important or doubtful questions?—I think that all the Judges who are to give their opinions should be assembled, and that, after having heard the case fully argued, they should take time to consider; and then, if they differ, each should deliver a written judgment, stating the facts which he considers as proved, and his opinion of the law upon those facts. I think it is of the greatest importance that written judgments should be given; and, if I might use the freedom of saying so, it seems to me that the administration of justice in Scotland, in the Court of Session, would be very much improved, if, in the Inner House, they would give written judgments. We have most admirable notes by the Lord Ordinary frequently.

Sometimes cases on points are reserved at the Old Bailey for the opinion of the twelve Judges; how are those points disposed of —Are they argued by counsel in their presence, or does the Judge state the point to his brethren? Not only from the Old Bailey, but from all the circuits, the Judges, if they have any doubt, save the question for the opinion of the other Judges; and those questions come not before any regular constituted tribunal, but the Judges meet, and the Judge who tried the cause states the question. He draws up a written statement, and a copy of that is sent round to each of the Judges; and then they meet, and if the counsel for the prisoner wishes that he should be heard to argue, it is argued at the bar. But very frequently they decide without any argument by counsel. They meet, and they discuss it among themselves, and they are guided by the opinions of the majority. If they recommend a man for a pardon, it is a matter of course that he should be pardoned; or sometimes, when there is a verdict of guilty, before pronouncing judgment they save the question of law for the opinion of the Judges; then, at the next Old Bailey Sessions, or at the next assizes, the Judge intimates what the opinion of the majority of the Judges is, and that prevails.

Has the party a right to be heard by counsel if he choose it, and can afford it?—Practically speaking, he is allowed to do so; it is difficult to say what the right is, because this is not any tribunal known to the law; that is probably a defect in the law of England, because there is no court of appeal which is constituted by law; this is merely a meeting of the Judges by agreement; but, practically speaking, I believe it answers very well. I believe that the points are sufficiently considered.

Then it appears to be a mere consultation by the Judge who has reserved the question with his brethren upon the subject?—Precisely so.

Of course, when counsel are heard, they are heard before the whole body?—Yes.

Then, when there is a conviction, and a question of law reserved for the opinion of the Judges, if their opinion is against the opinion of the Judge who tried the case, it takes effect through a pardon?—Exactly so. It is a matter of course that the pardon should be granted.

And the opinion of the Judges upon that occasion is afterwards communicated by the Judge who tried the case?—It is communicated by the Judge at the next Old Bailey Sessions, or at the next assizes—that is to say, supposing that judgment has been respited, then the prisoner is brought up to the bar, and the opinion of the Judges is promulgated in that manner; but suppose he has been found guilty, and he is pardoned, it is done *sub silentio*. The opinions of the Judges upon those consultations formerly were kept secret, but lately they have been published.

Is it the custom, in giving judgment in England, for the Judges to give written opinions?—Almost invariably, when time has been taken to consider. I may say invariably in the King's Bench. The practice of the King's Bench is this, that when a case has been argued, if it is thought that the case is free from difficulty, the Judges give their opinions immediately *seriatim*, beginning with the Chief Justice, and then the three puisne Judges follow him. If it be a doubtful matter, they take time to consider; and almost invariably there is a written judgment, which is delivered by the Chief Justice. It is sometimes written by the puisne Judges; but it is delivered by the Chief Justice, and that is handed over to the reporters of the court.

When you speak of a judgment, you mean not the mere formal judgment, but a statement of the reasons of the judgment?—Yes; it is the *ratio decidendi*. Then, if the court are divided, after time taken to consider, the Judges then give their opinions *seriatim;* the junior Judge begins, and the Chief Justice comes last.

Are those also written opinions?—Almost invariably.

Examinations.

No. 1.
Sir John Campbell.
10th October, 1834.

Have you observed anything in the latter practice of the King's Bench similar to that recorded by Sir James Burrow in Lord Mansfield's time, of unanimity for 17 years?—On the contrary, the Judges in our day very frequently differ.

Do you understand that in those cases which they take time to consider the Judges meet together?—I know that they always meet before they give their judgments. In my opinion it would be a considerable improvement in the administration of the law by the Court of Session if a similar course were adopted by the Judges of the Inner House.

Does your experience *in* Scotch cases, in the House of Lords, lead you to that opinion?—From experience in Scotch cases in the House of Lords I can say it is sometimes very difficult to know what the Judges believe to be the facts of the case, and to know how they apply the law to the facts, and to know what authorities they rely upon.

Do you think it expedient, that in any case in which the whole Judges of the Court of Session are consulted by one division upon a question of difficulty, their opinions ever should be taken without having an opportunity of hearing counsel upon the case?—Never.

You are aware that at present, where it is upon written argument, they very often only send the written argument and ask their opinion, and then there is not only no *viva voce* pleading, but no regular opportunity of the counsel making any explanation?—I think that is a most unsatisfactory mode of obtaining the opinion of the Judges. I think that the case ought to be deliberately argued by counsel at the bar before all those who are to give their opinion upon it.

Do you think there would be any harm in making it a regulation that Judges should never deliver their opinion immediately after the case is argued, but always reserve it?—I think that could not be done, because there are many cases that admit of no doubt, in which it is much better for the Judges and for the parties that they should give their opinion immediately. I think it must be left to the discretion of the Judges.

In the mode in which business is carried on in the English courts, have the Judges, before they come into court, any such statement laid before them of the facts of the case, as to enable them to form a judgment without hearing the counsel?—With regard to trials by jury, they have not; but with regard to special cases and special verdicts they have, because special cases and special verdicts state all the facts, and they may form an opinion as to what the law ought to be upon those facts; they have no written arguments upon the law.

You are aware, from what you have seen of the records in the House of Lords, that they generally contain a very full statement of the facts, with a note of the pleas in law of the parties subjoined. Now, the Judges here study this at home before they hear the counsel, and the Judges in the Inner House generally come to court with their minds made up upon the case before they hear the argument; and they frequently ask "Is there anything to be said against this judgment?" or, sometimes, "Is there anything to be said for it?"—Supposing the Judges of the Inner House to be competent to do their duty, which it must be supposed that they are, I should not think it an evil that they had an opportunity beforehand of knowing what the questions were, because they must be supposed still to keep their minds open upon all doubtful questions. With us, it is not very uncommon not to hear both sides, but for a counsel to be called upon to say if he can support the side that it is his duty to support. I do not know that any evil arises from that; but, if they were to be hasty, and impatient, and rash, and obstinate, which it must be supposed Judges never are or can be, in that case inconvenience would follow.

You must also have seen that, according to the present practice of the Court of Session, the person against whom the judgment is pronounced goes into court with a great disadvantage, because the notes of the Lord Ordinary are nothing but able arguments in favour of the view which the Lord Ordinary has taken?—I must say that those notes are very useful, and it would be a good thing if they were frequent, because the Lord Ordinary gives his reasons for judging; and it is much better that the superior court should know the grounds of his judgment than that they should adjudicate without knowing the grounds upon which he proceeded in the court below. I think it is very desirable that every court of appeal should know how the question was reasoned by the Judge whose judgment is reviewed; and, if the superior court does its duty, those arguments will not have more than their due weight.

It has been proposed that the Judges should not read the record till they come into court?—I should strongly condemn such a regulation. I think it is the duty of the Judge to study the record before he hears the argument of counsel. I think it is of the greatest importance, without making up his mind upon the point that he has to decide, that he should have looked into the authorities upon that point, and be prepared to hear the arguments.

Robert Forsyth, Esq., Advocate, examined.

No. 2.
Robert Forsyth, Esq.

Answer to Question 1.—My opinion is that the whole law ought to be in the hands of all the Judges of the supreme court. Narrow and imperfect views are produced by limiting Judges to one department. The supreme court ought to consist of men competent to every branch of the law; the Exchequer might seem an exception, being almost entirely statutory, but here also the common law must affect the construction of the statutes; and, therefore, I think that, under the present state of matters, the whole Judges ought to be competent to perform the whole duties—that is to say, the whole transactions ought to be liable to be brought before them.

2. Much mischief has been done by abolishing subordinate courts; those courts form the

proper mode of distributing business, reserving to the supreme court the power of review, with the initiative, perhaps, in cases apparently or obviously important. As matters stand, I rather think there ought to be no division, as you thereby let down the special Judges into mere local magistrates, and disqualify them from judging well in review.

3. My idea is that the whole Judges should be able to do the whole business, jury trial and all.

The question alludes to the proposition that the chiefs should take all the trials in Edinburgh?—That is rather a matter for arrangement, I should think, among the Judges themselves. One of the great advantages of jury trial is, that it ought to bring to the Bench men fit for all duty, and fit to appear before the public; and, therefore, the requiring men to be able to conduct a jury trial is a good thing; it is good for the country and good for the Bar.

Does not it appear to you that, by having two of the heads of the court more particularly devoted to that duty, they would become more expert in discharging it, and more familiar with the points of evidence?—Still you must have an appeal to the other Judges; and, unless they are practised in some degree, they will not be good Judges upon the appeal; it may be a matter of arrangement with the Judges, if the Presidents do not go the circuits, that they should take some extra trouble in Edinburgh; but to fix that by a law would be erroneous, because what is law in Edinburgh should be the law everywhere.

As probably the cases of greatest importance may be tried in Edinburgh, is not there a propriety in having them tried before the chiefs of the court, who must be supposed to be superior men?—It may be so; but the appointment depends so much upon his Majesty's Ministers, and so forth, that I have no great confidence in the superiority. The Presidents have not always been thought superior to some of the other Judges.

4. I am decidedly against that; from what I have already said, you cannot have a court of review rightly in that way.

5. I should think some advantage might be derived from that. Admiralty cases, for example, must of necessity occasionally require great despatch, and even consistorial cases. What I would suggest is, that the Ordinary should not sit for a week, but for a month, and take the rotation in that way; because, by sitting for a week, a Judge has no sooner got into the business than he is out of it. I remember a difficulty occurred in the High Court of Admiralty, now abolished, with regard to one of the steam-vessels; if we had not had a sitting Judge, it would have been extremely puzzling. I think that each Judge in vacation should sit a longer period.

Is not it imposing a hardship upon a particular Judge?—No; he takes it in turn; and next vacation he will not come on at all. In fact, by the present system, no man can get away during the whole four months; whereas by another arrangement he might get away.

6. I do not know whether it be from ancient prejudice, but I know that we got on much better when we had the whole 14 in the Outer House, and business moved more easily.

Would you re-establish the Rotatory Court of the Inner House?—A great part of the business of the Court of Session is done in the Outer House; when you get a cause fully heard and decided by one man, it is ten to one that that is an end of it; and the more materials you have for getting a full discussion in the first instance, so much the better. When you limit the discussion to three or four individuals, you so far throw behind the whole business.

Supposing that arrangement to be continued, do you think those permanent Ordinaries should be excluded from the Inner House?—No; I do not think they should be excluded; but I do not know how they are to be brought in, because there is so much business in the Outer House; when you limit them to a small number in the Outer House, they have no time to go into the Inner House. It is valuable, I think, to bring them into the Inner House, because, if a man sit ten years in the Outer House, if he fall into any error, he is never set right except when a case is sent back to him; and I should think the effect would be, that he would certainly fall behind in his knowledge of the law.

Do you think it is sufficient for him to have an opportunity of perusing the reports of cases, in order to keep up his knowledge of the law?—No; solitary reading is never equal to personal interference.

If they were to be introduced into the Inner House, how would you propose that it should be done? Do you see any evil in a man sitting as a Judge to review his own judgments?—There is a great delicacy felt with regard to his own judgment. I know that when the Lord Ordinary stays in the Outer House altogether, and his judgment goes into the Inner House for review, there is one kind of feeling with regard to his judgment; and when afterwards he is promoted to be an Inner House Judge, and his former judgments come under review, I have sometimes thought that his judgments improved considerably, whether by the help of his own vote or not I cannot say.

Have you practically seen any disadvantage in the Lord Ordinary's opinion being expressed in a full note, as giving an improper bias in the Inner House?—No; I think the note is absolutely necessary when the Judge does not go himself to the Inner House.

Do you think it produces any disinclination in the court to hear the case fully discussed?—No doubt it does; but it is necessary when you keep the Judge out.

Making a balance between that and the disadvantage of having the Judge present when his judgment is reviewed, which do you think is the best?—I think there is less effect produced by the note than by the Judge; it is certainly the truth that the printing of the records has a great tendency to produce indolence on the part of the Judges; the Judges are led to think that they know the case.

Have you observed that they are impatient in hearing the counsel?—Naturally they are so,

Examinations.

No. 2.
Robert Forsyth, Esq.

because they have formed a previous opinion. That was of less consequence in days of old, when the Judge had previously read a full discussion; but now, when he gets only an extremely abbreviated statement, he is apt to make up his mind in the same way; and he is naturally still as impatient as he formerly was, when he had studied the case fully.

It has been proposed that the Judges in the Inner House should never see the record, or the note of the Judge, till they come to hear the case, and that it should then be laid upon the Bench for them. Do you think that would be of advantage?—I do not think that would do; that would be making them a sort of justice-of-the-peace court; they would naturally become as hasty in that way as any other.

Would they not hear the case more fully?—They would be obliged to hear the tale told; but they would have no time for consideration.

If, in addition to that, they were to give their judgment, not upon that day, but upon another day, and in the mean time to peruse the record, would not that give a chance of a superior judgment?—I cannot say. In the House of Lords' plan there is a full discussion in the printed cases which are laid before the court, which the Judge may read if he pleases. There is a full discussion by the counsel, and then there is a decision, and that appears to me to be a better plan than any other. There was a statement made to me by an American lawyer, that they had a practice in some of their States, that each party gave in a case to the prothonotary, (a sort of clerk of court, I believe,) and borrowed his antagonist's case, and then lodged revised cases; that these were laid before the Judge that went the circuit; "and then," said he, "our theory is this—there is partial counsel instructed for each of the parties, and there is impartial counsel instructed for the public, who has read the statement, that is the Judge; and then you come before the jury and make out the proof as well as you can." That was the theory; I know nothing of its practical effect.

Have you any thing to suggest with regard to the Junior Lord Ordinary?—The Junior Lord Ordinary is at present utterly oppressed with business; he has too much work.

How would you remedy that?—I would distribute it more—for example, the most important class of cases that come before the court are reductions; a great proportion of causes are tried by reduction, and they are all brought before him, and then they are not only brought before one Judge, but whenever a vacancy occurs in the Bench, away he goes, and leaves them all in medley; and the result is, that you will find depending in court reductions that have depended before two, three, or four Judges in succession.

Although you would not confine the reductions to the Junior Lord Ordinary, would you allow him to partake in them?—I see no reason why he should not partake in them; but if he is removed, he should take them along with him. My idea is, that every Judge should do a part of every thing, as far as possible.

Would you still see cause to retain the Junior Lord Ordinary, as in the Bill Chamber, separate from all the rest?—That is a question very much for agents to answer; because the Junior Lord Ordinary is a kind of permanent court that ought to sit morning, noon, and night. I remember long ago hearing Justice-clerk Macqueen say, that when he was Ordinary he held his doors to be never shut; every practitioner was entitled to access to him.

7. I would say, give us more Judges, and that will help to wipe off the arrears, and prevent them from occurring again.

8. As far as the court are to advise cases, they ought to do so in public.

You do not mean to prevent them from consulting together in private?—They may consult in any way they please; but the advising should be in public: it is not good in Scotland to have any thing private where the administration of justice is concerned.

Before they come to the advising, would you instruct the court by pleadings in public or by writing?—That should be done either by a written debate or by an argument before the whole court, at the discretion of the court.

Would you see any advantage in the Judges giving their opinion in writing?—I cannot say that I do, provided it is a public advising; the writing is very well if there is no public advising.

What do you think is the great advantage of the argument being openly delivered in court?—In the first place the attention of the whole Bar is more directly called to it, and the Judges are more directly called into exertion.

Do you see any advantage in the possibility of any mistake being corrected?—There is certainly an advantage in that respect in having counsel present, and having the whole court present.

John Shank More, Esq., Advocate, examined.

No. 3.
John Shank More, Esq.

Answer to Question 1.—I see no reason why a Judge should not perform all the duties here mentioned if required. Probably every thing might be done by arrangement, as I understand is done sometimes in England, where the civil causes are all tried by the same Judge, and the criminal causes by his brother, who goes along with him; but we have abolished so many of the courts, that all the supreme Judges should be qualified to discharge all the judicial functions if required to do so.

2. I think the Junior Ordinary at present is burdened with a number of cases that he should be relieved from; for example, reductions and summary causes sent from the Inner House. These, and also maritime and consistorial causes, should take the ordinary routine of the business of the Outer House. Perhaps the junior Judge might have the Exchequer causes, which are not likely to be numerous, but they sometimes require despatch. Probably

the Exchequer causes, at least for a time, should be confined to one of the Judges; the other causes all relate to Scotch law and practice.

You are aware that it is proposed that the cases of bankruptcy should go into the Bill Chamber?—I do not see any reason why bankruptcy cases should go necessarily to the junior; they involve points exactly similar to those which the Judges are discussing every day.

3. The present arrangement seems to answer very well; I do not see any reason for disturbing it.

4. I do not see any reason for confining to a particular department, except Exchequer business. I think it narrows the range, and it goes contrary to the principle of getting a selection of Judges for general causes, which is the principle we have been acting upon for a considerable time; and on that account I think it not expedient that one Judge should have all the reductions, which often involve the same points that occur in other causes, with this great disadvantage, that when the case is half heard by one Judge, it goes to his successor, the Junior Ordinary.

5. I do not see any benefit likely to result from it.

Do not you think there might be a great deal of business done in preparing records during vacation?—No doubt there might; but that is sitting in another form.

6. I think that is a very desirable system to keep up; I do not see any benefit resulting from their going to the Inner House, as they used to do formerly.

Do not you see any advantage in their going into the Inner House to see the progress of the law in a Court of Review?—No; I do not see any advantage in that which would not be counterbalanced by the inconveniences to which it would give rise; I see a great disadvantage in bringing in a Judge to support the view he has taken of a particular case; and I think it may operate disadvantageously with reference to the other Judges considering the case freely. I think four a very good number for the Inner House; and it would certainly retard the business of the Outer House very much if the Ordinaries were called in. One point that might deserve consideration would be, whether the Crown should not have a right of appointing Judges to the Inner House, leaving some of the Judges to remain in the Outer House; because some of the Judges may probably be more efficient in the Outer House than in the Inner House. I cannot see any arrangement by which the Outer House Judges could be taken to the Inner House without occasioning neglect of the Outer House business.

Do you think that the Outer House Judge should come into the Inner House to support his own judgments?—I think there is a great disadvantage in that; there is a sort of delicacy and deference in the other Judges expressing their opinions; and, therefore, I do think there is an inexpediency in a Judge, whose interlocutor is under review, being there; and that is the class of cases in which I have heard it most strongly urged that it was inexpedient for an Ordinary to be a member of the Inner House; but my chief objection is, that the arrears being chiefly in the Outer House, I can see no practical arrangement by which sufficient attention could be given to the business of both at the same time.

With respect to the practice of the Judges of the Outer House giving a full note of their opinions, do you find in practice that this is advantageous?—I think it is very advantageous. It tends to satisfy the parties that the case has been well considered.

Do not you find that this frequently gives a bias to the Judges in the Inner House at the very commencement of the discussion?—So it does, and very justly, I think. Where the Outer House Judge has given a deliberate opinion, I think it should have its proper weight.

Do you think there is any inexpediency in the Judges in the Inner House being continued, for so long a period of years, merely as Judges of a Court of Review?—No; I think that has answered very well. I rather think that the present system cannot be altered with advantage to the country, if you are to keep up the present order of sitting.

Is it not possible, by disposing of motions, and the preparation of cases, to give the Judges of the Outer House nothing but the determining of cases upon debates?—Yes; I see no reason why that should not be done. In reality, there is no motion almost ever made in the preparation of records which the clerk might not dispose of; and the motions in preparation of a cause might safely be left to the clerk.

8. I think it would be desirable that they should deliver their opinions in court, and should set aside the Wednesday of the Teind Court, and, if that were not sufficient, some other day in each week, for delivering their opinions in a grave, solemn, and formal manner. At present there are many important cases where the parties are not satisfied that they have been properly understood by the Judges; and that would be remedied if they were bound to deliver their opinions fully and formally in public; and, if they consult together upon a case, the result of the consultations should be given publicly.

Do you not think there would be an advantage in their giving their opinions in writing?—I think this has some advantage in making them study the case very thoroughly; but still those opinions given in writing should be read in open court, and they should be liable to the observation of any mistake, in point of fact, into which they may have fallen. Certainly the mode of giving them in private is not advisable, and it does not give satisfaction to the country.

Answers by *George Graham Bell*, Esq., Advocate.

Answer to Question 1.—As the Court of Session is now constituted, I see no reason why all the Judges should not perform indiscriminately the general duties which formerly belonged to the Civil, Justiciary, and Exchequer Courts. A distribution of the duties over all the Judges of the combined court seems almost requisite for carrying into full effect the general principle

Examinations.

No. 4.
George Graham Bell, Esq.

of the change which has already been effected by the coalition of the courts, and conjunction of their jurisdiction. There is nothing in the prior education or training of our Judges which does or ought to render any of them more eligible for one department of judicial duty than another; all having, it is presumed, equal knowledge and experience in matters judicial, whether civil, criminal, or fiscal. One obvious advantage in having the whole jurisdiction vested in a single supreme court is the opportunity which will thereby be afforded of maturing a more certain and consistent system in regard to evidence, and those other departments of our law which are applicable to the practice and proceedings of the courts generally. It will further operate a more complete equalization in the Judges, both as to rank, emolument, and labour. But there is room for doubt how far the *whole* business presently assigned to what is called "The Court of Teinds" ought to be allotted to the Court of Session, and to the whole Judges thereof. In so far as the proceedings before the Court of Teinds relate to valuations, approbations, localities, reductions, &c., they are truly judicial, and differ little in principle or practice from proceedings in ordinary civil cases. These might, I think, be safely entrusted to the whole Judges, precisely in the same manner as is proposed to be done with other civil cases. In so far, however, as the duties of the Teind Court are *ministerial*, (such as deciding in augmentations,) I rather conceive it would be more expedient to commit them to a special court. The granting of augmentations has little or no connexion with ordinary judicial proceedings. Indeed there is nothing in the constitution of the Court of Session, or even, with all due respect, in the qualification of our Judges, which would necessarily suggest the committing of this power to them. At the same time, the Judges in the Court of Session are doubtless the natural and most eligible of all our public functionaries for executing this commission. Still it might safely be committed to a few; and I would rather think that a select Board for this purpose would be preferable to the present practice, under which the whole Judges act as commissioners in augmentations. A select number, having the entire matter devolved on them, would be likely to execute it with greater care and deliberation than can be expected from a numerous body, hearing and deciding on augmentations, according to the present practice. These selected Judges would gradually become more and more conversant with the business, and would necessarily direct their minds more attentively to that knowledge which is requisite for properly executing the peculiar duties of the court. Farther, the present practice necessarily interferes with and considerably impedes the ordinary business of the court, by calling off for a certain time the whole Judges; and in the Outer House, at least as things now exist, time is important.

2. This query is extremely comprehensive, and I cannot venture to suggest prospectively any thing like a general plan for the subsequent arrangements in regard to equalizing or distributing the business. That must, in a great measure, depend on the main principle to be adopted. I have already submitted my general opinion on this subject, and the answers to the after-queries will necessarily announce my farther views in regard to minor details.

3. I have, in a separate opinion relative to Jury Court causes, anticipated my answer to this query.

4. I do not think it would be expedient to confine any particular department or class of cases to one division or set of Ordinaries, beyond assigning a certain class or certain classes of cases to the Junior Lord Ordinary, as is done at present. I scarcely see a sufficient reason why the Junior Lord Ordinary should be burdened with Teind cases, and still less with reductions. As stated, I regard Teind processes generally as ordinary civil cases. Perhaps the existence of separate records, offices, and clerks, is a partial reason, and I think the only one, for confining Teind causes to a single Judge. Were it not for this, I would consider it better to take these causes from the junior Judge, and distribute them among the other Ordinaries. But no such reason exists for continuing reductions before the junior Judge, and I have never observed the slightest advantage from this in practice. It is well known that, ever since the commencement of the practice under the Judicature Act, the Junior Lord Ordinary has been overburdened with causes, and that to an extent, I would almost say, unjust toward him, and extremely inconvenient to the parties. If the Junior Lord Ordinary is to have the ordinary Teind causes and the Bill Chamber, he has, I think, quite enough. I have sometimes thought that it would be advantageous to have some of the Bill Chamber proceedings more formally discussed than is done at present; and lightening the work of the Junior Lord Ordinary would perhaps afford an opportunity of trying this. An older practice was, to discuss the case upon bill and answers by counsel; and of late, again, this has sometimes been done by the Lord Ordinary. Such a discussion might frequently satisfy the parties, they being enabled by this mode to get the deliberate opinion of the Lord Ordinary, and thereby much litigation and expense might come to be saved.

5. I do not think it would be advisable to direct any greater portion of the business to be done during vacation. In practice, I have rarely seen even a case demanding the interference of the supreme court during vacation—there being in almost every instance a competent and sufficient remedy by application to the Lord Ordinary in the Bill Chamber, the sheriff, or other local Judges. At the same time, I must explain, that I give this opinion with a very partial knowledge of Admiralty, and still less as to Exchequer practice. Summary applications for warrants may be wanted in vacation, more particularly in criminal and Admiralty cases. In criminal cases, such warrants may be got in vacation under the present practice. I farther understand that similar applications may be competently made to the sheriff, as coming in place of the former Judge Admiral. In consistorial cases, applications for aliment might be the most likely matters for the consideration of the Lord Ordinary in vacation; but these may, and ought generally, to be rendered unnecessary, at least in depending causes, by parties getting interim awards for aliment, prior to the commencement of vacation. The same

Examinations.

No. 4.
George Graham Bell, Esq.

foresight ought generally to render applications for diligences in vacation unnecessary in ordinary cases.

6. I am against admitting the permanent Lords Ordinary into the Inner House, and I have already stated my view in regard to the Junior Lord Ordinary.

7. The great delay of business, which at present prevails in the Outer House, certainly demands most serious consideration. Indeed, the grievances arising from this have now become so great, that every person engaged in the practice of the Outer House must, I conceive, be satisfied that some change ought to be tried. At the same time, considerable reflection on the subject renders it, to my mind, more and more difficult to devise any plan likely to lead to a material practical improvement. The following changes have sometimes occurred to me, but I place little reliance on their practical effects, and wish them to be viewed as mere hints, on which my opinion is by no means matured. 1st, To take from the Lords Ordinary all the motions which are not to be opposed, and transfer these to the clerks. A considerable portion of each Lord Ordinary's time every day is occupied with little more than the mere calling over of the causes; and I see nothing to prevent a new arrangement so as to devolve mere motions, not requiring discussion, to the clerk. 2d, To give each Lord Ordinary a power of transferring a certain number of his debates to any other Lord Ordinary of the same division; or rather to prohibit the enrolment of new causes before a Lord Ordinary, whenever his roll of debate shall come to consist of a particular number. The transference of causes may be objectionable, as excluding parties from selecting their own Lord Ordinary, which is thought to be a principle of our present system, and therefore the prohibition against new enrolments may be deemed preferable. Even that must be attended with many objections, and with still more practical difficulties, arising out of the impossibility of knowing what period may be requisite for discussing the debates left to the Lord Ordinary, or foreseeing what proportion of new causes about to be enrolled will grow up to debates. 3d, To make some arrangement, so as to prevent the Lords Ordinary and both divisions sitting at the same time. The main cause of delay is the withdrawing of counsel, which not only stops debates, wastes time in passing from one cause to another, but necessarily creates repetition in pleading, the causes being often heard piecemeal, at the distance of days, or even weeks. On this head, it has been suggested to make the divisions meet on different days, and at an earlier hour; and I think this might be proper and beneficial. 4th, To shorten, if possible, the speeches and discussions in the Outer House. One great cause of the present lengthened debates, no doubt, arises from the manner in which cases are heard, partly at one time, and partly at another. The junior, uncertain if the senior will be heard at all, is tempted or called upon to make a much longer statement than belongs to an opening speech; and the senior again, either from not having heard the junior's opening, or afraid that the Judge may, from the delay in the debate, have forgotten the case, is induced to restate it at full length. Any arrangement whereby a continuous hearing of the cases could be secured would certainly shorten these oral discussions; and, perhaps, not a little might be done by a sort of tacit convention amongst the counsel, for abridging as far as possible their speeches.

8. The only suggestions which I have to make on the subject of this query are, 1st, That the meetings or consultations among the Judges ought not to be appointed for ordinary court hours, as is frequently done at present; and, 2d, That the procuring of the written opinions ought to be committed to a single clerk, or other responsible officer, with whom the agents could readily communicate.

Answers by *Patrick Shaw*, Esq., Advocate.

Examinations.

No. 5.
Patrick Shaw, Esq.

Answer to Question 1.—I think it highly expedient that the supreme Judges should be practically acquainted with all the branches of the law, which they cannot be if they are not called on to perform the judicial duties in each of them. No doubt, if these duties be so great that they cannot be overtaken otherwise than by forming separate tribunals, it may be proper to divide the labour; but, with the exception of the business of the Justiciary, the duties of all the courts mentioned in the query are already imposed on the Judges of the Court of Session; and I am of opinion that there is no such accumulation of business as to require that the Judges should be relieved from the performance of any of these duties. In regard to the Court of Justiciary, I see nothing, either in the rules of evidence or in the peculiar forms of that court, which ought to create any distinction. On the contrary, I think it very desirable that all the Judges should perform the duties of a tribunal, where their attention must be directed to the law of evidence, and to the administration of justice, with the assistance of a jury.

2. It is sufficiently obvious that it is scarcely possible to attain perfect equality in the distribution of business. Where there are several tribunals possessing the same jurisdiction, business will be directed to one in preference to the other, in proportion to the degree of confidence which the parties or their advisers have in the knowledge, the skill, the integrity, and the industry of the Judge. If they were all equal in this respect, the business would soon be equally distributed; but this is not to be expected. One may be eminent for his knowledge of the law, while he may not be so active in despatching business as another, and that other may be his inferior in knowledge. Parties will naturally take their cases before the Judge who is distinguished for skill and knowledge; but, provided arbitrary rules do not interpose any obstacle, business will nevertheless tend to equalization in distribution; for, so soon as the one Judge becomes overloaded, parties will go to another Judge who is not so; and, besides, there is always a great class of cases in which parties are chiefly anxious for despatch,

Examinations.

No. 5.
Patrick Shaw, Esq.

and as to which no very great skill is requisite. These will be taken before the Judge who is more active than, although perhaps not so skilful as, his colleagues; and I think that greater facilities ought to be given to the operation of this principle of equalization than at present exist. According to the existing rules, if a party enrol his case before one Lord Ordinary, he has not the power to remove it from him to another, although he may find that there is an accumulation of cases before the former Judge, while another has comparatively little to do. Independent of the effect which the want of such a power has in creating inequality of distribution, it operates most grievously on the suitors, who, for want of it, are kept, for long periods of time, from getting a decision in their cases.

Another great impediment to the equal distribution of business arises from the rules established by Act of Sederunt, that the suitors shall, in certain classes of cases, not have the benefit of the judgment of any of the Lords Ordinary, except that of the youngest. The effect of this is, that the Junior Lord Ordinary is frequently overwhelmed with business, while the others, or some of them, have comparatively nothing to do. Till these rules were made, I always understood it to be a principle of the law of Scotland, that when there are a plurality of Judges of equal jurisdiction within the same territory, it was competent to the complaining party to select his tribunal. But these rules deprive the party of this privilege; and although there may be Judges, who in his estimation are superior, or who may, from the state of their business, be able to give him relief within a shorter period, he is prevented from applying to them, and must go to one Judge alone. This, I think, is unjust, and I can see no expediency in it. Why should the youngest Lord Ordinary have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of teinds, or bankruptcy, or reductions, which bring before him both cases, and cases for review? and why should the other Lords Ordinary be excluded from the benefit of judging in a class of cases, which, on going to the Inner House, they will be called on to review? But, apart from these considerations, I think that this appropriation interferes materially with the equal distribution of business among the Lords Ordinary: it throws on one a large class of cases which might be distributed among five, and prevents any other cases from being submitted to his judgment.

The suggestions which I make in answer to this query are,—

1. That the rules by which particular classes of cases are appropriated to a particular Judge be abolished, and parties allowed to take their cases before any of the Lords Ordinary; and,

2. That a power be given to either of the parties to move the Lord Ordinary, immediately on the record being closed and an order pronounced for debate, to allow the case to be withdrawn, and enrolled before some other Lord Ordinary, whether he be attached to the same division or not; but that this shall not be competent after the case has been debated on the merits. Of course, I mean that it shall be in the power of the Lord Ordinary to refuse the motion, and that this refusal shall not be subject to review, reserving power to make a similar motion under any change of circumstances.

3. I think it would be expedient that some arrangement should be made different from the present, by which the Presidents of the two divisions only try the cases in Edinburgh. I am inclined to think that the Lords Ordinary should try the issues which they have sent for trial. This would preserve the principle as to choice of Judge, (which under the present plan is thrown aside,) and tend to make them acquainted with trial by jury.

4. I do not think the suggestion here made would be expedient.

5. I think it would be expedient that measures should be adopted to expedite the preparation of records generally, and to give despatch to admiralty, consistorial, and bankruptcy cases of a summary nature during vacation. In the answers I formerly made to the Commissioners, I stated that I thought certain days during vacation should be appropriated to that and other purposes, and on which the Lords Ordinary should sit to hear and decide such cases.

Report, 2d May, 1834, Appendix, p. 21.

6. It certainly would be desirable that the public had the benefit of the services of the permanent Ordinaries in the Inner House; and it would also be beneficial to themselves, as preparatory to acting as reviewing Judges. It is somewhat difficult to propose any plan which is not liable to objection; but I would suggest that as, according to the present arrangement, there are certain days on which some of the Lords Ordinary do not sit in the Outer House, they should sit in the Inner House on those days. But I think they ought not to review their own judgments; and this might be arranged by the officer whose business it is to attend to the cases which are put out for advising.

Report, 2d May, 1834, Appendix, p. 20.

7. The great impediment to the despatch of business is the motion roll. On this matter I refer to my answers to the former queries. As the Commissioners have not adopted the suggestion there made as to the appointment of an officer who should devote his attention to motions, &c., I would propose that all motions should, in the first instance, be made by the agents before one of the principal or depute clerks,—that, if there be no appearance after due intimation, the motion should be granted as a matter of course; but that if it be opposed, the clerk should either decide it, or report to the Lord Ordinary; that if he decide it, that it shall be competent, within a very limited period, to bring it under review of the Lord Ordinary by motion, and that his decision shall not be subject to review of the Inner House, except on payment of expenses, as in the case of preliminary defences. A suggestion to this effect, I observe, is made by the Commissioners, in their Report of 2d May, 1834; and I am not aware of anything else by which the business of the Outer House can, with due regard to justice, be expedited.

8. I am not prepared to offer any suggestion on this head, except that arrangements should be made for the Court holding their consultations at a time which does not interfere with the

progress of business generally. At present these consultations are usually held in the Robing Room during business hours, so that the Bar, the agents, and the suitors, are kept in attendance, while all business is entirely suspended. This is a grievance to the parties whose causes are in the rolls, and exceedingly harassing to the Bar.

Examinations.

No. 5.
Patrick Shaw, Esq.

Answers by *Adam Gib Ellis*, Esq., W. S.

No. 6.
Adam Gib Ellis, Esq.

Answer to Question 1. Although it is expedient that the duties incumbent on the Judges of the Court of Session should be distributed amongst them as equally as possible, still it does not appear advisable that each Judge should be bound and prepared to perform, if required, all the judicial functions connected with the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Commission of Teinds.

The duties of the Court of Session and of the Commission of Teinds are now performed by all the Judges; and as no change is proposed in reference to these, the point for consideration is limited to the Courts of Exchequer and Justiciary.

It would not be expedient that the duties connected with the Exchequer Court should fall on each Judge by rotation, or even that a change of the individual officiating there should often take place.

Exchequer business is so very limited, that it may be undertaken by any one Judge, without interfering with his other avocations.

The law applicable to Exchequer cases, and the forms of Court, are entirely different from the law and forms in the Court of Session. It must require much study and research to acquire even a general knowledge of Exchequer practice; and few persons at the Bar can boast of being possessed of it. If each Judge, on being raised to the Bench, must be qualified to administer Exchequer law, he will be forced to undergo a most laborious preparation, without any proportionate advantage resulting from it. It will generally happen, that without excelling as an Exchequer Judge, his time and attention will be diverted from his other duties, to the manifest disadvantage of the suitors in the Court of Session.

On these grounds, I humbly think that the duties of the Exchequer Court should be performed by one or two only of the Judges of the Court of Session, who should continue to discharge them while they remain on the Bench, and thereby secure to the public Judges well versed in the law and practice of that court.

It is more difficult to form a decided opinion in reference to the duties connected with the Justiciary Court.

The objection above noticed applies also to the general distribution of the duties of this court among the Judges of the Court of Session, but not to the same extent as it does to the Court of Exchequer. Not many of the Judges, when raised to the Bench, are deeply versed in criminal law; but at the same time they may, with less labour, and with more certainty, acquire the knowledge required from a Justiciary than from an Exchequer Judge, while the extent of duty to be discharged in the Justiciary Court makes it necessary that a considerable number of the Judges should undertake it.

The strongest objection against laying the duty of this court on all the Judges indiscriminately seems to consist in the peculiar constitution of mind of many most eminent individuals, which incapacitates them from undertaking it. It is known that several Judges now on the Bench would have declined the situation, if bound to sit in a criminal court; and there can be one opinion only regarding the loss which the country would have sustained if such a condition had prevented their elevation to the Bench.

If the extent of the criminal duty required imperatively that each Judge in the Court of Session should bear a proportion of it, then it might be necessary to exclude from the Bench even the most gifted individual who could not undertake this peculiar duty. But as this is not the case, and as one-half of the Judges can easily overtake the whole criminal business, it seems inexpedient to introduce a regulation which would, at times, exclude from the Bench persons best qualified to perform the judicial functions in the Court of Session.

Let it be hereafter fixed as a general rule, that each Judge, when called on, shall undertake duty in the Justiciary Court, unless on his appointment he is, for good reasons, specially relieved from it; and, in this event, let it be understood that he shall perform a proportionally greater extent of duty in jury cases, Bill Chamber business, or otherwise.

I take it for granted that the Judges now on the Bench will not, in any event, be called on to perform duty in the Criminal Court, unless with their own consent.

2. It would not be expedient to make any material change in the arrangement of the duties performed by the Judges during session, with a view to equalize their labour; excepting that the Outer House Judges may be relieved of the duty of sitting as Judges in the Teind Court, which, hereafter, might with advantage be composed of the Judges of the two divisions only: and the Junior Lord Ordinary should be relieved of actions of reduction, which should be placed on the same footing as other cases; and this is now more necessary, seeing he shall hereafter have the charge of bankruptcy matters.

Maritime and Consistorial cases should continue as at present, and should not be confined to any one Judge.

With regard to the duties to be performed by the Judges during vacation, and on Mondays while the Court of Session sits, but does not meet, and which duties comprehend attendance at trials in jury, in criminal, and in Exchequer cases, besides Bill Chamber business, it appears that an arrangement among the individual Judges, with a view towards equalization, should be

Examinations.

No. 6.
Adam Gib Ellis, Esq.

left to the two heads of the court. I am not aware that any general rule can be introduced, by which the object in view can be attained, without such interference.

3. This question has been already answered.

4. I have a strong aversion to any particular department or class of cases being confined to one division, or set, of Ordinaries. There are peculiar reasons for teind cases being remitted to the Junior Lord Ordinary, and for bankruptcy matters being hereafter under his charge; but remitting all cases of reduction to him is faulty in principle, and is not satisfactory in practice. It is to be hoped that this rule will be changed, and that the principle will not be carried further.

5. I am confident that one of the greatest improvements which can be effected in the proceedings in the Court of Session would be, to allow the preparation of records to proceed during vacation. The preparation of a record is often not completed until after one or two, or three sessions, no proceedings taking place during vacation, or, at least, the vacation being useful only to the extent of 10, or, at most, 20 days.

I beg leave respectfully to lay the following proposals before the Commissioners, for their consideration:

That two several days, with an interval of three weeks, in the Spring vacation, and three days, or perhaps four days, also with a fixed interval, during the Summer vacation, shall be fixed as sederunt days: on which days a motion roll, for each of the Outer House Judges, shall be called in the Parliament House, and orders shall be pronounced for furthering the preparation of causes.

That on these days summonses shall be called in court, and the Lords Ordinary may pronounce judgment in cases then before them at avizandum.

That a box day (or a day for lodging papers) shall be fixed as on the second day previous to each of these sederunt days: on which box day papers shall be lodged which shall become due under special order on that day, and also defences in those cases in which summonses have been previously called, and reclaiming notes against interlocutors pronounced on a previous sederunt day.

The box days should precede the sederunt days, as above proposed, that such orders may be pronounced on the sederunt day as the papers previously lodged may make requisite.

The motion roll of each Judge may be called by the Judge himself, or by any other Judge for him, in case his absence is unavoidable; or it may be so arranged, that the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the week may call the several rolls on different days of that week.

The introduction of regulations similar to those above proposed would be of incalculable benefit to the suitors in advancing the procedure in lawsuits, and would go far to remove the present complaints about delay in the Court of Session.

I cannot answer this question, in so far as regards Exchequer business, from not being sufficiently acquainted with the forms of that court.

In reference to the procedure during vacation in Admiralty cases, the Act 1 William IV. c. 69, provides for all applications of a summary nature during vacation being made to the Lord Ordinary on the bills: and, in so far as not summary, these cases stand in the same situation as other cases.

I am not aware that any special regulations are required in reference to Consistorial cases.

If the regulations above noticed are adopted, I do not consider that any special rules will be required in regard to processes of adjudication, or of ranking and sale.

6. It humbly appears to me that the present arrangements should be continued, by which the Lords Ordinary are excluded from judging in Inner House cases: and, indeed, it is impossible for them to do so, consistently with the due fulfilment of their duty in the Outer House. If any other arrangement were adopted, however, it should be provided that no Lord Ordinary shall review, in the Inner House, those judgments which he himself has pronounced in the Outer House.

7. The only suggestion I have to offer in reference to this question, in addition to those above stated, and to those alluded to in my previous examination before the Commissioners, as contained in the first Report, is one which was strongly pressed by the committee of our body in 1827, when reporting on the Act of Sederunt then in progress, but which, it was found, could not be carried into effect except by Act of Parliament.

This suggestion is, that the weekly rotation of Lords Ordinary should cease, and that printed rolls of new cases should be taken up weekly for each Lord Ordinary during session. Annexed is a note of the proposed regulation, and of the reasons for adopting it.

8. The present mode for obtaining the opinion of the whole Judges of the court, in difficult and important cases, is unsatisfactory, and should be altered. The causes, if the parties wish it, should be debated before the assembled Judges, one counsel only being heard on each side; and the opinions should be delivered in open court, the time and mode of hearing such cases being fixed by the Judges themselves, their own convenience, and a speedy decision, being jointly kept in view, as far as possible: or, if this proceeding is found to interfere too much with the other duties of the court, some other mode should be adopted which may be equally satisfactory.

Proposed Regulation by which New Cases may be enrolled each Week before any of the Lords Ordinary.

(Extracted from the Report of the Committee of the Writers to the Signet.)

Lords Ordinary officiating as Ordinary for the week, and upon oaths and witnesses, shall henceforth cease, and the duties of such Ordinary shall every week be performed by all or any

Examinations.

of the four permanent Lords Ordinary by whom the same are now performed by weekly rotation.

No. 6.
Adam Gib Ellis, Esq.

That the slip or note for enrolment, which, by the existing usage, is furnished by the agent to the Keeper of the Rolls, shall name the Lord Ordinary before whom the cause is enrolled; and the weekly printed rolls, which shall be delivered for distribution no later than nine o'clock on Monday morning, shall distinguish, by due separation, the causes enrolled before each Lord Ordinary; and each of the said four Lords Ordinary shall each week call such causes before his hand-roll, and with power to any one of them to officiate as Ordinary on oaths and witnesses.

Explanation of the above Regulation.

The Committee beg leave humbly to represent the strong feeling which prevails among practitioners that the system of weekly rotation of Lords Ordinary, as now existing, is often productive of delay and inconvenience: delay, when the pursuer waits in order to bring his cause before that division and that Lord Ordinary, whom, in the exercise of a lawful privilege, he desires to select; and inconvenience, when the defender, in order to deprive him of that choice, seizes the fit time, by means of protestation, to force forward the discussion, when it must come before a division or a Lord Ordinary preferred by himself. It had occurred, with a view of alleviating those evils, to propose to your Lordships to restore the rotation of Lords Ordinary of each division in every week; but it is, with great submission, rather suggested, (in order to put an end to all such unseemly contention,) to let the causes in the weekly printed rolls be distributed every week among the six permanent Lords Ordinary, according to the inclination of parties. Each of their Lordships will receive a copy of the weekly printed rolls, and will, before beginning his hand-roll, call the causes in the weekly rolls which are therein set down in his name. It is confidently believed that this course of proceeding will be found more convenient for the Lords Ordinary, as well as more beneficial and satisfactory to litigants, than that which at present prevails.

Answers by *Daniel Fisher*, Esq., Solicitor Supreme Courts.

Sir,

No. 7.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.

I have considered with care and attention the questions you transmitted me from his Majesty's Law Commissioners, in regard to the distribution of the duties of the Judges of the supreme courts in Scotland, and the forms of procedure in these courts. These questions, however, appear to me to be of too general a character to admit of the separate and special answers you would seem to require. In place, therefore, of attempting to do so, I shall take the liberty of offering, for the consideration of the learned Commissioners, such suggestions and observations as have occurred to me generally on the subjects embraced in these queries. From their nature I have been led to assume that it is intended to make alterations in the form or constitution of the courts referred to, as well as in regard to the forms of procedure. On the supposition that the Court of Session was to remain as at present constituted, I, on a former occasion, had the honour of addressing a letter to you, containing all the suggestions I had then to offer for the improvement of its forms. But now that I understand that changes are contemplated, as well in the constitution of the court as in the distribution of its business, I shall submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, the outline of a plan I have formed, which, if properly filled up and matured, might, I think, be beneficially adopted, and tend in a great measure to remove some of the most important objections which exist to the present system.

One great defect in the present system, and which is much and justly complained of, is delay. In the Outer House this delay arises from various causes. 1st, In the preparation of the case, prior to closing the record, occasioned by the numerous revisions of the condescendence and answers which so generally occur. 2d, After the record is closed, great delay frequenly arises from the great arrear of cases standing in the Debate Rolls of some of the Ordinaries; so much so, that I have had occasion to enrol in a Lord Ordinary's hand-roll of motions a cause standing in his roll of debates, for the mere purpose of taking some order to prevent the process falling asleep by the lapse of year and day. And lastly, great delay is caused by the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of procuring the attendance of counsel, when the cause is at length called in the debate roll. It would thus appear that the preparation of causes in the Outer House, and the hearing of debates, is a great deal too much for the same Judge. An Ordinary has a long roll of motions to dispose of, which every day interferes with his regular debates; and to call this roll of motions, his Lordship is usually obliged to stop in the middle of a debate. The consequence is, that the counsel, who would otherwise have gone on and finished the debate, are carried away and fixed at other bars; and when the roll of motions is finished, the same counsel cannot be got. Another cause must be commenced, which, in its turn, is also interrupted. These half-heard debates are never satisfactory, and much time is wasted by counsel being under the necessity of resuming, that is, going over again, a great part of what had been said a day, or even a week before. It is no uncommon thing for an Ordinary to call over his whole roll of debates, without being able to procure the attendance of all the counsel in any one cause, and so be under the necessity of leaving the court, after disposing of his motions, at a comparatively early hour of the day.

In the Inner House the delay and interruption of business, caused by the difficulty of pro-

Examinations.

No. 7.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.

curing counsel, is much greater. The two divisions of the court, at present, sit at the same time, and thus causes come on for decision in each, in which one or more of the same counsel are employed. Either the assistance of such counsel is lost to the party, or the court have to wait till the counsel is disengaged from the other division; and the regularity of the proceedings is thereby broken in upon. Cases are frequently delayed over the day, and parties coming from a distance to be present at the advising of their cause are detained in town, to their great inconvenience, as well as expense.

The next objection I would notice is the great expense attending the proceedings, and there can be no doubt that this arises from the same causes which produce the delay. It is caused partly by the numerous revisings of the papers forming the record; and partly by the number of attendances of the agent waiting on debates before the Lord Ordinary, and advisings before the court, before a judgment can be obtained, and the additional fees to counsel thereby rendered necessary.

Another objection is, that the judgments of the Inner House, from the form of procedure, and the manner in which they are given, do not afford that satisfaction to the minds of litigants which a court of law, especially a supreme court, should always yield. Formerly, when the preparation of a cause occupied so very little time, and the pleadings of parties were so full and argumentative, a party carrying his cause to the Inner House, by reclaiming petition, laboured under no disadvantage, and found himself nowise impeded in bringing it finally under the review of the court, while the Judges, having the case fully argued in writing, required little assistance from the counsel at the advising. Now the form of procedure is quite altered; so much so, that the judgments of the Inner House, which should be the most deliberate, because the ultimate, are, in point of fact, much less so than those of the Lords Ordinary, which they review. The party reclaiming comes at present to the discussion of the cause under very great disadvantage. The minds of the Judges are naturally influenced by the opinion of the Lord Ordinary, as expressed in the interlocutor, or the full note which generally accompanies it. The statements in the record, which alone the Judges have previously perused, are not sufficient to enable them to see always correctly where the real merits of the question at issue between the parties rest; and the counsel not being so fully and deliberately heard in the Inner House as they are in the Outer House, the judgment which is given, however well founded, is not, as I have already said, so well calculated to satisfy the mind of a party that all the bearings of his case have been thoroughly understood. I have not the least doubt that from this cause arise many of the appeals which are taken to the House of Lords.

It is thought by many to be a great disadvantage that the judgment of the court is at once final, and that there is no mode of review, short of an appeal to the House of Lords, whereby an occasional error, or oversight, might be corrected. For it must always remain possible that the nature of a case may be misunderstood, and a judgment pronounced, which the same Judges would declare to be wrong, if properly explained.

It has also been felt to be a great disadvantage to have two courts, or rather two divisions of the court, having equal power and jurisdiction; for it is a necessary consequence that conflicting judgments must occasionally be pronounced. To prevent this as much as possible, they are obliged, in all cases of difficulty and importance, to consult with each other, either upon written questions, or by meeting together for the purpose of hearing counsel, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the majority. Much time is thus consumed, and much interruption given to the ordinary business of the court, in the Outer, as well as in the two Inner Houses. In the case of written opinions, very little satisfaction is afforded to the parties, as they have no means of ascertaining upon what grounds the opinions of individual Judges are founded. Their consultations are held in private. If divided in opinion, a Judge on each side is appointed to write out an opinion, in which the others in general simply concur.

From these considerations I entertain an opinion that it would be a saving both of time and expense, and yield a greater degree of satisfaction to litigants, were the judgments of the Lords Ordinary on the merits of a cause dispensed with altogether. The judgment in the Outer House, when obtained, is that only of a single Judge; and although some cases go no further, because one of the parties, by the time the judgment is given, becomes sensible that he was in the wrong, yet it may be safely assumed that every fairly debatable case, and certainly every one of importance, involving great patrimonial interests, is carried by a reclaiming note to the Inner House. The judgment of a court of four Judges, deliberately given, could not fail to be more satisfactory; and I think I shall be able to show that the judgment of such a court could be procured at as little, if not less expense, than is at present incurred in obtaining that of an Ordinary. A case would thus come before the court untrammelled with the opinion of an Ordinary, and the pleadings of counsel would be listened to without any bias on the part of the Judges.

I am aware that suggestions have been made to relieve the Lords Ordinary, in part, in the giving of orders in the preparation of the record, and so leave them greater time for hearing counsel in debate, and for deciding causes. But I do not think that any relief could be given in this way to the extent which would be requisite. It has been proposed to devolve on the clerks of court the disposal of motions in the first instance, with a right of appeal only to the Lord Ordinary. Many of the motions which occur in a cause are much too important to be left to a clerk of court; and parties would so often avail themselves of the right of appeal to the judgment of the Ordinary, that his Lordship would still have a long list of cases to dispose of. In place of diminishing the delay and expense, such a plan could not fail to increase both. Besides, a clerk could not command the necessary respect or order. Neither could it be

expected that counsel, or experienced agents, would attend. The result would be, that the clerks of agents only would be present, and there would be neither regularity nor satisfaction in such mode of procedure.

I am satisfied, therefore, that the Lords Ordinary must continue to superintend the preparation of the record; but I would propose that their time and attention should be entirely devoted to that duty, and that their number should be reduced proportionally. They should hear all motions—dispose of all preliminary points; and, in short, do everything which can occur before closing the record. After the record is closed, they should simply order it to be printed and laid before the court. In doing so, they should consider whether, from the nature of the case, and the pleas arising out of it, it would be expedient that the whole cause, or any particular point, should be argued in cases; and, if so, then that such cases shall be ordered at the same time, and appointed to be boxed along with the record, for the decision of the court. In jury causes, when the record is made up, they should remit to the jury clerks to frame issues; and the issues, being so framed and approved of by them, should be sent for trial as at present.

The many alterations which have of late years been going on in regard to the forms and practice of the court seem to lead to the adoption of some such plan. A very great portion of the time of the Lords Ordinary is already occupied in the mere preparation of causes. The court has been endeavouring, as much as possible, to confine itself to the deciding of cases, and to get quit of the preparation even of those which, by the present practice, must originate in the Inner House. I may refer to cases in bankruptcy, which, where procedure is necessary, are always remitted to the Lord Ordinary to prepare for judgment. The same thing takes place in all petitions and complaints, and others which might be noticed. My opinion, therefore, is, that the court should be relieved entirely of all petitions and incidental applications, in the first instance, and should never be called upon at all, until the cause, whatever may be its nature, or in whatever form it may originate, shall be ripe for hearing counsel with a view to judgment. In short, every cause coming before the court should be concluded so far as preparation is concerned. All these summary applications should therefore come, in the first place, before an Ordinary. The court, at present, do nothing but order intimation, or appoint answers to be put in, which may as well be done by an Ordinary. If, after intimation, no answers are put in, the Lord Ordinary may either dispose of the application, or, if the authority of the whole court is requisite, his Lordship can report it as at present, at the foot of the clerk's table. Were the court relieved of all the kind of business to which I have alluded, and their time and attention exclusively devoted to the giving of judgment in causes fully prepared, then I am of opinion that one court would be perfectly sufficient for the disposal of the whole causes coming into court.

In order that such a plan, as suggested, might be carried into effect, the present constitution of the court would require to be essentially altered. It is thought that this might be advantageously accomplished, and so as at same time to form a Court of Review. This would afford parties the benefit of a rehearing, and thereby lessen the chances of appeal to the House of Lords. It would also tend greatly to secure uniformity in the judgments of the court, whereby the law would become better fixed and defined. Fewer of the Judges would be required in the Outer House, and the Junior Lord Ordinary might be greatly relieved. This last is an object which it is very desirable to accomplish, as every one connected with the court knows that the Junior Lord Ordinary has too much to do, and more than a fair proportion of the business of the court.

Having thus stated some of the chief objections to the existing system, and adverted generally to the nature of the remedies and alterations I would suggest, I shall now proceed to give the outline of the particular plan or form of the court, and distribution of the duties of the Judges, which I would humbly recommend to the consideration of the Commissioners.

Supposing that the number of the Judges shall remain at thirteen, as at present, I would propose that these should be divided into three parts or classes. The first class to be composed of the four junior Judges, and to constitute the Outer Court, occupying the four Benches in the Outer House. With the exception of the Junior Lord Ordinary, as Ordinary on the bills, the duties of these Judges should be confined entirely to the preparation of causes for the decision of the Inner Court, except in cases going in absence. The second class to consist of the three immediately senior Judges, with the Lord Justice Clerk as President, who shall constitute an Inner Court of Four. This court should occupy the place of the present second division, and its duties should consist in the hearing of counsel, and giving of judgment in all cases so prepared in or reported from the Outer Court; and the third class to consist of the four senior Judges, with the Lord President, who shall occupy the present first division of the court, and constitute a Court of Review, to which may be submitted the judgments of the Inner Court of Four. To this Court of Review should also be assigned other duties, which I shall notice in their order.

The Judges being thus divided into three courts, I shall now state generally, and as shortly as possible, the distribution of the business which I would suggest, and the duties which should devolve on each; and first with regard to the Outer House.

The junior Judge should, as at present, have, during session, the exclusive charge of all business coming through the Bill Chamber. To the Bill Chamber duties should be added all applications under the bankrupt statute. The clerks in the Bill Chamber should take the charge of all such proceedings, which would have the advantage of confining them all to one office, in place of being scattered, as at present, over all. Such of them as required the decision of the court he would report to the Inner House when prepared. All mere formal

Examinations.

No. 7.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.

applications, when found regularly made, he should have power to grant at once, or after the necessary intimation and no appearance. I am of opinion that teind causes should be left, as at present, to the Junior Lord Ordinary. They are a peculiar class of cases not capable of being brought forward in the same form of preparation as ordinary actions. Besides being placed under the charge of a separate clerk, and, I think, very properly, whose duties could not well be performed by any but one accustomed to this class of actions, I think it is necessary that they should be confined to one Judge in the Outer House. With regard to the alterations necessary in the Inner House, in reference to teind causes, I shall speak afterwards. The Junior Lord Ordinary should, however, be relieved of all actions of reduction. I see no reason why these should now be separated from the ordinary actions coming into court, and I propose that, in future, this class of actions shall be left for preparation by the same Judges, and in the same manner, as ordinary actions. All judgments of this Lord Ordinary in the Bill Chamber business shall be subject to the review of the Inner Court of Four, as at present, to either of the divis ons.

The two next Outer House Judges, in point of seniority, I propose should take charge of the preparation of the records, in all ordinary actions, reductions, advocations, and suspensions; and, indeed, all actions of whatever nature, which at present come into court through the medium of the Outer House printed rolls, with an exception to be afterwards noticed. It shall be the duty of these Judges to act as Ordinary for the week alternately; to pronounce decree in absence where no appearance is made for a defender; to dispose of preliminary and dilatory defences; and where the defences are on the merits they will give the necessary orders, and superintend the making up of the record. They will see, as at present, that it is properly framed. After the papers forming the record are once revised, they shall meet with the counsel and agents at chambers, when necessary, for the purpose of adjusting the statements of the parties before closing; and, when so adjusted, they shall authenticate the same, at the same time appointing the record to be printed and boxed to the Inner Court of Four, either with or without cases, as the nature of the cause may seem to them to require. They shall have power to order production of writings, or grant commission and diligence for the recovery of them; and, in fine, do everything which a Lord Ordinary, in the Outer House, does at present, short of giving judgment on the merits. In jury causes there should be no separate office and clerks. Such cases should continue with the same clerk, and before the same Judge, until a remit is made to the issue clerks. The issue, when framed, shall be approved of by the Judge, and remitted for trial as at present. In cases where decree has been pronounced in absence, these two Judges shall have the power of reponing the defender, upon a short note or minute, signed by the counsel, accompanied with defences, and award such costs as they shall deem reasonable, in the same way as at present done upon reclaiming notes to the Inner House. They should also have the power of pronouncing judgment by default, where a party shall fail to obtemper an order, and to repone such party within the reclaiming days, upon a similar note or minute, accompanied by implement of the order for the non-compliance with which the judgment was pronounced. This, of course, to be done only upon payment of such costs as these Judges shall think proper, under the circumstances of each case. In disposing of preliminary or dilatory defences, they shall have power, as at present, to award expenses, and to call upon the parties to say whether they mean to acquiesce in the judgment. If the judgment is to be acquiesced in, then the preparation of the cause will proceed, if it is a judgment repelling such defences; but if not to be acquiesced in, then the Judge shall cause the fact to be notified in his interlocutor, which should conclude by appointing the summons and defences to be boxed to the Court of Four, along with his deliverance. Such cases should be taken up along with the summary causes in the Court of Four.

It is worthy of consideration whether these Judges should not have it in their power to award interim decrees for sums admitted, or not seriously disputed, which, it is believed, the present Lords Ordinary do not possess till after the record is closed. They should, at all events, have the power of ordering consignations; and, it is thought, they might also be entrusted with the power of granting interim decrees at their discretion.

I would also suggest, that, in addition to the existing rules in regard to production of writings before the record is closed, it should be made imperative on the parties to apply for all diligences for recovery of writings they mean to ask for, before the case is ordered to be boxed to the Inner Court of Four, so as no part of the time of this court should be taken up with such motions. Parties should always be able to judge what writings they require to recover previous to that stage of the cause. The court, however, when they come to advise the cause, may, of course, call for any further production they may deem essential.

The other, or fourth Judge, I propose, shall take charge of all cases, which, by the present practice, come, in the first instance, before the two divisions of the Inner House, or which are held to be Inner House causes,—such as *cessios*, and actions of aliment. These latter, when they come into court, should be entered under a separate head, in the Outer House rolls of the week, in the same way in which reductions are at present, and taken up on a certain day, weekly, by this fourth Judge. A list of all incidental and summary applications, which are at present boxed to the Judges generally, or to the Presidents of the two divisions of the court, should be made up, and be put out daily to be taken up by this Judge. All such as are of the nature of motions he will dispose of at once. In the case of summary applications he will order the necessary intimations to be made, and answers to be lodged where required. If, after intimation, no appearance is made, then his Lordship will report the case for the decision of the Court of Four. Where appearance is made, and answers lodged, his Lordship will direct what further procedure is necessary for preparing the cause for the decision of the court. In the case of *cessios*, in place of making great avizandum, as at present, his Lordship will

have the power of ordering the condescendence; and, after the condescendence is lodged, and no appearance is entered nor opposition made, he will report to the court whether, in his opinion, the pursuer is entitled to the benefit of the *cessio*. Where appearance is entered and opposition made, his Lordship will appoint the condescendence to be answered; and, upon these papers being revised, where necessary, and appointed to be printed and boxed to the Inner Court, the case will be ready for coming before that court for decision. I would suggest, that when a summons of *cessio* is called in court, it should be accompanied by the pursuer's condescendence. Opposing creditors, entering appearance, should be bound to return it within a certain short time with answers. In this way, when the case came first into the roll, the Judge would have an opportunity of seeing both the condescendence and answers in the same way as occurs at present, in regard to reasons and answers in processes of suspension. In actions of aliment, where appearance is made by the defender, his Lordship shall proceed in the preparation of the record in the usual way, as if these had not been peculiar to the Inner House. Where no appearance is made, I see no objection to his Lordship awarding such aliment as he shall think reasonable; but, at any rate, he may report it to the court. In cases where appearance is made, I would suggest that his Lordship should have the power of awarding interim aliment.

The business of the Court of Exchequer should also, I think, be devolved on this fourth Judge. The business which remains to be performed in this court since the late changes I understand to be so small, and to require so short a space for its execution, that it might perfectly well be performed by his Lordship, in addition to the duties already assigned him. It would be best performed by one Judge. Indeed, I do not see how it could be equalized amongst the whole Judges. I think, therefore, it should be left much upon the footing in which it is placed eventually by the statute 2d William IV. cap. 54, devolving the whole duties upon this fourth Judge during session: the Lord Ordinary on the bills, during vacation, having, in his absence, the power of granting warrants and issuing commissions, to find debts and fiats for the issuing of writs of extent and other summary processes presently issuable out of the Court of Exchequer. The revising of signatures, and other like business, should always remain with the fourth Judge.

I now come to the Inner Court of four Judges. To this court, I propose, should be left the decision, in the first instance, of all causes coming into court after they have been prepared and reported by the Judges of the Outer House. They should have no motions to dispose of; and no case should be brought before them until it is ripe for hearing counsel preparatory to decision. Counsel should be heard at length, much in the same way as at present, before the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House. The causes coming before them should be divided into two classes. First, all cases of a summary nature, and requiring extraordinary despatch; and, second, all ordinary actions, or others, not requiring more than ordinary despatch. Rolls of these should be put out in the order in which they come before the court, the former class having always a preference. A certain number of these should be put out for each day, under the immediate superintendence and direction of the presiding Judge. All causes coming from the Junior Lord Ordinary, with the exception of teinds, and from the fourth Outer House Judge, would necessarily fall to form part of the first list; while those coming from the second and third Outer House Judges would principally form the latter class. These Outer House Judges, however, should have the power of ordering each particular case to one or other of these two classes, as its nature and circumstances may require. The judgments of this Court of Four shall not be final; but may be carried by appeal, in the form of the present reclaiming note, to the Court of Review.

With regard to teind causes, a material alteration will require to be made in the form of the court. Under the commission, all the Judges are commissioners of teinds; but no fewer than nine are required to form a quorum. That quorum would require to be reduced; and I can see no good reason why that should not be done, and the Court of Four left to decide in all teind cases, as they are proposed to do in others, the same right of appeal being open to the Court of Review. The localling of stipends, and other similar proceedings, it has already been suggested, should be assigned to the Junior Lord Ordinary, to prepare and mature for the decision of this court.

As to the Court of Review, and the duties to be assigned it:—In the first place, it shall be competent to bring before it, by appeal, all or any of the judgments of the Court of Four; and its judgments, in all cases, shall be final. In the second place, to this court, or a quorum of three of the Judges thereof, should be assigned the trial of all civil jury causes which take place during session; and also all justiciary trials which take place in Edinburgh during the same period. In the third place, to this court should also be assigned the hearing of counsel on motions for new trial, and on bills of exceptions in jury causes.

As to the criminal trials thus proposed to be assigned to this Court of Review, I may here observe, that the Lord President of the Court of Session, who is to preside in it, has already been appointed, by statute, to succeed, after the termination of the present existing interest, to the office of Lord Justice General; and, as such, to perform the duties of presiding Judge in the Court of Justiciary. 2 Geo. IV. and 1 William IV. c. 69, s. 18.

In regard to the trials in jury causes, at the sittings at Edinburgh during the Christmas recess, and after the rising of the court in spring and summer, and the criminal and jury trials on the several circuits, an arrangement may very easily be made, whereby the duty of attending to these may be pretty equally divided among the whole Judges;—for I assume that the whole thirteen are to act as Justiciary as well as jury Judges. Never fewer than two Judges should attend at each circuit town. If three Judges are required to form a quorum to sit on trials in Edinburgh, two should, at least, be requisite on the circuit. Indeed, I think it would

Examinations.

No. 7.

Daniel Fisher, Esq.

add greatly to the dignity of the proceedings in the country, if three Judges went to each circuit, unless where the causes set down were few in number, or of trifling importance. There would still be four Judges at liberty to be, when necessary, in Edinburgh, for the performance of the duties of the Bill Chamber, and the disposal of any criminal matters which might come before them as Justiciary Judges. In England there are never fewer than two Judges at each town, as I understand; and, when the questions which occur are so important, I do not think there ever ought to be fewer than two Judges at each circuit town in Scotland.

In regard to the time of sitting of these various courts, I would propose that the Inner Court of Four, and the Court of Review, should meet at different periods of the day. The first say at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the latter at 12 or 1 o'clock. The Judges of the Outer House should, as at present, meet at 9 o'clock. By this arrangement, business would not be interrupted, as it is at present, by counsel flying from one bar to another, and from one court to another. The counsel attending the Inner Court of Four would not be interrupted, as nothing but mere motions would be going on in the Outer House, and the business of the Court of Four would, in general, be well over by the time the Court of Review met.

Having given this outline of the plan I have ventured to suggest for the consideration of the learned Commissioners, I shall now shortly advert to some of the advantages which appear to me would attend the adoption of some such plan.

In the Outer House the causes would not only be much better, but more speedily prepared, as the Judges would have no other duty to perform except the superintending their preparation. There can be no doubt that the great time presently occupied by the Judges in the Outer House, in hearing debates, retards the preparation of causes in the same way that the preparation retards the hearing of debates. Much time, as well as expense, will also be saved in the preparation, by the Judges meeting the counsel and agents at chambers, for the purpose of adjusting statements of parties, after a first revision of their respective papers. This the Judges will have time to do when relieved of debates. The great delay which at present takes place before a debate comes on in the rolls of the Lords Ordinary, and even after it has been called, before a hearing of counsel can be obtained, will be entirely got quit of. The moment a record is made up, it is ready for the decision of the Inner Court of Four.

It may be objected that parties would be deprived of the benefit which they at present enjoy, of getting a judgment of the Lord Ordinary, in which they may be disposed to acquiesce, and allow to become final. But the answer is, that the judgment of the Court of Four, proceeding as proposed upon a full and deliberate hearing of counsel, just comes in place of that of the Lord Ordinary, and must certainly be preferable, at least much more satisfactory to the minds of litigants, than that of a single Judge, however great the talents or high the reputation of that Judge may be.

It may be objected that to obtain such judgment of the Court of Four would occasion greater expense. It can be easily shown, however, that it could at all times be got at as little, and generally at less, expense than the judgment of the Lord Ordinary at present. The printing of the record would not add to, but rather diminish it. By the present practice in the Outer House, four copies of the record, in manuscript, are required on the part of a pursuer—one for the Judge at enrolling, two for counsel, and one for the use of the agent. I can state, from actual experience, that the expense of these four copies is equal to what the printing of the record would be, or at least very nearly so. Indeed it is even now no uncommon thing for records to be printed before the Lord Ordinary, not merely for convenience of reference, but also for economy. If to the expense of these four copies of the record is added the expense of the three copies required on the part of the defender, the mutual saving would be very considerable, supposing the record to be printed, in the first instance, at the mutual expense. The same fees at present paid to counsel for the debate before the Ordinary would be perfectly sufficient for the hearing before the Court of Four. The papers being printed, counsel would have much more facility in preparing himself for the discussion. There would be a considerable saving in regard to the fees of the agent. At present he has a fee for attendance at every hearing of a debate before the Ordinary, which are often numerous, occasioned by the constant interruptions of counsel. Under the arrangement proposed, he would have seldom or ever more than a single attendance. Agents, however, would willingly renounce this benefit, if benefit it can be called, on being relieved, as they would be, from attending day after day, and sometimes week after week, in the Parliament House, before a cause is called and disposed of. At present this is a most serious evil, and especially to those agents who have but few causes in the rolls at one time.

Thus it will be seen, that, even in cases where the judgment of the Ordinary might be acquiesced in, the judgment of the Court of Four could be obtained at fully less expense. But in cases where the judgments of the Ordinary are brought under review, forming, as I understand, five-sevenths of the whole, the saving of expense would amount to considerably more than the total amount of printing the record; for in such cases the expense of printing has to be incurred after all, and the manuscript copies used in the Outer House become useless. In the plan proposed, the first printing is sufficient, and entirely supersedes the manuscript copies. Thus, in an appeal to the Court of Review, all that will be necessary will be a short note of appeal, similar to the present reclaiming note. The record, being already printed, has only to be attached to the note of appeal, and boxed to the Court of Review. This might be done the day after the judgment of the Inner Court of Four was pronounced, and the cause reheard, while the facts of the case were yet fresh in the memory of counsel.

519

Examinations.

No. 7.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.

The plan I have proposed, and more particularly the arrangement for the meeting of the two courts at different periods of the day, would have the advantage of doing away almost entirely with the great interruptions of business which at present take place in the court, and which are generally felt to be attended with the greatest evils. It would be more convenient for the counsel, and tend to distribute the business more generally among them. As the judgments of the Inner House are at present final, as soon as given there is a natural struggle among litigants to secure the assistance of the counsel most eminent at the Bar at the time. This necessarily has the effect of throwing the business of the Inner House into the hands of a very few counsel indeed; much fewer than could be supposed by any person not professionally connected with the court,—a fact, however, well known to the learned Commissioners. If an intermediate court were established, with a Court of Review, parties would be less anxious, and would be content to employ counsel of ordinary standing at the Bar, requiring the services of the more eminent more particularly in the Court of Review. The junior counsel again would be occupied in the preparation of records in the Outer House, and attending at the discussion of all motions arising out of the preparation. In short, the business of the court would be more equally distributed than at present among the members of the Bar, to the great benefit of litigating parties, and the convenience of the Judges in their various departments.

The plan proposed will tend very greatly to lessen the number of appeals at present taken to the House of Lords, and this is certainly a most desirable object. The mode of hearing and deciding cases, proposed to be adopted by the Court of Four, cannot fail to be more satisfactory to litigants. It is thought that a judgment of this court, so deliberately given, and affirmed in the Court of Review, would, in most cases, satisfy even the most litigious party.

By having only one Inner Court in the first instance, and a Court of Review, greater uniformity in the decisions of the Court would be obtained, and the law thereby better fixed and defined than it can be at present, where there are two courts of equal jurisdiction, pronouncing judgments occasionally at variance with each other. Great delay as well as inconvenience is caused by the necessity which at present exists of the two divisions of the court, and even the Lords Ordinary meeting together and consulting in cases of difficulty or importance, and occasionally having hearings of counsel in presence of the whole court. All this would be avoided by the plan proposed.

It may be objected, but I think only by those not acquainted with the present business of the court, that if it takes two courts at present to dispose of the cases, it will be impossible for one court to overtake them as proposed. It is, however, well known to the learned Commissioners, that nearly half of the time of both divisions is, at present, taken up with motions and discussions, of which, by the plan suggested, they would be entirely relieved. But even with all these, and the perpetual interruptions to which I have already referred, the sederunts of each division of the court at present do not, as I am informed from returns made to the House of Commons, on an average, exceed at most two hours each day they sit. Supposing this to be the fact, which I have no reason to doubt, then a single court, sitting regularly double the time, or four hours each day, would be able to despatch all the business presently performed by both divisions. But if the new court is relieved, as proposed, from all incidental or summary petitions and formal notes, and the preparation consequent on some of these where appearance is made, and the consultations and hearings in cases of difficulty, and freed from all interruptions, at least two of these four hours may be struck off. If I am correct in this, one court so relieved, and sitting only for two hours a day, would give as many final judgments as both divisions of the court do now.

From the return made by the Lord President, under the statute 2 Geo IV. and 1 William IV. cap. 69, "of the number of causes instituted and decided in the Courts of Session, between 1st January, 1832, and 1st January, 1833," it appears, that the number of final judgments pronounced by the Lords Ordinary of both divisions, in litigated causes, is 679; and that the number of reclaiming notes against interlocutors of the Lords Ordinary, presented to both divisions, is 486. By the same report, it appears that the number of final judgments given by both divisions of the court, in litigated causes, either upon reclaiming notes against judgments of the Lords Ordinary, or arising out of incidental or summary petitions presented to the court in the first instance, is 366.

Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 19th Feb. 1833.

It thus appears that the five Lords Ordinary in one year gave 679 final decisions in litigated causes, being at the rate of one and fraction of a cause to each Ordinary for each sederunt day. But then there were 486 reclaiming notes presented against interlocutors of the Lords Ordinary. If these all complained of final judgments of the Lords Ordinary, then, of the whole number given by them, 2-7ths only appear to have been acquiesced in,—the remaining 5-7ths being carried to review. To the extent of this last number, therefore, the judgments of the Lords Ordinary afford no relief to the court. Some of these reclaiming notes may, however, be mere notes to be reponed against decrees in absence; but, even making allowance for this, I think the return referred to bears me out in the opinion which I have expressed, that a single court, relieved in the manner proposed, would be able to give as many final judgments as both courts now do, and as many as the Lords Ordinary pronounce which are acquiesced in.

It has been seen the final judgments of both courts, in litigated cases, amount to - 366
and the difference between the number of judgments of the Lords Ordinary, and the number of reclaiming notes, is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 193
or very little more than a half of the former. If, therefore, as already said, one court could, in two hours a day, during the present length of session, pronounce 366 judgments, the

Examinations.

No. 7.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.

additional time they would be occupied with the cases where the Lord Ordinaries' judgments are acquiesced in would not exceed another hour each day. These latter cases would, in general, be less important or more simple than the former, and would require less time of the court, in proportion to their number. But I see no reason why the Judges should not sit four, or even five hours a day, thus giving them time for hearing counsel more fully than at present; and, if this should still be found insufficient for the proper despatch of business, the session of the court should be extended, as provided for by the statute before referred to.

It may next be objected, that if the Inner or First Court of Four will not be too much burdened, then the Court of Review must have too little to do. But I do not think that this would be the case. Many cases would continue to be carried by appeal to this court, and that the more particularly, as so little delay and expense would be created by doing so. Then the judgments of this court, being final and conclusive in this country, ought to be given with still more deliberation, and after a still more full hearing of counsel. I have proposed that before this court should also come all motions for new trials, and the hearings consequent thereon, as well as all hearings on bills of exception in jury causes, which at present occupy no small portion of the time of both divisions. When to all this is added the trial of causes, civil and criminal, which shall take place in Edinburgh during the sessions of the court, I think the time of the Judges of this court will be sufficiently occupied.

The foregoing necessarily forms but a very general and imperfect outline of the form or division of the court, and distribution of the business, which I have thus taken the liberty of submitting for the consideration of the learned Commissioners; but I hope I have succeeded in making it sufficiently intelligible. The various details, were some such plan to be adopted, would readily occur, and could be easily supplied; but it would be improper for me to enter more fully into them here. It cannot fail to be observed, however, that a very great reduction might be made in the present number of officers of court, and thereby a great saving of expense produced; a principal object of the late and proposed changes, and most desirable to be attained, where practicable, and consistent with the due efficiency of the judicial establishment. For instance, two principal clerks, with an assistant each, would be sufficient,—one for the Inner Court of Four, and the other for the Court of Review. There would be very few interlocutors to write, each day, in either of these courts. Again, four depute clerks, with their assistants, would be quite sufficient for the discharge of all the duties of the Outer House, including the Bill Chamber,—that is, one depute and assistant for each Judge. The whole present establishment of jury clerks would be done away with, with the exception, perhaps, of the issue clerks; but even the services of these last might be dispensed with by the two preparation Ordinaries framing or superintending the framing of the issues in jury causes. Other reductions might be noticed, such as the number of macers, &c.; but these will suggest themselves to the learned Commissioners.

In case, however, it should be held that I am wrong in the opinion I have formed, that a single court, such as I have proposed, would be able to decide, in the first instance, all litigated causes, after they were fully prepared, and that two courts would be requisite, as at present, I may, before concluding, take the liberty of suggesting another plan, substantially the same, and calculated to afford nearly the same advantages, but suited to this other view. And it is this: In place of three, to divide the Judges into four parts or classes. The first class to consist, as formerly, of the four junior Judges, who shall occupy the Outer House, and have the same duties assigned them. The second and third classes to consist of three Judges each, and to form a first and second division of an Inner Court, and come in place of the Court of Four. And the fourth class to consist of the Lord President and the two senior Judges, and form a Court of Review. With regard to the Outer House Judges, the only difference would be, that the Junior Lord Ordinary, and fourth or senior Lord Ordinary, would be common to both divisions, in the same way as the junior Lord Ordinary is at present, while one of the other two Ordinaries would be constantly attached to one division. If the Inner Court was thus divided into two parts, the Judges of each court would have ample time for attending to the trial of all jury causes arising before their respective divisions. This duty, therefore, should be assigned them, leaving the hearings on bills of exceptions and consequent on motions for new trial, as well as all criminal business during session, to the Judges of the Court of Review. The Lord Justice Clerk might preside in the first division of this Inner Court, and the senior of the Ordinary Judges, or a Judge to be specially appointed by his Majesty, in the second division.

The only advantage of the former plan which would not also be secured to the same extent by this, would be that arising from the interruptions of counsel. Both divisions of this Inner Court would require to sit at the same hours, and counsel would still, of course, be occasionally engaged in cases before each. But, as the causes in each day's rolls would be so few in number, and as these rolls would be put out and seen by counsel and agents a considerable time before the advisings, such interruptions might be greatly avoided. By this last plan also an additional principal clerk and assistant would be required,—that is, three in all, with their assistants.

I think I have embraced in the foregoing statement all the suggestions I have to offer in regard to the subjects referred to in all the questions submitted, with the exception of the fifth. In answer to that I beg to say, that I certainly do think it would be very advantageous to have the business of the court, where it is possible, forwarded during vacation. Supposing the length of the sessions to be the same as at present, I think, if the Lords Ordinary were to sit at chambers for one day in the spring vacation, and two days in the autumn vacation, to enforce or give new orders, great time would be gained in the preparation of causes.

Besides this provision for the forwarding of ordinary actions, the Lord Ordinary on the bills should have the power, where instant interference is necessary, to give orders in all such cases as those referred to in this fifth question.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
DANIEL FISHER.

To William Waddell, Esq., W. S.,
Secretary to the Law Commission.

John Hope, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, examined.

Answer to Questions 1 *and* 2.—My opinion is decidedly against the plan of devolving the duties of Judges of Justiciary on the whole Judges; because I am persuaded that the existence of a separate court, or a separate number of Judges, devoting their time to the duties of the Justiciary Court, and selected on account of their qualifications for such duties, is expedient and useful. But, on the other hand, I never saw any objection to its being a condition of every Judge appointed to the Court of Session Bench that he should be liable to be called upon by the King to act when he might be required, in the Court of Justiciary, as one of a number to be selected for the purpose. On the contrary, the very consideration that induces me to think that it is desirable to retain a select number of the Judges for the distinct duties of the Criminal Court, lead me to think that it is desirable, after a certain number of years' service, to relieve Judges of a certain age of those duties, and to devolve them on other Judges. On that principle, I should think it desirable to abolish the distinction of salaries between the Judges, it being understood that every Judge might be called on to discharge those duties; and, in this way, older Judges might be relieved of the duties of the Justiciary, without the necessity of resigning any portion of their incomes, even although they may not have served fifteen years; and the power of selection should be retained, with a view to the age and the qualifications of the Judge. I do not know whether the Commissioners desire an opinion on the propriety of a select number to discharge the duties of the Justiciary Court, or not; but I rather think they do not. At least, unless you put questions to meet me on that point, I will avoid it. I have stated, in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, my opinion on this subject; and subsequent consideration has confirmed it. I am quite persuaded that you can never have the whole number of the Court of Session Judges fit for the peculiar duty of a criminal Judge. Some of the best lawyers will be found either disinclined or disqualified to act as criminal Judges. This is found to operate even in England, where they are all taken from the common law bar, and from among individuals who have been determined in their choice of the common law courts, it may be, by the conviction of their own qualifications, and their fitness for one line of duty more than for another. It requires, in the selection of Judges, attention to be paid to the character of individuals, as well as attention to be paid to their high eminence as lawyers, and consulting counsel. Although the practice of some lawyers may not be so great as others, and although they may never have had practice in a jury court at all, I am confident that amongst them individuals would be found of such habits as would render them well fitted for the discharge of the duties of a criminal court, where confidence in one's own abilities and readiness is exceedingly necessary. And the same holds *vice versâ* still more strongly. Neither do I know of any great objection to a separate court, provided the distinction of salary were abolished. It is not desirable that there should be any distinction between the incomes of the Judges on any account. It may be supposed to affect their independence; and it is an invidious distinction, in every point of view; because there may be various Judges willing to discharge Justiciary business, to whom it is not offered; and, therefore, those placed on the Bench should be on the same footing in point of income and consideration. It has been said that it might improve the judicial character if all the Judges were to be called on to perform the duties of the criminal court. This may be to a certain extent true, and I have a strong opinion as to the benefit of it; but I do not know that any practice would ever overcome the inherent disqualification, in the mind of some Judges, for the discharge of criminal duties. It is much more easy for a Judge to perform the duties in civil than in criminal trials; because, in the first place, if he go wrong in point of law, he can afterwards be put right; and, in the second place, he is not under the same feeling of responsibility, which tells so much with those who are promoted to the criminal Bench. We have many instances in our experience of individuals of the highest qualifications as lawyers, who seem to labour under great indecision in charging juries in criminal cases; and, if the Judge has no confidence in himself, juries will not convict in cases, in which, under a more distinct and clear-minded Judge, they would, in all probability, do without hesitation or difficulty. We know that there are some minds so constituted as to have a repugnance to perform the duties of the criminal Bench, which nothing, I presume, would overcome. On the other hand, it may be said, that this plan would impose more labour on some Judges than on others, receiving the same salary. I do not think that this is any objection, because all who are appointed to the Bench know that they take it under that condition; and whatever is held to be a proper portion of judicial business ought not to be viewed in the light of additional labour; and all of them, in turn, would receive the benefit of being relieved from that labour, when years rendered it desirable that younger men should take upon them the discharge of those duties. It has been suggested that this additional labour might be compensated by relieving the Justiciary Judges of the Bill Chamber business; and I see the question (2) refers also to some other branches of the administration of justice. I would have no great objection to relieve them of the Bill Chamber business; but to confine the departments

Examinations.

No. 8.
John Hope, Esq.

of bankruptcy, or maritime or consistorial judgments, to any particular Judges, would be inexpedient; for those Judges appointed to the criminal court are the best lawyers—the best Ordinaries; and, in this way, you generally might deprive the country of their services in some judgments of the highest importance. An arrangement of this kind would be inexpedient. The proper ground on which this question should stand should be, that the duties of the criminal court should be discharged by the Judges of the Court of Session; and whoever takes such an office should be ready, when called on by the public, to act in the capacity of a criminal Judge; and any arrangements as to this should be accompanied with the arrangement that there should be no difference in their salaries. With regard to the Exchequer, I regret that the duties of this court have been devolved on the Judges of the Court of Session. It would appear, from the evidence of Lord Brougham, that he is now dissatisfied with the Bill in regard to this; and he proposes now that the additional salary to the Judge who undertakes it should not be given to him. But there is another objection which operates strongly with me, which is this, that the study of the revenue law is a department for which none of the Judges have previously been qualified, except those who have been Crown counsel. There are few but Crown counsel who know anything of the revenue law; and the result of such an arrangement would be, that there would be nobody on the present Court of Session Bench conversant with the revenue law. It is a difficult branch of law. Many presumptions are determined by the statute, which go against all the ordinary presumptions on which justice is determined in other cases. You feel how hard these are against the defender frequently; but you cannot pretend to struggle against them. The rules of evidence are also different. Authority is given to the books of the officers of excise. It requires, in fact, the utmost possible knowledge of the subject, and the greatest facility in applying it, to administer that branch of the law accurately and safely. Why the business should not be kept distinct in Scotland, as in England, I do not know. It is less necessary to keep a distinct court in England than in Scotland; and I am persuaded that if the business of this court devolved on the Court of Session it would work very ill. It has been stated that there are very few cases to be tried in the Exchequer Court. This very circumstance strengthens all my objections to the abolition of that court; because it will render the performance of the duties the more difficult to a Judge who has other important duties to attend to, than to one upon whom the whole responsibility is exclusively thrown; and, to the people who may be brought into the Exchequer under penalties, if the administration of justice is not conducted in such a way as to give satisfaction, it is no answer to say, "because there are few cases tried in this court, the best tribunal is not kept up for their trial." I am persuaded that the Crown counsel, in Exchequer cases, before a Court of Session Judge, would be able in a manner to obtain conviction, in almost every case, from the inexperience of the Judge in such cases, and the dread of going against English decisions which they imperfectly know, and the difficulty of applying the presumptions, which seem to be inflexible, with due discrimination to the circumstance of individual cases. Besides, in reference to part of the evidence which I gave formerly to the Commission, I am humbly of opinion, that along with the situation of Exchequer Judge there might be combined a variety of duties connected, for instance, with the Register Office, as explained in my former evidence, which would amply justify the institution of a separate judicial department. I would combine the office of Lord Register with the situation of Exchequer Judge, and impose on the office of Lord Register a great deal of duties, peremptorily, with regard to the inspection and direction of the public records.

Have you any arrangements to suggest with regard to teinds?—I consider the business to be so light, that it is not necessary to make any change at all in this particular. It has been said, with regard to cases of augmentation, that they occupy a full day. It is obvious that the business of augmentation might be discharged without suspending the business of the Court of Session; but that is no reason for relieving the Judges of the duty. It is much better that these cases should continue with the whole Judges. It was in consequence of different views being entertained that the court were led to the necessity of increasing stipends, without any principle, except that, after a certain length of time, it was understood that an increase was to be given. It was only by the collision of opinions that this was brought about, which certainly is very desirable in many respects. It appears to me to be extremely inexpedient to have separate courts for the different departments of civil business. I have stated that I do not see any particular disadvantage arising from the Bill Chamber business being devolved on those Judges who are not members of the College of Justiciary; but if the Court of Session Judges were to be called on to undertake the duties of the criminal court, when considered necessary by the King, and which would probably lead to the relief of the older Judges, I should doubt then the expediency of throwing on the older Judges exclusively the Bill Chamber business. I am not sure that it would not be found, generally speaking, that the Ordinaries and the junior Judges are those who do this business best. It is that description of business which the Judge who has been most recently appointed from the Bar is better able easily to despatch, while it comes to be a more serious duty to the older Judges, whom it is fair to relieve from the criminal business; and provided, either by increase of salary, or by a declaration that, for the present salary, it shall hereafter be understood that all the Judges appointed are liable to be called on to do the business of the Justiciary Court, so far as the difference of duty goes, hardship there would be none. If there is no more difference than at present subsists, they cannot complain that their duties are more laborious.

Might not the *possibility* of being called on to act as a Justiciary Judge prevent some lawyers from accepting of a place on the Bench, whose services it might be desirable to have?—If the discharge of the criminal duties was imperative, I have no doubt that such unquestionably would be the result. But if the *selection* is left with the Crown of a certain number, I do

Examinations.

No. 8.
John Hope, Esq.

not believe that this consideration would have much weight; for no one can suppose that the Crown would select Judges whose previous habits of life, qualifications for the business, and whose disposition of mind, or infirmities, or repugnance to the duty, would render them unfit for the criminal Bench. On the contrary, it is exactly a selection, as the object is to get a fit person for the business, (either on the death of one of the criminal Judges, or his increasing years rendering it desirable to relieve him;) it is exactly a selection that would be made on the ground of fitness; it is a selection that would not be made except on proper and public grounds. It is impossible that there could be any other motive in the Crown, in making the selection, but that of fitness, if no additional salary attends the choice. On the other hand, this arrangement would give the Crown a greater range of selection, because there may be several Judges on the Bench well qualified for the duties of a criminal Judge, who do not choose to take the labour even for the increase of salary. I have not adverted to many of the reasons for maintaining a separate Justiciary Court which have led me to this opinion, because I explained them in the Committee of the House of Commons. But I may state that there is not enough of criminal business in Scotland to train the whole Judges for the discharge of the duties of the Court of Justiciary; and, if there were no separate court or separate Judges, the duty of the circuits would come round in an uncertain way, and at distant periods, and the duties of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh would be so much divided, that those who were not really well qualified would have to sit out of their turn, to learn their duty, and even then would not have sufficient opportunities. If the High Court of Justiciary is to sit on all important arguments, or questions of constitutional law, it would be a tribunal (so constituted) liable to all the objections to which the original old Court of Session originally was, and in a worse situation as regards political offences. On the other hand, if you have a separate court sitting always, you may have a variety of decisions, or points of importance, established by the opinion of a few Judges, while, in all probability, the collective court might be of an opposite opinion. It is to be kept in view, that all the important questions which arise in criminal courts in Scotland must necessarily be decided *during the time of the trial*, which is a reason for requiring at least a quorum of three in that court. In England most questions that occur may be reserved for the consideration of the whole Judges after the trial; whereas, in Scotland, our principle, which I think is a much wiser and safer one, is to require that the point shall be decided in the course of the trial itself. We have no motions in arrest of judgment, except such as are founded on the particular terms of the verdict, and that may now be said to be merely nominal.

3. I have a decided opinion that the jury trials should be left as much as possible with the two heads of the court. I rather regret, considering how small a number of Judges now on the Bench have ever presided in a jury court, that the attendance of one of them in rotation has not been required at the trials, with a view to their instruction; and to point out, in particular, to the Ordinaries, the class of cases best fitted for jury trials, and the necessity of attending to the points which should be decided before trial. But I do not regret that this has not been acted upon, for the benefit of jury trial, because I am persuaded that one Judge will always try a case much better than when assisted by others. I have often regretted, and still do, that this duty upon the circuit should, in any instance, devolve on the Judges of the Court of Justiciary; until the business increases to an extent beyond what it has ever been yet, or is likely to be, I would have the jury trials at the circuit to be also discharged by the heads of the court. The reasons for any change are daily diminishing, in proportion to the number of new appointments to the Bench, because I consider the principal reason for throwing any part of the duty on the Puisne Judges arises more from the expediency of their being acquainted with the class of cases best fitted for jury trial, and with the way of separating matters of fact from matters of law, before trial, than from the necessity of their acting at jury trials. The extent of the business is not yet such as to give employment to all the Judges; and, until it does increase in a great degree indeed, it is better to have two constantly attending to the subject, than to have a duty which never will be well discharged, unless it is done frequently, divided among a great number of Judges. I think the authority of the heads of the court is another advantage attending the superintendence of jury trial being under the heads of the two divisions. I added a paper to the Report of the last Law Commission especially on that subject, which, not having been put in the form of evidence, could not be presented along with it when submitted to Parliament, which paper, I believe, I can furnish to the Commission, as containing my views on the subject. (The wish was expressed for the paper.)

See Appendix.

Another reason for not devolving the duty of jury trial on more Judges would arise, if such a change should be adopted as I see the English Law Commission earnestly recommend should take place in England, in regard to the decision of points of law, before you have the trial of matters of fact. This is a very important, and to us, in Scotland, a very instructive part of the recommendations of the English Common Law Commissioners, and, being the result of the experience of jury trial in England, I beg earnestly to press attention to this suggestion on the Commissioners. It is chiefly with a view to the preparation of jury trial causes that I see any advantage in throwing the duty upon more Judges than at present, until the business increase to give employment to more. Suppose jury trials were to be taken in rotation in Edinburgh, the only result would be, that instead of two or three Judges being always employed in such causes, they would come round to them so seldom, that very few of them would benefit much by being called on to act in that way; and it would be attended with this other disadvantage, that many of the courts might be found ill qualified for that particular branch of duty.

4. On this question I would wish much to put before the Commission, whether now, if the reduced number of Ordinaries is to be maintained, the business ought not to be divided

Examinations.
No. 8.
John Hope, Esq.

peremptorily between the two divisions. If you give the country the choice of the two Ordinaries of each division, you give them a sufficient choice. Were there three Ordinaries, you might be sure that the business might be pretty equally divided; and, when there were three, it was so equally divided that you could not see the least distinction; but when there are only two Ordinaries, as at present, for each division, it may happen, from certain circumstances, or certain predilections, that very little business may go into one court, and an undue proportion go into the other. I would have the party to choose the Ordinary before whom the business is to go on. Those who first enrolled would be sure of getting to the division for which they had enrolled; and those who enrolled last, if necessary, could be turned over to the other division. My opinion is, that the litigants do not think so much of the divisions as of the Ordinaries; and the selection of the Ordinaries is not so much made on account of any superiority or eminence as with a view to the state of his rolls. Whenever an arrear occurs on one Judge's roll, there is a certain proportion of cases which, on that account, will be carried before that Judge. On considering that our courts of law are equally open for actions of the same description—that there is no difference between the different courts—we have, I think, carried the principle of allowing the litigants to choose their division a great deal too far; and it is not consistently acted upon. On the present system, I confess, I would much rather see the Ordinaries not attached to either division. There might be some difficulty in regard to this in the Register Office; but if you allowed them to carry their cases from the Ordinaries to either division, you would be acting more consistently on the principle of selection, which is imperfectly acted on at present. And, *vice versâ*, they may like one of the divisions, and yet may particularly dislike the two Ordinaries attached to that division. But this principle of selection ought not to be allowed to interfere with the actual despatch of public business. The plan of not attaching the Ordinaries to either division would be carrying the principle of selection farther. But my belief is fully, that such an alteration would equalize the business more. The whole principle of selection is a very arbitrary one; it is given exclusively to one party; and the very circumstances which induce the pursuer to make choice of an Ordinary, are the very reasons, perhaps, to induce the defender to go to another. I would not give the selection of the division to the losing party before the Ordinary, but to the pursuer, who raises the action. It is attended with many disadvantages that one division should be left without business, and yet no fault in the division.

5. The only suggestion, as far as I am aware of, that is desirable to act on, in regard to this question, is to give the Ordinaries the power of signing interlocutors on the box day, and of enabling defences to be lodged, and orders for condescendences to be pronounced, at that period. You never get condescendences fully prepared in time of vacation.

Whether do you think it is for the interest of the country that the long vacation should be so long?—I do not think that there is any necessity for a change, unless the business of the court were increased; and the King has the power of ordering a month to be added to the session. The Ordinaries might do all that is necessary on particular days, during the vacation, in their own houses.

Might not the clerks be authorized to require the lodging of condescendences, and so forth?—I would devolve no duty at all on the clerks. It is no great hardship that the judge should attend one or two days to sign interlocutors. It would just come to be a motion roll.

What do you say to adjudications, for instance?—I am afraid that the attempt to provide for all such cases would end in this, that there should be no vacation at all, to which I would most strenuously object.

Do you not think that there might be power given to a party, on the box day, to put in a protestation for a summons, which might then be called?—I think not; because, though it might be expedient to give parties the power of getting on during the vacation, I see no reason for holding that a party that does not move during the last vacation is necessarily to be considered *in mora*.

6. I am very doubtful indeed of the expediency of the present system, by which the Ordinaries do not, in any instances, join in the deliberations of the Inner House. The institution of permanent Ordinaries is so far expedient that it is better that the junior judges should alone be the Ordinaries; but I doubt the expediency of keeping them so long in the Outer House, without assisting in the deliberations in the Inner House; and I am not satisfied of the arrangement which goes to reduce the number of the Inner House Judges to four. I did not approve of this arrangement at the time, and I have not yet seen the benefit of it. I should be of opinion that the Ordinaries should not be called on to judge in the Inner House in their own cases. It might be easy to arrange the business so that they might sit in the Inner House, say on particular days, when only the cases of the other Ordinaries come before the House; but the difficulty of such an arrangement is much increased by the reduction of the number of the Ordinaries, and which has been practically proved to have been precipitate and very inconsiderate. I am afraid it would be impossible, considering the limited number of Ordinaries, to carry them into the Inner House at present, without an interruption to the Outer House business, which would counterbalance any advantages that might be derived from their sitting in the Inner House; and I am glad of any opportunity that occurs of acknowledging that I consider the reduction in the number of Ordinaries to have been inexpedient, and that the business of the court cannot be done advantageously to the public interest with only five Ordinaries. I advised the reduction,—I fear I am wholly responsible for it,—and I am satisfied, from experience, that I was wrong. The illness of any Lord Ordinary withdraws a large portion of business from the division to which he is attached, stopping not only the Ordinary's roll, but the business of the division. If the Ordinary was by any accident ill for a session, I do not know what would become of his roll. Another objection to the reduc-

525

tion of the Judges is, that it is now hardly possible for the Ordinaries to overtake their rolls. The business in the Outer House was originally done by five Ordinaries. The number at the time the attention of the Crown lawyers was called, in 1829, to the consideration whether any reduction in the number was expedient, was seven. I was influenced, in the opinion I then gave, by looking to the fact, that there never were more than five sitting on one day in the Outer House, and that the business was done. But, in the first place, these Ordinaries were not originally permanent Ordinaries, which made a difference; and the business was not so much then by *viva voce* pleadings as now; and cases got on much faster under the old system than they do now, by a greater number of them going to written pleadings. The debate roll was not therefore so long stopped as at present by heavy cases. Besides, the Judges had each two days for reading their papers at home, in preparation for the debates. And, beyond all question, the work went on faster with the seven—was better done—the country better satisfied—and the delay in any roll very unimportant. I beg to record my humble opinion, as the adviser of the reduction, that the number of the Judges should be restored to 15. The present establishment has been reduced to the lowest possible point at which human strength can do business; and whenever any of the Ordinaries become ill, the difficulties are felt to be exceedingly great. I humbly conceive that, at present, the Ordinaries cannot be taken into the Inner House, because the difficulty of getting through their business is so great, that if they were withdrawn from it, in a great measure it would be stopped. It is advisable that they should sit in the Inner House, but this is impossible at present. I think we did more business when the Inner House met at 10 o'clock: and we used then to finish important debates in the Outer House when the business of the Inner House was over.

7. This question is so wide, that unless some particular questions be put to me on the subject, I know not what to say in regard to it. We hear a good many complaints at present as to business being interrupted by counsel being engaged in other cases. The system has gone on in the same way since 1808. No complaints were then made; and I do not know why the present Judges should not accommodate themselves to the necessity of the case as formerly. The difficulty occurred then as much as now; and I cannot suggest any arrangement here. Judges should just accommodate themselves to the necessity of the case.

8. Unfortunately, too many cases are remitted for the opinion of the whole court, because, from the circumstance of there being four Judges in each division, if a difference of opinion takes place, there is no other mode of getting over the difficulty The consulted Judges are not present at the deliberations of the other court. In all the cases that are sent to the whole court, if counsel wish it, they should be heard before the whole court. The opinion should always be given in court. I have objections to the present system of giving opinions. In all such cases, counsel should be heard if they wish it, and the Judges should deliver their opinion *viva voce*. Some separate time might be got for the discussion of cases so remitted; but, at the same time, as it is a work at which the whole Judges are necessarily present, I do not know any particular inconvenience that arises from it. It interrupts the Ordinaries' business, but then they are doing the business of the court. The inconvenience is greater to suitors and the Bar than to the court.

Paper referred to in Dean of Faculty's Evidence, page 25.

The great importance of the subjects of deliberation suggested by the 4th article of his Majesty's instructions, and some other considerations, lead me to feel some anxiety to put on record, in a detailed form, some of the views which induced me to approve of the plan, of which the leading principles are stated in the Report adopted by the majority of the Commissioners.

There is hardly any question, in which the interests of the people of Scotland are concerned, of more importance than the consideration of "the best and most expedient mode in which the trial of civil causes by jury can be advantageously connected with, and made a part of, the administration of justice in the Court of Session."

That mode of trial may justly be said to effect, as much as any other cause, both national character and judicial institutions. Its influence is not less salutary on the *genius* and *spirit of the law*, which is administered by the aid of that tribunal, than on the *manner* in which the law is *administered*.

In considering the question to which the 4th article of the instructions directs our attention, the object which appears to me to be of the highest importance to keep in view is,—in what manner can the full benefit and influence of the system of trial by jury be most widely, most extensively, and most powerfully felt in "the administration of justice" in Scotland;—that is to say, not merely in what manner the greatest number of causes can be tried by jury; but in what manner can the influence of trial by jury operate most powerfully and beneficially on the genius and character of the law of Scotland—on the practical administration of that law—on the character of the Supreme Court, and the judicial views and habits of its members; and in what manner can all the great and salutary effects resulting from uniting the sound sense, the practical views and knowledge, and the independent feelings of the respectable part of the community, with the learning, discrimination, and legal knowledge of Judges, be most extensively and usefully attained.

This humbly appears to me to be the *first* and leading object which, in the consideration of any plan for establishing permanently trial of civil causes by jury in Scotland, ought to be regarded; and with reference to which I am disposed to estimate the value of any schemes which are presented for deliberation.

Examinations.
Appendix.

The *second* object to be kept in view is, in what manner can civil causes be most advantageously tried by jury in Scotland: that is to say, in what manner can all the causes proper for that mode of trial be appropriated for trial by jury—in what manner can the functions of the jury be most fully and usefully discharged—the superintendence and direction of the Judges in applying the law to the causes to be tried by jury most usefully preserved—the causes intended for jury trial best prepared—the errors committed at trials most speedily and satisfactorily redressed—the proper duties of the Judges, after trial by jury is incorporated with the administration of justice, most distinctly marked, and best discharged—and questions of law presented for determination in the most advantageous form.

There are but two modes of legislating with regard to the plan of carrying on trial by jury in civil causes in Scotland.

1. The one by constituting a jury court, in as far as possible, as a separate and independent court, having no connexion with the Law Court, in regard to the preparation or trial of causes; but which, however, must still be competent and required to try all cases which the Law Court (in the exercise of the jurisdiction, whatever it may be, which will be left to it) may find to depend in whole or in part upon matters of fact.

2. The other, by making the trial of civil causes in Scotland a necessary and integral part of the daily and ordinary administration of justice in the two divisions of the Court of Session.

With reference to the first object which I have now stated, it humbly appears to me to be essentially necessary that there shall not be a separate distinct court for the trial of civil causes by jury. In offering that opinion, I beg to say, that it seems to me to be practically a matter of perfect indifference whether a division of the Court of Session shall be appropriated as a distinct jury court, or whether there shall be, in addition to the two divisions of the Court of Session, another court, named a Jury Court. My objection is to any distinct separate court for the trial of civil causes by jury, conceiving that the great object to be attained is to make the trial of civil causes by jury a part of the ordinary and daily administration of justice in the Court of Session. I do not understand what is to be gained by the union of trial by jury in civil causes with the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, if there is to be a distinct and peculiar court for jury trial—or rather, I do not exactly understand in what manner such union can be said to be effected, if one branch or division, or portion of the Court of Session is constituted a distinct peculiar jury court, selected for and limited to that duty, while the trial by jury is not to be part of the administration of justice in what will remain, according to my apprehension, the Court of Session. By any such plan, the justice of the country may be administered by fewer courts or fewer Judges than at present. But the separation between the Jury Court and the Court of Session will, in my humble opinion, be more complete and marked than at present, and the union in view will not be accomplished. Viewing then the selection of a part of the Court of Session exclusively, for the peculiar province of the trial of civil causes by jury as a distinct court, to be substantially the very same measure as the institution of a third court, I beg leave humbly to add, that the institution or formation of a distinct separate jury court is, in my opinion, irreconcileable with the attainment of the *first* object which the article of the instructions now under consideration suggests to my mind. I think that the influence of jury trial on the genius of the law, and on the manner in which that law is administered, cannot be fully attained, if the trial of civil causes by jury is not made part of the daily and ordinary administration of justice in both divisions of the Court of Session. So long as there shall be a separate distinct jury court, composed of a limited number of Judges, to which the trial of civil causes by jury shall be confined, then (constituted as that court may be) I despair of seeing the great object to which I have alluded fully attained; and I anticipate that the influence of jury trial will operate only in a very partial and imperfect manner. In order that the trial by jury may have its full effect on the judicial character and habits of the Judges, it seems to be essential that it should be made part of the administration of justice in both divisions of the court. The benefit will, in my opinion, be only imperfectly attained, if a great proportion of the Court of Session are in no degree to be connected with the trial of civil causes by jury. Again, on the manner and spirit in which the law is administered, the trial by jury will have only partial and limited influence, if the great Law Tribunal of the country is entirely disunited from that mode of trial, and if a distinct court is maintained to which the functions of a jury court shall be confined. According to the notion of one division, or some distinct and limited portion of the Court of Session being selected for the exclusive duty of conducting trial by jury, it will necessarily follow, that the great Supreme Law Court of Scotland will remain wholly exempt from the operation of that most wholesome influence which the trial by jury is, in my humble opinion, calculated to exercise over the spirit and character of the administration of justice; and hence many of the most valuable results which I anticipate from the plan proposed in the Report for the consideration of his Majesty cannot be attained on any other principle.

But, further, I am inclined to attach very great importance to the influence which the trial of civil causes by jury is fitted to have, in the progress of time, on the genius and character of the law. The system of jurisprudence which obtains in Scotland, unquestionably, is marked by many great and signal excellences. But, on the other hand, I think that any attentive observer of Scottish history and Scottish law cannot fail to perceive that the jurisprudence of Scotland is defective in character and spirit in those branches of law in which the influence of trial by jury has been sensibly and strongly experienced in England;—that the system of Scotch law (speaking generally) bears the marks of having been chiefly framed by Judges removed in a great degree from the influence of the feelings, of the practical knowledge, and sound estimate of the actual business of society, which the co-operation of the com-

munity at large, in the administration of civil justice, is fitted to produce; that the law has been less moulded and adapted to the exigencies of society, and actual business of commerce, than might otherwise have been the case, and that the influence of the general opinions and notions of mankind have had less discernible effect than in England on many branches of the law. To me, therefore, it humbly appears, that the leading and most important consideration is, to secure the influence of the good sense, knowledge of business, and correct estimate of the exigencies of human affairs, which juries generally possess, on the genius and spirit of the law of Scotland. So small a part of that law comparatively is statutory, and the opinions and feelings of the Bench have had so great an effect on the system of Scottish jurisprudence generally, that I have no doubt that, in the gradual progress of events, the influence of juries will be very discernible in many branches of our law. Even a stranger, in studying, however cursorily, the progress of many parts of the law of England, may trace the effect of that influence in very decided and beneficial consequences: he may see mistaken rigour of general rules relaxed by the admixture of the sound sense and practical knowledge of juries, through their gradual influence over the Bench:—in other cases the Bench courting the opinions of special juries on points, the determination of which might seem at first sight to be the province of the court; but in regard to which the experience of the Bench had taught them that the practical knowledge and correct estimate of the real exigencies of business, which the intercourse of juries afforded, might assist most usefully in suggesting safe and comprehensive principles. And even if, in other instances, the influence of juries has shown itself in a more irregular manner, and by an actual disturbance for the time of the proper authority of the Bench, (viz. by opposition to the court, in regard to matters falling within the proper province of the latter,) I believe it may on the whole be admitted, that however dangerous the precedent, the result of such occasional irregularities has not been detrimental to the character and spirit of the law of England, or even prejudicial to the ordinary control and weight of the court. In regard to many branches of constitutional law, no one can refuse to acknowledge the salutary and beneficial influence of trial by jury.

In Scotland, it humbly appears to me, that the beneficial effects of the influence of trial by jury may be already satisfactorily traced in some branches of law, in producing greater certainty as to legal principles,—greater discrimination in their application,—and a better adaptation of principles to the motives and actions of men, to the opinions and feelings of mankind in general, and to the estimate of propriety and fitness which ordinary men entertain.

The same most beneficial influence, I am persuaded, may be brought to bear by a slow, but sure and safe progress, on the general character of the law of Scotland. The defects of those parts of our system of jurisprudence which are too artificial, or are now ill adapted to the present state of society, will be more fully understood and generally known, and the means of correction thus safely prepared. In the departments of law, in which the judgments and opinions of the Bench tend principally to establish the jurisprudence of a country, the intercourse in the administration of justice between the Judges and the different classes of society, and the influence of the knowledge of the latter, will tend to raise the spirit and genius of the law, to increase its usefulness, and render more beneficial its effects on the well-being and best interests of the social system.

But, for the attainment of such results, it seems to be an indispensable requisite that the system of trial by jury shall be part of the ordinary administration of justice in the law courts, and in all the supreme law courts of the country. I think its influence will not be fully experienced, if you allow any part of the law to be administered without the introduction of trial by jury in every case (in whatever department of law) which is adapted for that mode of trial; or if you allow any of the courts to administer any branches of the law, without being brought particularly into contact with trial by jury. It is true that there are many branches of law in which the occurrence of jury questions may be comparatively rare. If there is to be a distinct jury court, of course the branches of law to which I now allude would be the departments peculiarly reserved for the Great Law Court of the country, from which such a plan would disunite trial by jury. But it is exactly in those branches of law in which the influence of the effects of trial by jury is most necessary, and in which therefore it ought to be secured, whenever jury questions occur in those branches of law. The object, most assuredly, will not be gained by sending an insulated and detached question to another court to be tried by a jury. And it is exactly the sort of tribunal which the plan I am now considering would create, viz., an exclusive law court, having no connexion with trial by jury, the continuance of which I deprecate as the great and leading defect in the judicial establishment of Scotland, which ought, in my opinion, to be corrected. I apprehend that this separation of a court for jury trial from the great law court of the country will most undeniably and most prejudicially prevent the full benefit and influence of trial by jury on the law, and on the administration of justice, and is, of all the schemes, the one which ought most to be avoided.

2. The consideration of the *second* object which I have mentioned, as one to be kept in view in the inquiry which this article of our instructions requires, leads me, on grounds which humbly appear equally strong, to think that there ought not to be a distinct and separate court for the trial of civil causes by jury. With a view to the most advantageous trial of individual causes, in order to give full effect to the proper functions of the court and of juries, to secure the sure and safe application of the law, and the easy correction of error, it appears to me that the trial by jury ought to be part of the ordinary duties of each division of the Court of Session in the administration of justice.

The intervention of a jury is of great advantage both to the Judge and to the parties. It not merely compels the Judge to consider the case calmly and dispassionately, but also to

Examinations.

Appendix.

study its most minute details, so as to explain the ground of his opinion in such popular and intelligible terms as to be understood by the jury to whom he addresses himself. He must carry the jury so far along with him, that he must make himself understood by them; and, in his attempts to do so, he is obliged to turn the matter in so many different views, that he is less apt to overlook any view that might be taken of it than he might be were he to study the case merely for the sake of forming and delivering his own opinion. It is probably to this attention which the Judge is compelled to give to every cause that some of the chief advantages and benefits of jury trial are to be ascribed. The perfection of jury trial as a method of administering justice is attained when the verdict (unless in such cases as issue on a branch of a cause, not otherwise a jury case) decides the whole cause at issue, or brings out distinctly the question of law which is intended to be left for the consideration of the court. The law can never be applied to the facts with so much certainty, and with so little risk of error or mistake, as when this is done under the direction of an able Judge presiding over the jury, and assisting in their deliberations at the time the facts are given in evidence. One of the great advantages of jury trial over all other modes of judicial determination consists in the immediate, and popular, and practical application of the rules of law to all the variety of circumstances which come out in the evidence, with the power of correct discrimination and practical distinctions which the Judge, in so trying the cause, possesses; and though it may be objected, that in this way the jury are virtually or apparently made the ultimate judges of the *law* as well as of the *facts*, or have the power of going against the directions of the Judge, and that there is reason to doubt that the law may become unsettled, and may fluctuate with the opinions of every jury, yet experience proves that there is no more certain or effectual method of maturing and fixing the law of a country, than this very expedient of trying the *general issue* by means of a jury, acting under the direction of an able Judge.

It is to this very circumstance, which, when viewed superficially, seems so hostile to the maturing and perfecting of the law, that the common law of England, and the criminal law of Scotland, owe so much of that certainty and exactness for which they are both distinguished. It is by applying the abstract rules of law to the circumstances of real life, as they come out in evidence at a trial, that the true construction and limits of these rules are best ascertained; and hence it may be inferred, that one of the great practical uses of jury trial, and probably its chief advantage, in the great majority of cases, are altogether sacrificed, where the jury are not required, or even authorized, to determine by their verdict the whole cause at issue between the parties.

The attempt to separate the *law* from the *facts* will always be most successful when it is made at the very time of the trial; and, in most cases, it cannot be done with any advantage at any other time. Cases run often into such nice shades, by reason of the evidence given at the trial, that *justice* cannot possibly be administered, unless one of two things shall be done; either that the Judge shall direct the jury as to the law applicable to the whole case, as it has been proved by evidence, and direct them to find a verdict accordingly; or shall require them to state the *whole facts*, as proved by the evidence, in the form of a special verdict.

The leading principle on which the jury court, by the first Act, was instituted, was, that it should try *questions of fact only*, without taking any cognizance whatever (so far as that could be prevented) of the law as applicable to these facts. In this way it was *expected* that a complete separation would be made between *law* and *fact*, and that the law could be applied by the Court of Session to the *facts* as found by the jury court.

Now, that it is *possible* so to conduct business as that the court of law shall apply itself merely to the discussion of questions which arise upon *admitted* or *proved facts*, may be conceded. But that it is very inconvenient, and extremely impolitic, to separate, or attempt to separate, in the great majority of cases, the decision of the law from the determination of the facts, must be evident to any person who is but slightly acquainted either with the Scottish jury court, or with the English courts of common law.

I have made these remarks, although very obvious, because it humbly appears to me that they are more or less lost sight of in any scheme which recommends a separate and distinct court for the trial of causes by jury. In so far as any particular classes of actions may be appropriated to such court exclusively, so that such actions shall entirely originate, and be finally decided, in that court, the machinery will not be defective in the points now adverted to, whatever other objections present themselves to the scheme. But then it must always be remembered, that a very great proportion, perhaps the greatest proportion, of causes in which jury trials must take place, will be found not among the classes of actions which can be appropriated to the separate jury court (in which it will often happen that there may be undisputed facts, and only a pure question of law), but among the actions which must be left to the law court. Among the latter, it is to be kept in view, that, *in every case in which parties are at issue on matters of fact of the least importance to the decision of the cause*, the case must be sent away from the law court to the separate and distinct jury court for trial. Then what is to become of such cases? If they are to be wholly decided in the jury court—if all questions of law, arising in such cases, are to be decided in the jury court, then I really see no use whatever in keeping up a separate distinct law court. And this scheme is liable to the objections of two institutions, without any apparent object, and without aiding each other by any adequate or fair division of business. Cases will originate in one court, only to be sent away for trial and decision in another. The views under which they may be sent for trial may not be the same entertained by the Judges who are to try and decide the cause; and though there is the name of a law court, yet, in every case in which there is a difference between the parties as to matters of fact, the law is to be decided by another court. If, on the other hand,

it is proposed—as I presume must be the principle of any plan for separate law and jury courts—that the *law* is to be decided in the law court after the facts are tried, (in those cases to which I now allude, which will be reserved for the law court,) then the plan seems to me to be decidedly objectionable, because the attempt to separate the trial of the facts from the determination of the law, as a general principle of jurisprudence, seems to me the most erroneous principle which can be adopted for the constitution of legal tribunals, or for settling the respective jurisdiction of different courts. The inconvenience of that principle is at present experienced in a great degree in the existence of a separate jury court. A separate court was originally necessary, at the first introduction of trial of civil causes by jury, on grounds which have been fully explained by the Lord Chief Commissioner, in a paper printed for circulation in 1819. But the inconvenience of separate tribunals is felt on all hands, and a permanent separation would, in my humble opinion, be most detrimental. In many causes I am aware that a separate point turning on matters of fact may arise, a general answer to which in the affirmative or negative may enable the law court to which such verdict is returnable to decide and apply the law to the case. But in a great proportion of the cases, which (if there are separate courts) must be reserved for the law court, it appears to me that the law cannot be satisfactorily applied with due discrimination, except in the course of ascertaining the disputed facts in the cause,—reserving, of course, the means of review on the notes of the evidence. In most cases, however, which would thus have been sent from the law court to the jury court, for the trial of the conflicting allegations in point of fact, the object of the law court must, and ought to be, to reserve the determination of the questions of law, as far as possible, for subsequent discussion before themselves—and, if a separate law court is maintained, that ought to be in theory the principle on which the Judges of it ought to act, and, in practice, infallibly will be their leading and natural inclination.

But the attempt thus to separate and reserve the decision of the law from the trial of the facts (which the institution of a separate jury and law courts implies), in the cases which the law court must send to the jury court, will, in many cases, necessarily interfere, on the one hand, with the due trial of the facts in the first instance, and with the correct application of the law in the after steps of the cause. To say that in all such causes a special verdict should be returned to the law court is to require that which, in the actual despatch of business, is quite impracticable; and, on the other hand, a general verdict or answer by the jury court is certainly the worst conceivable method of informing a separate court of law of the actual state of the facts to which the law is to be applied, or of enabling them to apply the law with any discrimination and safety.

If, as a remedy for this plain and unquestionable defect, it shall be proposed that the Judge in the jury court, in trying the cause, shall have full power to decide every question of law, and to discharge the whole functions of the law court, subject to the review of the latter, then that proposal admits the force of the objection I have now stated to separate courts; and the question immediately arises, 'Why should not the law court itself try the causes in which parties differ as to the facts, or in the course of which a jury question arises?'

An illustration of the impolicy of disuniting the court of *law* from the court of *fact* might be derived, if necessary, from the *criminal* law; in which, in my humble opinion, the attempt would not be more contrary to all sound principles of jurisprudence, than it seems to be in the administration of *civil* justice.

In the consideration of the question to which this article of the instructions relates, I own that I am greatly disposed to adhere to the example which the administration of civil justice in England affords. There are in England two great common law courts, each of which tries civil causes by jury, and is at the same time a court of law for the disposal of all questions of law which the causes originating in these courts may present.

To the plan of making one division of the Court of Session a jury court, and another a court of law, or of encumbering the judicial system with a third court as a jury court, it appears to me that there are other very serious objections. In carrying any such plan into operation, it must be proposed, I should imagine, that each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in particular branches of law, and in regard to particular descriptions of actions, with the exception of the trial of disputed averments in fact in *all* actions to which the jury court must be competent. I say nothing of the risk—in my opinion very likely to occur—of considerable jealousy subsisting between two courts constituted in so anomalous and arbitrary a manner, and of the proceedings of the one not being very satisfactory to the other, which is to be informed of the facts, in order to be enabled to apply the law of the case.

But I would observe that there are, in my opinion, very serious objections to the plan of entrusting permanently the trial of civil causes by jury to *one* court, or, in other words, substantially to the head of one court. In time, I need not say, that a very great proportion of the civil justice of Scotland must ultimately be administered by jury trial. In my opinion, that is far too important a matter to be entrusted to one court, or to the head of one court. I do not now allude merely to the *number* of causes; for I think it extremely probable that if there are separate courts of law and of fact, the latter may overtake all the jury trials likely to occur for a long time in Scotland. But I allude to the responsibility, the magnitude and character, of the charge and duty thus proposed to be assigned to one court exclusively, and, of course, to be performed chiefly by the head of that court.

It is not to be concealed that the situation of the head of a court, thus entrusted with the sole duty of trying the whole jury causes which take place in the metropolis of Scotland, would be one of too great consequence to be risked on the fitness, character, and moral qualities of one man, and a situation of too great power and ascendancy to be left in the hands of any one man. In order to secure zeal, patience, moderation, and assiduity, in the discharge of

Examinations.

Appendix.

such duties—attention to the functions and province of the jury—close application to the improvement which is to qualify him daily more and more for that station—in short, in order to obtain the incalculable advantages arising from honourable emulation and exertion, I apprehend that it is essentially necessary that the duty should be divided between two courts. I need not enlarge on the practical importance of this plain consideration. I am persuaded that if there had been but one Chief Justice trying causes in London (supposing the amount of business to be easily within the compass of one man), the country would never have had the confidence and satisfaction which have been, in practice, experienced from the exertions and emulation, and corrective of two courts. And I suspect that neither English lawyers, nor the English people, would at any time have wished to see the whole trials in the metropolis entrusted to any one Chief Justice (however able to overtake them), though many of them have been the greatest, and most skilful, and most learned Judges who ever adorned any Bench. Even the ordinary reader of English history must have noticed the benefits arising, during the time of the greatest Judges in England, from the emulation and check of courts of concurrent jurisdiction. The more removed Judges are from the control of Parliament, the more important this consideration seems to be.

There are some practical difficulties, of very considerable moment, which seem to be strongly opposed to the plan of a distinct court of law and a separate jury court.

To a certain extent, the jurisdiction of each must be exclusive and distinct. Then in what satisfactory manner is the opinion of the whole Judges to be obtained before appeals are entered to the House of Lords, which it is well known that the appellate jurisdiction are most anxious the courts in Scotland should resort to in all cases of extreme difficulty and importance? If each court is to have a separate exclusive jurisdiction, in order to render one more conversant in certain branches of law, and the other more conversant in other branches, there seems to be an incongruity in calling in the Judges of separate and distinct courts of peculiar jurisdiction, to consider questions with which the consulting court is supposed to be most conversant, and when the final judgment of the whole assembled Judges may be adverse to the opinions of the court supposed to be most competent to decide such questions.

Again, if there are separate courts of law and for jury trial, it is in human nature that there will be much difficulty experienced in practice in obtaining easily the review, by the court of law, of the proceedings of the jury court, in cases sent from the former to the latter for trial. Judges trying a cause have many opportunities and ways of practically excluding or hampering the means of review. If the courts are separate, it is hardly possible that, at times, the indisposition to have the proceedings at the trial reviewed by the court of law (which cannot indeed be so competent to judge of many questions connected with the due trial of a cause) should not be entertained by the Judges of the separate jury court—equal in point of station and authority, and far better acquainted with those very matters on which the court of law is to sit in review in cases sent by the latter for trial. On the other hand, that review must be left; for I need not say that the cause must be tried to the satisfaction, in such cases, of the court sending the cause for trial, not of the court which tries. I am persuaded that there is great risk of the feeling to which I have now alluded operating to the disadvantage of public justice. The case must obviously be quite different when the Judge who tries the cause is a member of the court which may review the proceeding at the trial. And I am also persuaded, that a corresponding jealousy of the manner in which the law is dealt with in the separate jury court will often be entertained by the court of law which sends the cause for trial; and it will often be suspected that the object of the former is to decide the whole cause by the verdict of the jury, leaving no question of law for the determination of the latter. I am aware that the objection I have now stated arises from the infirmities of human nature, rather than from the abstract theory of the two separate courts. But I object to that theory, on the very ground that it, in practice, seems likely to run counter to the ordinary infirmities, and not unnatural feelings and prejudices, of men in the situation in which they will be placed by the plan now proposed.

Another objection occurs to the *principle* of the plan.

As already stated, the review of the proceedings at the trial must, in cases sent by the law court for trial, be left to that court for whose satisfaction the trial is to take place. But such court of law, entirely removed from the knowledge and practice of jury trial, except in the course of the individual practice of its members when at the Bar, (and of course for that court Judges are likely to be selected, who, though otherwise eminent, have not had much jury practice,) will be comparatively very incompetent to decide on the questions in the law of evidence—as to the way of leaving the points of the cause in the charge of the jury—the application of the law at the trial to the facts, and many other similar points on which review may be applied for, against what the Judge of the jury court may have done at the trial. In short, the law court will be less competent to decide such points than the Judge or Judges whose opinions may be reviewed.

The considerations which have now been stated, and many others which are forcibly adverted to, in most of the opinions which were transmitted in 1823 to his Majesty's Commissioners, humbly appear to lead decidedly to the conclusion, that the trial of civil causes by jury should henceforth take place in the two divisions of the Court of Session, on the principle which was originally and distinctly recognised as the only sound and rational basis of any permanent arrangement.

There are other objections, of a more general nature, to any such plan as that to which I have above adverted.

In the different discussions which have at times taken place on this subject, I think that

wish is sometimes discernible of attempting some separation in the law of Scotland between the administration of law and equity; and a hope has sometimes been expressed, that the separation of courts may, in the progress of time, lead to that result.

I do not intend here to enter upon so wide a field as the question of the policy of that distinction of jurisdictions for law and equity presents. But I am anxious to state that I do not believe that any such object could be attained by the proposed separation of courts, and that the practical result would be the very reverse of that which some seem to think might arise from such separation.

In the first place, it is submitted that it is impossible to point out any scheme or principle in regard to the division of rights, or the classification or distinction of actions in the law of Scotland, which can enable one to devise any clear and intelligible plan for the institution of separate courts, and for defining their jurisdictions and functions. A certain portion of causes, and certain classes of actions, may no doubt be discriminated as, generally speaking, and in most cases, more appropriate for a separate jury court; though, even in the classes of actions enumerated in the recent Act, many cases will occur, which it is believed would go to the courts of equity in England; and, accordingly, provision was made for the present jury court, before trial, sending back such cases to the Court of Session, from which, *per aversionem*, the Act in the outset translates them to the jury court, only in many cases to be sent back again.

But how far the actions which have been mentioned as, generally speaking, more appropriate for jury trial, would at any time afford full or constant employment for a separate court, is a matter as to which it is not difficult to form a conclusion.

To take the matter, however, in a more enlarged view, there would still remain in the ordinary business proposed to be left to the law court a greater number of causes more fitted for trial by jury than a great proportion of those which could be included in any definition or enumeration of particular actions for the jury court;—and how to lay a foundation for a separate tribunal for trial of civil causes by jury is what no one acquainted with the principles or practice of the law of Scotland will be easily able to devise.

It will be remembered, that any division of actions, or any definition or technical description of rights, with reference to separate courts of law and equity, or with reference to the trial of particular rights and causes, as fitted for the consideration of a jury, is utterly unknown in the law of Scotland. England, it is believed, is the only country in Europe in which a party resorts to separate courts for his redress in point of law, and his relief in equity, and the law of which has been formed and moulded with reference to this striking distinction. —Those who are best acquainted with the law of England will, it is believed, acknowledge that the principle here adverted to lies at the very foundation and root of its civil jurisprudence, and could never be introduced in any degree, however imperfect, into a system of law and of jurisprudence, in which the notion of any such distinction—in the sense in which it obtains in, and has operated upon, the jurisprudence of England—is utterly unknown.

In Scotland, a party goes with his cause to the Court of Session, and they apply to it the legal principles, whether arising from statute or common law, or from the substantial justice and equity of the particular case, which are to afford the just ground for decision. Now, take any description of actions, or any division of rights in the law of Scotland;—in every such class of rights and description of actions, a vast proportion of cases may occur in which the parties are at issue in regard to matters of fact, but in which the decision of a pure question of law or equity may be as necessary as the opinion of a jury. How are such cases to be discriminated? There are no general principles in the law of Scotland to which reference can be had, as affording the means of discrimination. There is no description or definition of the particular actions under any division of rights, which could assist in making such a discrimination. And it requires but a very imperfect and a very slight knowledge of the law of Scotland, or of the general principles of jurisprudence, to perceive that it is impossible to introduce by *enactment* a *classification* and *distinction* of Actions, which has no reference to, and derives no support from, any *division of rights*, or any *principles in the system of law*, in which any such scheme of legislation is contemplated. Divide, classify, describe, and define, as the most subtle ingenuity could suggest, in regard to the law of Scotland, and there would remain, in the cases set apart for an independent jury court, as great a number of causes depending as entirely upon law or equity, and as unfit for a jury, as there would be cases that would be found to be proper for a jury; and, on the other hand, there would be found, among the cases reserved for the law court, probably a much greater number of causes depending on matters of fact, and which ought to be tried by jury, than among those which had been excluded from the law court; and therefore it is, since there is no division of rights, and no classification of actions, which can be a foundation for separate jurisdictions, that it is earnestly recommended that trial by jury should take place in both divisions of the Court of Session.

Let any one take the category of actions, or the most enlarged division of rights which the law of Scotland contains;—let him consider the subject first with reference to general principles, and then to details;—and let him endeavour then to say by what rules he would attempt to divide and discriminate upon the notion of law and equity being distinct sources of jurisdiction, and giving rise to distinct principles for the redress for wrong, or for the decision of rights. In such an attempt, one would be stopped at the very outset, because he could obtain no definition in the law of Scotland of law or equity, and no distinction between them, which would answer his purpose. But, suppose that the individual had formed some theory on the subject of the law of Scotland satisfactory to his own mind (for no two minds could

Examinations. Appendix.

agree in any such theory), in what manner could he carry such theory into the details of practice? The more such a notion is considered, the more impracticable and visionary it will appear.

It may further be observed, that mere *separation* of COURTS, one being for trial by jury, can never *accomplish* or *lead* to any *separation of* JURISDICTIONS in regard to matters of law or equity; and the attempt will be just as nugatory as if a separate court had been established to take proofs or depositions of witnesses according to the old mode. For, first, there being no such distinction known in the law of Scotland, no separation of courts can ever accomplish this object. Equity would be administered and applied as much in the one court as the other. A case brought before the jury court must be tried according to the law of Scotland; and it may safely be said, that so totally different is the jurisprudence of Scotland from that of England, that the cases which in Scotland would, on such a scheme, be laid before a jury, are much more likely to be, and, in point of fact, more frequently would be, what are considered to be cases for the courts of equity in England, than cases which are fitted for the courts of common law; though, if trial by jury takes place in the two divisions of the Court of Session, that inconvenience can be easily avoided.

It will be quite easy to demonstrate this very important consideration, if the force of the objection is such as must strike every one acquainted with the law of Scotland. In point of fact, if the *separation of* COURTS could lead to any such *separation* of JURISDICTIONS as is now contemplated, it may with perfect truth be stated, that its effect would tend to exactly the opposite result from that which obtains in England. The jury court would become more the court of equity, and the law court more the court of law; yet without any defined, determinate, or intelligible limits, and without any distinctive characters, or separate sources and objects of jurisdiction.

But it is believed to be a principle which the experience of England has proved to the satisfaction of every one, that juries are best adapted for courts of strict and positive law which can be laid down to them by the Judge, and where these functions can therefore be ascertained and defined, and where excess or error on their part can be corrected according to fixed principles, and a known legal standard of right and wrong, if they should usurp the functions of the Judge: And that, on the other hand, *equity*, in the sense in which it is distinct from law, is most wisely and most safely entrusted to the discretion and cool and dispassionate understanding of the Judge, when the limits of the jurisdiction in equity are sufficiently ascertained to prevent arbitrary injustice.

One great and important consideration then which ought to be kept steadily in view, in legislating upon this subject for Scotland, is, that if any separate jury court is to be established with a view to effect, generally or partially, or to any sensible degree, a *separation* in the *jurisdictions* in regard to *law* and *equity*, the administration of equity will be, as now mentioned, more perhaps in the jury court, and within the province, functions, and powers of the jury, without any certain or sufficient means of correction.

In the second place, there is a consideration bearing on this part of the subject which ought not to be overlooked.

Supposing that it is at all expected that the institution of a separate court for the trial of causes by jury may lead ultimately to any separate jurisdiction for the administration of law and equity, and that the effect would lead to a result at all analogous to that which obtains in England, still the question must be kept in view, how is it intended that proof shall be taken in the class of cases, which, according to such a separation, would remain peculiar and privative to the law court?—Is it to be taken by a remit of the cause, or a branch thereof, for trial to the jury court, or by depositions under commission?—If by the *former*, then it may safely and decidedly be predicted, that the proposed object of separate jurisdictions for administering law and equity never will be accomplished, and that the object will just be as distinct as ever; for though, when the jurisdictions are distinct, well defined, and thoroughly rooted in the law, as in England, remits may be occasionally made from the Court of Equity to one of the common law courts to try particular points, without detriment to the jurisdiction and functions of the Court of Equity; yet, in Scotland, when the distinction, in point of principle and jurisdiction, is only to be gradually (and at best but imperfectly) introduced, principally by the effect of this very separation of courts, the remits to ascertain matters of fact will, in most cases, involve as much of equity as the decision of the part of the cause which is reserved; and this course of practice (if trial by jury is to be the only mode of investigating and settling matters of fact which the law court after such separation is to retain) will, in truth, just tend to prevent that distinction and separation of jurisdictions, as to law and equity, which it is supposed may result from a separate jury court. In England, it will be remembered, that, in most cases, in courts of equity, the evidence is taken by written depositions or affidavits, &c., on which the Judge decides,—and that, in the few special cases in which issues are put to be tried, it is not so much for the mere purpose of settling matters of fact, as when the inference from the facts is a fair jury question;—as, for instance, an allegation of fraudulent conduct and of legitimacy, &c. In Scotland, every case whatever, (of those reserved for the separate court of law or equity) in which the parties differed as to the facts, must be sent to the jury court for trial—there being, *ex hypothesi*, no other method of determining disputed averments in point. Let this important fact be kept in view, when any one proposes to himself to attain, by the institution of a separate jury court, a distinction between the jurisdictions for law and equity in Scotland.

Now, it seems to be quite essential to the institution of any *separate* jurisdiction in equity, or any approach thereto, that the power of deciding on evidence, and on the conduct of par-

ties, should be part of the province of the Judge in equity, and that this duty forms an indispensable, most important, and useful part of the duty and functions of the Judges in equity in England, and must do so wherever there are *separate* jurisdictions for administering law and equity. And it does not occur how, in any project or scheme for bringing about, to any extent, such separation of jurisdictions in Scotland, this power could be excluded from the court intended to be the court of equity, without at least departing from the very model which it is proposed to follow, without counteracting the effects expected to arise from the separation of courts; and, at the same time, without depriving the Judges in equity of that which seems to be essential to the discharge of their functions, if the jurisdictions in law and equity are to be distinct.

But though that power of the court of equity (of deciding upon matters of fact on depositions or affidavits) may be, and is, most useful and indispensable in the law of England,—in which the province and functions of the common law courts are as well ascertained as those of the courts of equity, and in which the distinction runs through the whole law,—and though the exercise of such powers therefore in England can never interfere with the trial of civil causes intended for jury trial in that system of jurisprudence;—yet the matter is widely different in Scotland, in which the separation of jurisdictions is wholly unknown, and is to be produced, or mainly forwarded, by the separation of courts. If it is left to the court of law to decide by proof on commission, in the actions reserved for that court, then it may safely be said that in time the matter would be worse than ever; that great risk would be run of the total miscarriage of the scheme of incorporating trial by jury with the administration of justice in Scotland, except in such actions as could be specially enumerated, and that the evils of proofs on commission would be as great, and in some respects worse, than ever.

But if the power of deciding on evidence, and on matters of fact, is inseparable from the notion of a separate court of equity, and forms a very important part of the jurisdiction and functions of a court of equity, then it would be necessary to leave this power with the law or equity court, if the plan of a permanent and separate jury court originates in the wish and expectation of accomplishing or forwarding thereby this separation of jurisdictions.

But the notion of leaving to any of the courts in Scotland the power of deciding on evidence taken on commission in controverted actions is most earnestly deprecated, as highly prejudicial to the success of trial by jury in Scotland, and as inconsistent with the prospect of that mode of trial producing the influence *on the administration of law* which will otherwise result from this great and salutary improvement.

It results from the considerations now urged, that the question of the propriety of a separate court for trial of civil causes by jury ought not to be viewed with reference to the more general, more difficult, and more perilous question of thereby forwarding any separation of the jurisdictions of law and equity, which the separation of courts would never promote.

It is likewise well deserving of consideration that the separation of jurisdictions, as to law and equity in England, had no reference to the mere necessity, in particular cases, of deciding upon matters of fact, or taking evidence in one way more than another.

The separation of distinct jurisdictions for the administration of law and equity in England, and the distinction in the principles of law and equity, with which that part of the judicial system of that country is inseparably connected, had no such accidental or narrow origin as the mere arbitrary institution of different courts for the decisions of questions of law, and the trial of matters of fact. On the contrary, the courts of common law in England are the proper courts for the trial of matters of fact. It seems therefore to be, with deference, equally hopeless in principle, and unwarranted by experience, to expect any result, even in the course of centuries, analogous to what has taken place in England, to flow from a cause which is plainly inadequate to produce any such effect, and which, in point of fact, is not the origin of, and does not seem to have any tendency to produce, the distinction subsisting between the jurisdictions of law and equity in England.

It would be presumptuous to attempt to explain what cannot be much understood by a Scotch lawyer. But perhaps there is not much risk of error in submitting, that the constitutional and legal history of England points out a very different origin of the separate jurisdictions for administering law and equity than the mere mode of trying matters of fact in the common law courts.

It is therefore humbly but earnestly hoped, that in the disposal of a question of immediate and practical importance, the success of the trial of civil causes in Scotland by jury may not be hazarded by being combined with ulterior objects of such incomparably greater difficulty, objects more than doubtful in principle, and which, in the course of centuries, might never be even partially accomplished.

In addition to the considerations which have now been urged, it is further submitted, that the establishment of a separate jury court, for the trial of civil causes by jury, would necessarily destroy the utility, and injure the constitution, of the law court.

It may safely be stated, that the notion of any supreme tribunal of a civilized country, for the determination of civil causes, which is not to possess within itself, and at its own command, the means of taking evidence, and settling matters of fact, is a perfect anomaly in legislation, and an experiment hitherto untried upon any scale, or under any circumstances. The experiment of a separate court, at the first introduction of jury trial into Scotland, I do not consider an illustration of the contrary. The plan was never intended to be permanent—originated in the necessity of preparing the country and the profession for that which was wholly new, and in the propriety of extraordinary assistance for that great object. But even now the inconveniences of the court for the trial of fact, being distinct from the court of

Examinations. Appendix.

law, have been frequently experienced. I am persuaded that the general sense of the profession and of the public, and probably the experience of the Bench, will bear testimony to the embarrassment and disadvantages arising, at present, from causes involving disputed matters of fact being sent by the law court, which is to determine any legal questions which such causes may ultimately present, to another distinct tribunal for the trial of the facts. That temporary expedient was necessary, to prepare matters for the introduction of the trial of civil causes by jury; and, notwithstanding the inconveniences to which I now allude, a very great part of the signal success which has crowned the unremitting and enlightened exertions of the individual to whose hands this great experiment was entrusted may be ascribed to the cautious plan of instituting that experiment at first in a separate court. But, on the other hand, no one, I should humbly think, can fail to see, in the practical inconveniences arising from the law court sending causes to another court for the trial of facts, an insuperable obstacle to any permanent arrangement for the judicial establishments of Scotland, founded on the same plan.

Yet it will be remembered that the plan of the establishment of a separate jury court, for the trial by jury of all matters of fact, or causes requiring proof, which occur in the Court of Session (with the exception of a very limited set of cases, which can hardly be called controverted cases), will leave the separate law court as a supreme civil tribunal, without the means or machinery within itself of taking evidence, or of knowing anything of the proof in causes, out of which questions of law occur for their decision, except by the affirmative or negative finding of a jury, in answer to an issue, or occasionally from a special verdict.

It may be said that this very singular state of things might be partly cured, by leaving a discretion in the law court (in regard to the cases which it is proposed still to leave to the jurisdiction of that court,) either to take proof on commission or by affidavits, when they thought proper, or to send cases or special issues to the jury court for trial.

But the success of the system of jury trial can never be fully obtained in Scotland, unless proofs taken on commission (except one or two very special descriptions of causes,) are wholly and entirely abolished; and there is no reasonable ground for continuing the practice in the law court, (if there is to be a separate independent jury court,) because, as the court of law will not, and cannot, be made a court of equity, (in the sense in which the jurisdiction in equity is in England distinct from the jurisdiction of the courts of common law,) therefore there would be no reason why there should be any difference in regard to the mode of taking evidence and settling matters of fact in the causes which, in the event of such a separation of courts, would be proper to the law court, from that which would obtain in the causes proper to the jury court. When the jurisdictions in law and equity are perfectly distinct, as in England, and where that distinction is established in the whole system of the law and jurisprudence of the country, then it may be safe to entrust the two courts with different modes of trying and settling matters of fact. But it would be very hazardous to establish in Scotland (where trial by jury is new) one mode of trying matters of fact for the jury court, (as a separate court,) and to leave the old form for the causes proper to the law court.

On the other hand, it is impossible to deny that the notion of a supreme court for the decision and determination of the great bulk of the civil causes of the country being so constituted, that it shall not possess within itself any means whatever of taking evidence, or settling matters of fact, must surely startle any one conversant with the administration of civil justice.

It seems to follow, from the view of the subject which has now been suggested, that the solution of this, as well as of all the other difficulties which are inseparable from the notion of a separate independent court for the trial of civil causes in Scotland, will be found in the plan which has been suggested of making the trial of civil causes by jury part of the ordinary business of the two divisions of the Court of Session.

The objects of that plan seem to be,—

1. To abolish entirely the practice of taking evidence by proofs on commission—with certain very special and limited exceptions.
2. To substitute trial by jury in all cases whatever, when evidence is necessary.
3. To render it necessary that all the cases enumerated in the recent bill *shall be jury cases*. In that bill it was merely proposed that they shall be sent to the jury *court*, adding very cumbersome, unnecessary, and circuitous contrivances (quite necessary, however, according to the constitution of the jury court,) for enabling that court to transmit these cases (in a great variety of instances and events) back to the court of law for decision. It has been thought that these cases are all fit cases for jury trial in the Court of Session, according to a law in which there are no separate jurisdictions of law and equity—unless the parties are *agreed* on the facts, or a preliminary question of law in bar of trial, or tantamount to a demurrer in England, shall arise.
4. To render it matter of *necessity* and positive enrolment, that in all *other* cases whatever, as soon as the parties are brought to issue as to matters of fact, on the record in their pleadings before the Lord Ordinary, (in the manner proposed for the preparation of causes,) the case shall then be transferred (as the only competent step) into a roll of causes for jury trial, for the division of the Court of Session to which the case belongs, and to be thereafter disposed of by trial.
5. To make trial of civil causes by jury part of the ordinary and proper business of the Court of Session, in order thereby to familiarize the Judges of that court to that mode of trial, and to secure those results on the genius and spirit of the law, and on the administration of justice, to which trial by jury is so eminently conducive.

The plan proposed in the Report is recommended by a variety of considerations;—among other considerations,

1. By the simplicity and unity with which the judicial system will be characterized.
2. By the circumstance that the causes for jury trial will be tried in a court competent to determine all questions of law which such causes may present—whether at the trial, or in the course of preliminary or subsequent proceedings, according to the nature of the question; as I am persuaded that a very great proportion of the causes which would be tried by jury, if there were separate law and jury courts, probably three-fourths of the whole, would be sent by the law court to the jury court, the consideration now adverted to seems to be of the highest importance in devising any plan on the subject.
3. By the facility which it affords for the review of all proceedings at the trial by the division of the Court of Session to which the cause belongs, and by the President or other Judges of which the cause will be tried.
4. By the security which it affords for the full operation of the influence of jury trial on the judicial institutions of Scotland.

Various objections, of no real importance, may be stated to the plan proposed in the Report, founded on apparent difficulties, in regard to the time which the duties proposed to be devolved on the division of the Court of Session may require. These objections seem to me to be obviated entirely, and most satisfactorily, by the plain fact, that a very great portion of the year is at present wholly unoccupied by any judicial business whatever.

In conclusion, I think it right to add, that it humbly appears to me that the greater feeling of confidence may be entertained as to the advantages of the plan recommended in the Report, that it is in conformity with the conclusions which the experience and reflection of the learned and venerable person, who has presided over the existing jury court, have suggested. When the experiment of introducing the trial of civil causes by jury into the administration of justice in Scotland was carried into effect, the Lord Chief Commissioner stated the great principle on which the jury court ought to act to be, "to make provision for incorporating the trial of matters of civil right by jury with the ancient judicature of Scotland." Nearly twelve years have now elapsed, during which the whole of his time has been directed to the great object which he had then in view. No one can be better qualified to appreciate the nature and extent of the difficulties (such they originally were, or now are,) which might impede or oppose that incorporation. And most assuredly the degree of success with which the experiment has been attended, and the progress which has been made to a very high state of improvement, have certainly been estimated much higher, I believe, by the country at large, than by that learned Judge. After full and long experience, the plan suggested in the Report has received his warm recommendation and solemn sanction. And it humbly appears to me, that in considering this question, in which the estimate of practical difficulties, and of the actual progress already made, is one of the most essential elements of any judgment which can be formed, great weight is deservedly due to the opinion of the person who has conducted the greatest and the most successful experiment perhaps ever attempted in the administration of justice in any country.

JOHN HOPE.

March 6, 1827.

APPENDIX No. 2.

RETURN OF CONSISTORIAL AND MARITIME CAUSES.

Number of CONSISTORIAL and MARITIME CAUSES brought into the Court of Session since the passing of the Act 1 Gul. IV. c. 69, 23d July 1830.

CONSISTORIAL.

1830.	Causes.
From 12th Nov. 1830 to 12th Nov. 1831	20
„ 12th Nov. 1831 to 12th Nov. 1832	30
„ 12th Nov. 1832 to 12th Nov. 1833	46
„ 12th Nov. 1833 to 12th Nov. 1834	40
	136

MARITIME.

	Causes.
From 12th Nov. 1830 to 12th Nov. 1831	12
„ 12th Nov. 1831 to 12th Nov. 1832	12
„ 12th Nov. 1832 to 12th Nov. 1833	8
„ 12th Nov. 1833 to 12th Nov. 1834	15
	47

Humbly reported by

Edinburgh, 31*st Oct.* 1834. (Signed) DD. ABERCROMBY.

Appendix No. 3.

RETURN by J. J. DAVIDSON, Principal Teind Clerk.

Teind Office, Edinburgh, 21st November, 1834.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 23d ulto., as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Improvement of the Law, now sitting in Edinburgh, calling for a Return of the different fees and emoluments derived by me from my office for the last five years, and also a statement of the duties required and performed by me; I beg leave to state,

1st, That the fees levied or leviable by me are as follows:

For each summons, 2*s*. 6*d*., and calling and first enrolment thereof, 6*s*. 8*d*.
For each interlocutor of augmentation, £1 10*s*.
For each decreet of locality, and decreet of reduction, £2 10*s*.
For each decreet of valuation, £4 12*s*. 6*d*.
For each decreet of approbation, proving the tenor, erection, disjunction, and transportation, £3 each.
For acts and commissions, and diligence, and acts and warrants, 6*s*. 2*d*. per sheet.
For certifying appeal cases, £3 each.
For every first production for a party in a cause, 5*s*.
For petitions, answers, and cases to Inner House, 5*s*.

2d, The authority under which the said fees are leviable, is the Act of Sederunt, 17th November, 1708.

3d, I have not received any new fees, nor have I increased the rate of former fees, since I entered the office.

4th, The total amount of fees and charges for each of the last five years is here stated, according to the classification required; thus:

	Decreets of Valuation.	Decreets of Locality and Reduction.	Interlocutors of Augmentation.	Decreets of Approbation, Erection, and Proving the Tenor, &c.	Acts and Commissions and Diligence, &c.	Summonses of every description.	For every first Production, Petitions, Answers, and Cases.	For calling and first Enrolment of each Cause.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From 31st July 1829 to 31st July 1830	30 15 0	32 10 0	64 10 0	15 0 0	67 6 10	7 17 6	31 12 0	16 14 0	266 5 4
From 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831	41 12 6	74 10 0	33 0 0	12 0 0	48 14 4	5 7 6	36 19 6	12 10 10	264 14 8
From 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832	46 5 0	61 0 0	31 10 0	16 10 0	40 1 0	3 12 6	27 7 6	10 13 4	236 19 4
From 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833	27 15 0	61 10 0	19 10 0	6 0 0	45 18 10	2 10 0	19 0 0	5 13 4	187 17 2
From 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834	9 5 0	57 10 0	21 0 0	12 0 0	27 18 0	2 17 6	14 0 0	7 2 6	151 13 0
	155 12 6	287 0 0	169 10 0	61 10 0	229 19 0	22 5 0	128 19 0	52 14 0	1107 9 6

5th, I have to attend the Lords of Council and Session, as Commissioners of Teinds, on court days, and to assist in writing out the interlocutors pronounced by their lordships. In consequence of the late Judicature Act, (1825,) I have also to give attendance during the sittings of the court, in both divisions. In short, my duty is very similar to that of the principal Clerks of the Court of Session; only, as above stated, I have now to attend to cases brought before either division of the court, by reclaiming notes or otherwise, instead of one division, which the principal Clerks of Session are appointed to, according to their denominations of first and second division Clerks.

6th, The amount of my annual income for each of the last five years, is shown above, under article 4th. I have no salary or emolument beyond the fees above stated.

7th, I have no retired allowance or compensation of any kind.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

William Waddell, Esq., (Signed) J. J. Davidson.
Secretary to the Royal Commission.

Appendix No. 4.

RETURN by SYLVESTER REID, Deputy Teind Clerk.

Sir, *Teind Office, Edinburgh, November*, 1834.

In answer to your letter of 23d ultimo, as Secretary to the Royal Commission for Law Improvements, now sitting in Edinburgh, requiring a return of the different fees and emoluments derived by me from my office of Depute-Clerk of Teinds, for the last five years, and also a statement of the duties required and performed by me; I beg to state,

1st, That the fees leviable by me are as follows:

1. For each scheme of proven rental and interlocutor of augmentation, £1 9*s*.
2. For each decreet of locality £1, and the same for all other decreets of court whatever, when extracted. The same also for each case of appeal ordered and taken out.
3. For each interlocutor allowing a proof in valuations, and provings of the tenor, 2*s*. 6*d*.

537

4. For each report of acts and commissions, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and for each witness in the report, 1*s.*
5. For prepared states in valuations and provings of the tenor, 1*s.* per sheet.
6. For minute-book dues of decreets, 2*s.*, and of intimations, 2*s.* 6*d.*
7. For each confirmation of a common agent's appointment, 5*s.*
8. For each condescendence, minute, or other paper lodged in a cause, 2*s.*, and for each production of writs, 2*s.*
9. For each borrowing of a process, or part thereof, 2*s.*, and for returning the same 1*s.*
   N. B.—No more than these fees for borrowings and returnings is charged, although processes of locality are seldom under 50 numbers, and often consist of 100, 200, and 300 numbers.
10. For searchers for sleeping processes, over the fees of borrowing same, 2*s.* 6*d.*
11. For searching for, and giving inspection of each extracted decreet of court, 5*s.*; and the same for each sub-valuation, and for the use of the indexes of decreets of valuation, when required for searching, 5*s.*
    N. B.—Sometimes these fees are compounded when the search is extensive and relative to the same subject.

2nd, As to the authority for levying the above fees, except as to fees on witnesses, and for minute-book, I know of no authority but practice for a period far above 40 years.

3rd, There has been no increase of the rate of fees since I came into office, with the exception of the minute-book, the fees for which, as now levied, were fixed by Act of Sederunt, 24th November, 1825.

4th, ABSTRACT of the above Fees, showing their Amount periodically for Five Years, on the whole, and the Averages.

	1. Decreets of all sorts.	2. Schemes of Proven Rental, and Interlocutors of Augmentation.	3. Borrowings and Returnings, Dues of Proceedings, and Searches for Sleeping Processes.	4. Prepared States, Acts, and Commissions, &c.	5. Fees of Searches for Extracted Processes, 5*s.* each.	6. Total Amounts of the foregoing Fees.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
From 31st July 1829 to 31st July 1830 . . .	31 17 0	62 7 0	221 6 3	22 3 1	113 5 0	450 18 4
From 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831 . . .	43 15 0	31 18 0	204 17 10	22 10 9	101 0 0	404 1 7
From 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832 . . .	43 0 6	29 0 0	214 4 2	21 9 6	84 15 0	392 9 2
From 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833 . . .	48 12 11	17 8 0	179 10 0	14 19 9	64 0 1	324 10 9
From 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834 . . .	29 17 0	20 6 0	171 4 0	9 10 3	64 7 6	295 4 9
Amount in 5 years . . .	197 2 5	160 19 0	991 2 3	90 13 4	427 7 7	1867 4 7
Averages	39 8 5¾	32 3 9½	198 4 5½	18 2 8	85 9 6¼	373 8 11

5th, The duties of my office for which the above fees are levied are:—attending the court at its sederunts, and noting the procedure, and assisting in writing out the interlocutors pronounced,—the transmission of processes, when avizandum is made,—the arrangement of all the processes and inventories thereof,—the lending of processes and receiving them back—the receiving of papers lodged in processes,—and generally, all duties corresponding to these, well known as belonging to the office of Assistant-clerk in the Court of Session,—arranging the records of court, and the warrants thereof, in such manner as to be always easily accessible, when wanted by practitioners of the Court, or the public in general,—and the restoring of them to their places after the required use,—the preparation of indexes, &c.

6th, In the above enumeration of my official duties and emoluments, I have not noticed the department which is of most importance as respects myself, and perhaps as respects the public, viz., that of reporting on remits by the Court, including the preparation of schemes of locality, schemes of valuation, auditing and proportioning accounts of expenses, and inquiring into, and reporting on, points of practice and precedent, also remits to prepare states of over and under payments of stipend, while interim localities existed. All these, from their nature, are very tedious and intricate, and the termination is generally extremely protracted. The trouble attending them is not in preparation alone, but is especially abundant as regards explanations subsequently required by numerous parties concerned. My emoluments, from these sources, I am wholly unable to explain, as referable to any year, or average of years, either as respects the whole amount or the particulars, owing to the protracted nature of the business, and the payments, as already adverted to. I can, however, conscientiously say, that the average, since my coming into office, has not been less than £700 or £800, and that this average has not been materially affected by the notorious defalcation of business in the Court which circumstances have produced, because the preparation of accountings for over and under paid stipend has been a business which was not, till of late years, very generally sent to me, and may be materially productive.

7th, It is incumbent on me to mention that, when I was introduced into my office, very great inefficiency existed. I was strongly impressed with the responsibility of my situation, having been placed in the entire management and superintendence of the affairs of the office,

and I devoted myself to it entirely accordingly. Since then, seventeen years have elapsed, and many changes have taken place which I could not foresee, but which have affected my prospects very materially, unless some arrangement shall be effectuated for placing remits in compts and reckonings for over and under paid stipends on some permanent footing, under my department, which would enable me, with confidence, to take the assistance necessary for prompt execution.

I cannot conclude this subject without very special and pointed notice of the efficiency and attention of Mr. Barron, the second Deputy Clerk, in every department of the office; and I think it my duty to say, that without him at present I should not be able to conduct the business without calling in such an aid of clerks as would be attended with an expense which the present prospect of continuation of business would not justify as for a permanent footing. Of course, my emoluments in the Accountant department are affected in consequence.

Your other letter to me regarding the general affairs of the office is answered in a separate return inclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Sylvester Reid,
Cl. Com. Dep.

Wm. Waddell, Esq., W. S.,
Secretary to the Royal Law Commission, &c.

Appendix No. 5.

RETURN by JOHN BARRON, Second Depute Clerk and Extractor of the Acts and Decrees of the Court of Teinds, made in compliance with a Letter of Requisition from the Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Improvement of the Law, now sitting in Edinburgh, dated 23d October, 1834, calling for the following Returns:—

Returns called for.

1. To specify all and each of the various fees and charges levied or leviable by you, and on what occasions, and with reference to what steps of procedure, or otherwise, such fees and charges are levied or leviable.

As Second Depute Clerk.

1. For each summons, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and calling ditto, 4*d.*

For each enrolment of a cause, (except the first, paid to principal clerk and macers of court,) 5*s.*

For each interlocutor of augmentation, 4*s.*, being minute-book dues of Inner House interlocutors.

For each decree of locality and for each appeal, £1.

For each decree of valuation and proving of the tenor, £1, with 2*s.* 6*d.* for interlocutors allowing a proof.

For each decree of approbation, erection, division, disjunction, transportation, reduction, &c., £1.

For reports of acts and commissions, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 1*s.* for each witness.

For prepared states in valuations and provings of the tenor, 1*s.* per sheet, exclusive of the usual fees of copying.

For minute-book dues of decrees, 2*s.*, and intimations, 2*s.* 6*d.*

For receiving up productions in process, after extracted, 3*s.*

As Extractor.

1. Extracting and recording decrees, 3*s.* 2*d.* per sheet, which includes 1*s.* to writing clerk; but in decrees of locality, an additional charge of 1*s.* is made where figures occur, and sometimes more, because, in many cases, localities and states of teinds extend to 15 columns and more of figures.

For acts and commissions, diligences and warrants, 2*s.* 2*d.* per sheet.

N. B.—No compensation has been provided for to the Extractor of the Teind Court; and decrees continue to be extracted at length, as in the Court of Session, previous to the Statute 50 Geo. III. c. 112, abridging the form of extracting decrees of cases in the Court of Session, and by which Statute compensation was appointed to be made to the Extractors.

2. To state the authority under which all and each of the said fees and charges are levied or leviable.

As Second Depute Clerk.

2. These fees, so far as the present clerks know, are not constituted by any Act of Sederunt, except the fees for witnesses and the minute-book. They appear to have been founded on the analogous fees paid to the assistant Clerks of Session, and have been levied, without any variation, far beyond 40 years, and are therefore available by use and wont, and prescription.

The fees for witnesses, established by Act of Sederunt, 17th November, 1708.

3. To state whether you have received any new fees, or have increased the rate of former fees since you entered the office; and to specify to what extent, and under what authority, the new fees have been exacted, or the former rates increased.

As Second Depute Clerk.

3. No increase has been made on the rate of fees since I came into the office; and, so far as can be discovered, not even for the period above mentioned. The only new fee is that charged for the minute-book, and constituted by Act of Sederunt, 24th November, 1825. By this Act, all the Rolls of Teind Causes were appointed to be printed, and also the minute-book; and to defray the expense thereof, a charge of 15*s.* is made against agents supplied with copies of both. But this does scarcely more than meet the expense of printing, &c., which averages about £35 to £40 annually.

As Extractor.

3. No increase of new fees.

4. To state the total amount of such fees and charges for each of the last five years, classifying the said totals in such form as may present a clear and distinct view of the different general heads of which these consist.

4. As Second Depute Clerk.

Abstract State of Fees.	Decreets of every kind.	Enrolments.	Summonses, Interlocutors of Augmentation, receiving upProductions and Minute Book dues.	Acts and Commissions. Reports of ditto, Dues of Witnesses, and prepared States.	Totals of Second Depute's Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From 31st July 1829 to 31st July 1830 . .	31 17 0	193 6 8	27 1 6	22 3 1	274 8 3
,, 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831 . .	43 15 0	179 11 0	26 17 0	22 10 9	272 13 9
,, 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832 . .	43 0 6	167 18 4	21 0 0	21 9 6	253 8 4
,. 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833 . .	48 12 11	137 15 8	15 17 6	14 19 9	217 5 10
,, 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834 . .	29 17 0	144 11 6	18 9 6	9 10 3	202 8 3
	197 2 5	823 3 2	109 5 6	90 13 4	1220 4 5

4. As Extractor.

Abstract State of Fees.	The actual Totals collected applicable to the Extractor's Department.	Whereof paid to Clerks.	Remains for Extractor.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From 31st July 1829* to 31st July 1830 .	185 14 6	65 0 8	120 13 10
,, 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831 . .	327 14 1	108 12 0	219 2 1
,, 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832 . .	293 6 5	110 10 6	182 15 11
,, 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833 . .	357 4 9	128 3 4	229 1 5
,, 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834 . .	475 7 1	168 11 6	306 15 7
	1639 6 10	580 18 0	1058 8 10

5. To state what are the duties performed, and the attendance required from or given by you, whether in the Court, in the Register House, or elsewhere; and, in particular, to state the average attendance by you, for each day of the week, whether during session or vacation, that such attendance is required or has been given.

As Second Depute Clerk.

5. Has the giving out and keeping a list of all Teind Summonses, and taking in the same when executed, attending afterwards to the calling and making of appearances thereon, and giving out summonses and production therewith to agents applying therefor. Has the taking up of the Rolls of all causes coming before the Teind Court, and also the Rolls of the junior Lord Ordinary in matters of tythes, and to get them printed and circulated among agents applying therefor. Has occasionally to attend the Teind Court and both divisions of the Court of Session in matters of tythes, and assist in writing out the interlocutors. Has also to attend the Lord Ordinary and write out the interlocutors, which is strictly the duty of the second depute, but performed at present by Mr. Reid, under a mutual exchange of departments. Has to attend to the transmitting of all processes taken to avizandum, and, as keeper of the Minute Book, has to minute all interlocutors in the Sederunt or Minute Book, and to attend to the printing and publishing of the same, in terms of the Act of Sederunt above mentioned. Has to superintend the borrowing and returning of processes, and collect the fees leviable on all proceedings and otherwise. Has to assist occasionally in the various departments in the office.

Attendance in the Office.

During Session.—Every day from 10 to 4 o'clock, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, except Saturday, which is from 10 to 1 o'clock.

In Vacation.—Every day from 11 to 3 o'clock, except Saturday, 11 to 1 o'clock.

These are the strict hours of attendance, but much longer attendance is required and given; particularly in the Extractor's department, the attendance in vacation is nearly equal to that during session.

As Extractor.

5. Has to extract all decrees and acts and diligencies of court, and keep up the records by recording all extracted decrees.

The attendance given and required is specified under the head of second Depute Clerk.

6. The amount of your annual income as Extractor or Assistant Clerk, for each of the last five years, distinguishing what is derived from salary, and what from fees and emoluments.

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* The most of the long decreets for this year were extracted previous to 31st July 1829.

As Second Depute Clerk.

6. The annual amount of each department is separately and articulately stated above, under Article 4th of this Return. No salary nor emoluments of any kind beyond those above mentioned.

As Extractor.

6. The annual amounts stated above, under Article 4th.—No salary or other emoluments than above mentioned.

7. To state the annual amount of all sums received by you for each of the last five years, as retired allowance, compensation, or otherwise, in respect of any public office which you now hold or may formerly have held, the fund from which the same is paid, and the authority under which it is received.

As Second Depute Clerk.

7. No retired allowance, nor compensation of any description.

As Extractor.

7. None.

All humbly submitted by

Edinburgh Teind Office, 20th November, 1834.

(Signed) JOHN BARRON, Second Depute and Extractor.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN by SYLVESTER REID, Depute Clerk of Teinds.

1st return,—The number of augmentations of stipend brought into court during each of the five years previous to 31st July 1834.

2d return,—The number of processes of valuation of teinds brought into court during each of the said five years.

3d return,—The number of other processes brought into court during each of the said five years.

4th,—Blank.

5th,—To state the number of decreets extracted,—the rate of charge,—the average number of pages of each decreet of locality or valuation,—and the average cost of each.

Answers.	I. Description of Summonses raised, and their Number.										Stipends augmented.
	Augmentation.	Valuation.	Approbation of Sub-Valuations.	Proving the Tenor of Valuations.	Reductions of Localities.	Transportation of Kirks.	Wakening and Transference.	Division of *Canuto* Valuation.	Sale.	Total No. of Summonses.	
From 31st July 1829 to 31st July 1830 . . .	39	17	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	65	44
From 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831 . . .	18	13	2	5	1	3	1	1	1	45	23
From 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832 . . .	21	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	29	16
From 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833 . . .	16	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	20	14
From 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834 . . .	12	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	23	18
	106	39	4	12	8	7	4	1	1	182	115

	II. Decreets of the Teind Court.								
	Number of Decreets Extracted.	Whereof		Average Number of Pages in each Decreet.		Cost of Decreets of Valuation.		Cost of Decreets of Locality.	
		Valuations.	Localities.	Valuations.	Localities.	Totals.	Average for each.	Totals.	Average for each.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From 31st July 1829 to 31st July 1830 . . .	26	12	14	50	153	123 14 10	10 6 3	188 18 8	14 18 5
From 31st July 1830 to 31st July 1831 . . .	42	13	29	46	184	133 3 10	10 4 11	404 8 1	13 19 0
From 31st July 1831 to 31st July 1832 . . .	43	16	27	80	128	179 19 0	11 4 10	340 3 0	12 12 0
From 31st July 1832 to 31st July 1833 . . .	34	8	26	52	206	83 18 0	10 9 9	435 1 9	16 14 8
From 31st July 1833 to 31st July 1834 . . .	34	6	28	88	246	71 16 8	11 19 3	567 0 9	20 5 0
	179	55	124	316	917	592 12 4	54 5 0	1935 12 3	78 9 1
	36	11	25	63	183	118 10 6	10 17 0	387 2 5	15 13 10

The rate of charge for extractor is 2*s.* 2*d.* per sheet of two pages when written, and for parts compounded, 1*s.* 1*d.* per sheet, as ascertained from the proceedings omitted.

(Signed) SYLVESTER REID, *Cl. Com. Dep.*

Edinburgh Teind Office, 22d November, 1834.

Appendix No. 7.

RETURN of the Total Number of the Appointments of Factors *loco Tutoris* or *loco Absentis*, Judicial Factors, Curators *Bonis*, and other Judicial Managers, appointed by Authority of the Court of Session, in Scotland, between 12th January 1823 and 12th July 1833; stating in Columns the Dates of each several Appointment; the Names of the Persons for whom, or the Estates on which they were appointed; the Dates of their Discharge and Exoneration by the Court; whether Inventories and Schemes of Accounts have been regularly given in in each case in terms of the Act of Sederunt, 13th February 1730, and other Acts; and, as far as can be, the Gross Amount of Funds and Property, and the Rentals of Lands and Estates, or Property given up in each such Inventory and Account, and the Total Sum of Charge and of Discharge per Annum, in each Account lodged.

Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
	1823					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William Milroy, factor loco tutoris	15 Jan.	To children of J. Milroy		No account given in.			
			1829				
Thos. Deuchar, curator bonis	16 ,,	To James Neve.	13 Feb.		Rental £60	145 6 5½	145 6 5½
				1825 to 1827		234 1 9	57 19 1
				1827 to 1828		255 0 0	135 7 4
Mary M'Gregor, c.		Daniel M'Gregor		No account given in.			
Wm. Carsewell	28 Jan.	Janet Downie		Do.			
			1826				
David Armstrong.	1 Feb.	Mrs. M. Bushby or M'Vitte	11 Mar.	Do.			
			1829				
Charles S. Parker	14 ,,	Fanny Aludor Ellegood	19 Dec.	Inventory and accounts	£2,000 in bond, and interest from Martinmas, 1819.		
				1824		1,941 10 0	180 0 0
				1827		1,963 6 11	253 19 4
James Innes	18 ,,	Dr. Robert Innes		No account given in.			
David Thomas	20 ,,	Catharine Leney		Do.			
John Strachan	25 ,,	Children of G. Swan		Do.			
David Pearson, f. l. t.	26 ,,	Children of A. Pearson		Inventory lodged 12 Nov. 1823.	£842 4 0		
				State of inventory 11 Mar. 1826.		571 1 6	505 5 10½
James Dunlop, f. l. t.	1 Mar.	John, Antonia, Janet, and Mary Macdonald			1st, £3,050 due to minors by several individuals; 2d, Balance from father's estate not yet ascertained; and 3d, Four-sixths of £1,500 or £2,000 due by Spanish Government; recovery doubtful.		
				Inventory lodged, and accounts for the following years; viz.			
				1824		3,296 5 5	213 5 10
				1825		3,220 9 8	149 18 0
				1826		3,255 1 6	210 6 0
				1827		3,181 8 2	158 7 0
				1828		3,250 15 5	213 11 4
				1829		3,173 9 10	257 19 11
				1830		3,498 1 11	861 18 9
				1831		2,988 9 8	348 7 0
				1832		2,839 5 3	183 16 1½
				1833		2,774 12 3	217 2 5½
			1825				
J. Black, f.	7 ,,	M'Clymont's estate	11 Mar.		Heritable debt, £5,118 6 6 Yearly rent 127 8 4 Personal debts. 244 18 11		
			1827				
Arch. Lyle, c. b.	8 ,,	Thomas Carnick	Removed 28 June.				
			1826				
John Brown, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Thomas Hughan	4 Mar.			1,045 2 1	1,491 5 8½
Wm. Hamilton, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Arthur & Alex. Hamilton		No account given in.			
R. Williamson, f. l. t.	11 ,,	To Rob. Duff's children		Inventory, 12 Nov. 1823; rental of heritable property	£101 1 1 of funds; and 15 5 0 furniture.		
Thos. Duncan, j. f.	14M ay	H. Carmichael's estate.		No account given in.			
W. D. Proctor, j. f.	14 ,,	On Carse		Rental lodged, 19 Dec. 1823	£1,765 16 1		
				Rental, 1824	2,004 6 8¾	3,727 10 8½	3,662 3 10 5/12
				,, 1825	1,948 16 3	2,419 3 7 9/12	1,543 3 11½
				,, 1826	1,936 15 9	3,150 9 7½	2,765 9 7½
				,, 1827	2,156 19 1	3,006 0 8	2,016 6 2
				,, 1828	2,116 5 10	3,377 18 10	1,966 4 8
				,, 1829	2,146 13 0	3,936 8 1	1,788 6 10
				,, 1830	2,139 5 3	4,739 8 1	1,716 17 7½
				,, 1831	2,155 6 0	5,375 11 4½	3,903 14 11
				,, 1832	2,217 18 3	3,759 1 2½	1,468 0 1
Alex. Murdoch, f.	14 ,,	On Blackhouse		Accounts borrowed, and not returned.			
John Dickson, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Hainings			Rental, £90 3 1½		
J. G. Barr, f. l. a.	28 ,,	Alex. Ross.					
Arch. Paterson, f. l. t.	28 ,,	A. and J. Just.					

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum. £ s. d.	Discharge per Annum. £ s. d.
		1823						
23	Hugh Ferguson, c. b.	31 May	To Mrs. Gillies . .	. .	State of affairs, £1,200 lodged 27 Nov. 1824:			
					1824	. . .	153 13 6	159 4 5½
					1825	. . .	74 19 5	89 15 11½
					1826	. . .	115 10 0	128 8 9½
					1827	. . .	30 0 0	50 14 9½
					1828	. . .	25 0 0	56 7 9½
					1829	. . .	190 0 0	241 6 2½
					1830	. . .	93 19 5	146 10 1½
24	James Brown . . .	6 June	James Alex. Stevens.					
25	John Fife, f. l. t. . .	7 ,,	Robert Jamieson.					
26	William White . .	19 ,,	Grizell Johnston.					
27	Anthony Davidson, c. b.	19 ,,	To Thomas Allan . .	. .	Accounts lodged in 1827	. . . .	188 16 8	48 15 11
28	George Muir . . .	20 ,,	M'Lean of Mark's estate	. .	. . . .	Rental, £385		
						1824	585 0 0	583 1 7¼
						1826–27	212 3 0¾	210 4 3
						1827–28 . £210	213 6 8½	210 11 11
						1828–29 . 210	214 5 9	209 19 4
						1829–30 . 180	216 4 4	198 2 4½
						1830–31 . 180	198 2 0	195 3 3
						1831–32 . 180	185 5 3½	182 18 9
						1832–33 . 180	180 0 0	178 16 5
29	J. Campbell, j. c. b. f. &c.	24 ,,	Thos. Christie's children	. .	Inventory lodged 2 Dec. 1824	£1,372 15 3		
30	T. Morrison, f. l. t. .	25 ,,	James Inglis' children.					
31	Robert Strachan . .	25 ,,	Thos. Johnston, &c. .	. .	Inventory of title-deeds and accounts:			
					1st account, 1825	. . . .	2,407 0 1	2,188 8 5
					2d do. 1826	. . . .	285 18 8	371 17 5
32	Wm. M'Kenzie, c. b.	1 July	James M'Leod.					
33	James Swan, f. l. t. .	3 ,,	Jessy and Eliz. Hurst.					
34	James Hay . . .	4 ,,	Jean Hay.					
35	Dugald M'Callum, c. b.	5 ,,	Donald M'Callum.					
36	John Sinclair, j. f. .	8 ,,	Estate of W. Crosbie .	. .	Rental lodged	£ 60 5 0 yearly.		
37	Nath. Stevenson, f. l. t.	9 ,,	Margaret W. Paterson.					
				1826				
38	George M'Haffie, j. f. .	9 & 11 ,,	On parts of Sheuchan .	8 July	12 November 1823, rental	721 12 0		
39	John Johnston . .	9 ,,	James Home.					
40	Thomas Lindsay . .	10 ,,	Jean Lindsay, &c. . .	. .	Inventory of the estate:			
					1824	£157, and list of furniture, cattle, &c.		
41	Nathaniel M'Niel .	11 ,,	James Connacher.					
42	Robert Burness . .	11 ,,	Miss Mary Shant . .	. .	Inventory of funds, 26 May 1827.	£150		
					Rental of houses and an annuity.	£72 19 0		
					Accounts from 1823 to 1827, lodged 8 March, 1828.	. . .	353 6 1½	381 10 8
43	J. Gibson Craig, c. b. .	22 Nov.	To Miss Metcalf.					
44	Geo. Rutherford, f. l. a.	28 ,,	Children of Capt. T. Dickson.	10 May 1826				
45	James M. Grant, f. l. t.	4 Dec.	Elizabeth and J. R. M'Kenzie.					
46	Alexander Meen, f. l. t.	12 ,,	To James Burns' children					
				1824				
47	J. L. Sheriff, f. l. t. .	13 ,,	To W. A. Scott . .	11 Feb.				
48	Catharine Hart Jopp .	13 ,,	Robert Jopp.					
49	George M'Haffie, j. f.	16 ,,	On Rascarrel.					
50	James Usher, f. l. t. .	18 ,,	Wights	. .	1824	. . .	324 13 2	93 17 10
					1825	. . .	242 0 4	20 11 3
					1826	. . .	232 3 0	20 12 11
					1827	. . .	221 9 7	25 12 3
					1828	. . .	202 9 4	63 11 10
					1829	. . .	143 18 4½	28 16 9¾
					1830	. . .	119 9 8	15 15 0
					1831	. . .	107 15 5	10 15 0
					1832	. . .	100 13 9	15 15 0
					1833	. . .	88 3 3	10 15 0
51	James Pollock, f. l. t.	19 ,, 1824	David & Mary Campbell					
52	Campbell M'Intosh .	14 Jan.	Mrs. Munro or Stevens.					
53	William Petrie, c. b. .	15 ,,	Miss Mary Gunn . .	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1824 .	£550 13 6		
54	George Duncan, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Thos. Duncan's children					
55	Francis Dunnett, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Matthew Dunnet.					
56	Thos. M. Moffat, f. l. a.	27 ,,	John Campbell.					
57	William Gorrie, c. b.	5 Feb.	Andrew Gorrie . .	. .	. . .	Rental £2,217 3 8	64 8 9½	64 8 9½
					1825	,, 2,630 16 11	83 18 1	83 18 1
					1826	,, 2,630 16 11	100 10 9	100 10 9
					1827	. . .	92 7 7	92 7 7
					1828	,, 2,695 2 5	89 17 7	89 17 7
					1829	. . .	87 0 9	87 0 9
					1830	. . .	96 8 0	96 8 0
					1831	,, 2,707 6 7	101 11 4	101 11 4
					1832	,, 2,769 17 4	102 10 4	102 10 4
					1833	,, 2,913 9 2	97 0 3	97 0 3
58	Mrs. C. Waugh, c. b.	14 ,,	Lieutenant D. Waugh					
59	Joseph Grant, f. l. t.	17 ,,	Kelman Instant . .	. .	Inventory given in . . .	Heritable subject, valued at £10 yearly. Gross amount of moveable property, £1,285 4 6		
					1825	. . .	715 6 6	745 13 9½
					1826	. . .	643 18 11	689 12 10
					1827	. . .	24 0 7	71 19 5

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		1824						
60	Samuel Morton . .	19 Feb.	Widow and children of George Meek.	. .	. . .	Including value of furniture and share of theatre, £1,355 4 11 at 11 Nov. 1824.		
					1st account 1824	. . .	1,758 2 5	594 0 0
					2d ditto 1825	. . .	1,225 8 10	290 11 11
					3d ditto 1828	. . .	370 0 0	
					11 Nov. 1829	. . .	245 17 11	
					,, 1831	. . .	234 14 8	
61	Andrew Mitchell, f. l. t	21 ,,	Wm. and Walt. Mitchell					
62	James Logie, c. b. .	24 ,,	Jean Kerr					
63	Matthew Greenlees, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Donald M'Lauchlan's children.					
64	William Graham .	27 ,,	Alexander Alexander.					
65	William Scott . .	2 Mar.	Mary Stirling Knox .	. .	. . .	1. Bond for £1,200. 2. Life-rent tack, £30 per annum. 3. Bond of annuity £50, cash in repositories £103 3 10½, table linen.		
					1826	. . .	606 18 8	404 1 9
					1827	. . .	207 13 11	79 1 8
				1833				
66	James Burness. c. b..	4 ,,	Richard Jones' children	11 July				
67	George M'Haffie, j. f.	6 ,,	On part of Sheuchan .					
68	Daniel Davidson, f. l. t.	10 ,,	W. A. Scott . . .	. .	Inventory lodged 23 June, 1825	Free stock, £6,159 16 1		
69	John Edwards, f. l. t.	10 ,,	Wm. S. Wills, infant son of deceased W. J. Wills.					
70	Patrick Dudgeon, c. b.	10 ,,	Miss Agnes Dudgeon.	. .	Account 1824–25 lodged Dec. 1826	. . .	2,457 0 1	260 5 1
					Ditto 1826, balance due by factor, besides money lent on security.	. . .	. .	252 19 4½
71	John Logie, c. b.. .	10 ,,	Jean Kerr					
72	John Parker, c. b. .	10 ,,	Hamilton of Fairholmes' children.					
73	David Leisk . . .	11 ,,	Janet Craigie . . .					
74	James Russell, f. l. t.	22 May	Jean and And. Oswald	. .	Property generally described in inventory, 11 May, 1826			
75	Alexander Fletcher, f. l. t.. . . .	26 ,,	Purdie's children . .	. .	Inventory lodged 25 July, 1829.	Residue devolving on children, £2,900 2 5½		
76	Robert Sym Wilson, f. l. t.. . . .	28 ,,	Jn. and Mary Campbell					
77	Wm. Pinkerton, f. l. t.	1 June	Agnes Thomson . .	. .	. . .	£1,050 12 4½		
					1824	. . .	303 18 9½	303 18 9½
78	Alex. Gordon, f. l. t. .	4 ,,	John Imray.					
79	Archibald Dean, f. l. t.	4 ,,	James Dean.					
80	Ebenezer Paterson .	4 ,,	William Rodger.					
81	Robert Welsh, c. b. .	8 ,,	John Welsh.					
82	John Ferrier, c. b. .	12 ,,	William C. Campbell.					
				1827				
83	Peter Brown, j. f. .	17 ,,	on Culcairn	6 July	Rental lodged 27 Nov. 1824	£1,133 2 6, besides victuals.	3,013 6 4	3,047 8 07/12
84	Margaret Nicol . .	23 ,,	Peter Cleland.					
				1833				
85	Gilbert M'Ewen, j. f.	26 ,,	Estate of M'Nab . .	22 Jan.	Accounts sent to the record.			
86	Thomas Duncan, c. b.	29 ,,	Miss E. Blair.					
87	John Richardson, f. l. t.	1 July	James Fauld's children	. .	Accounts approved of 9 July 1825.			
					Account, 14 Oct. 1826	. . .	1,139 18 11	1,110 6 2
					,, 13 Nov. 1828	. . .	291 12 6	520 16 5
					,, 12 Nov. 1830	. . .	1,371 14 9	1,447 19 1
					,, 12 Nov. 1831	. . .	198 6 6	171 14 2
					,, 18 Jan. 1834	. . .	. .	254 10 6
				1828				
88	George M'Kenzie, j. f.	3 ,,	Torridon	9 July	Rental and arrears, 1824	£2,131 10 5		
					,, 1825	641 7 9		
					,, 1826	. . .	1,753 14 6	1,548 12 11¾
89	Alexander Fraser .	6 ,,	Lieut. Fraser's children.					
90	John Patterson, f. l. t.	6 ,,	Alison Hay.					
91	Alex. M Dougall, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Andrew Wilson.					
92	Benjamin Nelson, f. .	10 ,,	John Calvert, &c. . .	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1826	£655 12 7		
					Account, 1824–26	. . .	159 3 6	149 7 8
					,, 1826–29	. . .	243 0 2	208 6 2
93	George Logan, c. b. .	10 ,,	Capt. Abraham Logan.					
94	Adam Corrie. . .	10 ,,	John Robson's children.	. .	Inventory, 12 Nov. 1825, heritage, &c.	£2,372 16 0		
					Account, 12 Nov. 1825 . .	. . .	1,357 18 4	495 12 2
95	Mary Lawrie, or Bonar	10 ,,	Mary Bonar, &c.					
96	Alex. Stewart, c. b. .	10 ,,	David Stewart.					
97	Adam Peacock, c. b.	20 Nov.	Adam and Mary Black.					
98	Peter Thomson, c. b.	23 ,,	John Thomson.					
99	James Hunter, f. l. a.	2 Dec.	L. B. Constable.					
100	James M'Lagan. .	4 ,,	Davina Bowie . . .	. .	Inventories of clothes, books, trinkets, &c.			
					1826	. . .	81 16 3	75 11 5
					1827	. . .	36 4 10	23 2 8½
					1828	. . .	43 2 1½	22 8 9
					1829	. . .	33 16 8	33 16 8
					1830	. . .	67 1 10½	67 1 10½

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		1824						
101	John Forrester . .	7 Dec.	John Warrand . . .	. .	. . .	Cash, notes, obligations for money, &c. £5,118 0 8; additional inventory, £3,263 7s. besides household furniture and books.		
						Rental, 1824, £190 .		
						,, 1825, 200		
					1825	. . .	6,244 17 0½	4,545 6 5
					1826	. . .	4,784 15 4½	3,350 6 2
					1827	Rental, 1827, £204 14 2	1,806 10 4	948 3 7
					1828	,, 1828, 203 9 2	1,303 19 10½	315 11 2
					1829	,, 1829, 194 14 2	1,329 14 4	1,079 5 3
					1830	. . .	1,091 19 4	372 6 0
					1831	. . .	1,045 19 3	433 11 0½
					1832	. . .	966 1 5½	412 3 11½
				1829				
102	Arch. Campbell, c. b.	14 ,,	Robert Glasgow . .	11 Feb.				
103	Alex. Murdoch, c. b. .	16 ,,	R. and J. Watson . .	. .	. . .	Funds	4,174 2 2½	4,174 2 2½
					1829	£2,985 17 6	234 1 10½	200 0 0
					1830	. . .	3,096 1 6½	3,096 1 6½
					1831	. . .	3,094 7 11½	3,094 7 11½
					1832	. . .	3,088 10 3½	3,088 10 3½
					1833	. . .	3,080 6 8	3,080 6 8½
104	Robert Brunton, f. .	17 ,,	Da Bogue's creditors.					
105	John Graham, f. . .	18 ,,	Lochmabenburgh.					
		1825						
106	John Gregan, c. b. .	14 Jan.	David Blaylock.					
107	Walter Downie, f. l. t.	15 ,,	Wm. Downie's children	. .	Inventory, 12 Nov. 1825 .	£1,031 1 4½		
108	Dr. John Minto, c. b. .	15 ,,	Miss Margaret Syme.					
				1828				
109	William Anderson, f.	19 ,,	Alexander M'Dougall .	7 Mar.				
110	Alex. Hamilton, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Jas. Ferguson's children					
111	Alex. M'Gregor, f. .	27 ,,	Lands of Kilmory and Glenravalloch.	. .	1825	Rental, £433 2 4	267 18 5½	29 3 8½
					1826	,, 522 8 6½		
					1827	,, 589 14 5½		
112	Arch. Yuill, f. l. t. & c. b.	28 ,,	Jane J. Harkness.					
113	John Brown, c. b. . .	29 ,,	Jos. Wallace's children.					
114	William Watson . .	29 ,,	John Watson.					
115	William Blair, f. l. t. .	5 Feb.	Sir A. Lauder's children.					
116	Robert Haldam, j. f. .	5 ,,	J. Ranking and sale of Killorn.					
117	Anth. Davidson, f. l. a.	5 ,,	Alexander Thomson.					
118	James Tindal, c. b. .	8 ,,	Alexander Wyllie.					
119	William Innes . .	18 ,,	George, Mary, and Matilda Mitchell.	. .	Inventory of heritable estate	£2,286 10s.; one-fourth part thereof to George Mitchell.		
					Inventory of personal estate	£1,909 3s. 8d.; one-ninth part thereof to Mary and Matilda Mitchell.		
120	David Roberts . .	18 ,,	Wm. and Alex. Innes .	. .	. . .	Wm. Innes' share £333 6 8		
						Alex. Innes' ditto 333 6 8		
						Inventory, 1826,		
						Wm. Innes' share 254 1 0⅗		
						Alex. Innes' ditto 212 2 7⅗		
					Account, 1826, Wm. Innes	. . .	18 0 0	18 0 0
					,, 1826, Alex. Innes	. . .	151 1 10	29 18 0
					,, 1827	. . .	364 3 3½	325 5 3
					,, 1829	. . .	63 15 11	63 15 11
121	William Scott, c. b. .	22 ,,	Miss S. S. Davidson.					
				1829				
122	James Nairne, c. b. .	24 ,,	Dr. Robert Blair . .	3 Feb.	. . .	Rental, £503 15 0	550 15 4	563 0 6
					1826	. . .	611 5 8	591 10 8
					1827	. . .	584 12 3	512 13 1
					1828	. . .	562 8 4	582 7 1
123	The Right Hon. James Lord Forbes.	25 ,,	Lieut.-Col. J. J. F. Leith					
124	J. H. Mack, j. f. . .	25 ,,	Cliftonhill	. .	Rental . 1825	£431 19 3¾	169 14 10½	328 14 8
					,, 1827	418 2 4	221 2 11½	415 9 9¾
					,, 1828	394 19 3¾		
					,, 1829	402 8 3¾		
					,, 1830	379 3 3¾		
					,, 1831	355 18 3¾	2,030 15 1½	2,279 15 5¼
					,, 1833	354 8 3¼	755 7 0	551 3 8¾
125	Robert Watson, j. f. .	1 Mar.	Robert Watson.					
126	John Anderson, c. b. .	1 ,,	W. Anderson's children.					
127	Richard M'Kenzie, f. .	5 ,,	To uplift dividends.					
128	Charles Hitchiner, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Leef's children.					
129	Wm. Bonthrone, f. l. t.	8 ,,	W. J. Key	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1826	£272 18 1	39 6 1½	96 0 8½
					,, 1827	. . .	26 4 1	76 4 1
					,, 1828	. . .	26 4 1	77 15 3½
					,, 1829	. . .	26 4 1	85 14 3
					,, 1830	. . .	26 4 1	83 3 10
					,, 1831	. . .	26 4 1	79 8 10½
130	Donald Cuthbertson, f.	10 ,,	P. M'Farlane's estate .	. .	. . .	Rental, £104 17 0		
					1825–26	. . .	104 13 6	108 16 7
					1826–27	. . .	108 11 4	119 13 11
131	Thomas M'Millan .	10 ,,	Robina Cochran.					
132	Rev. James Thomson, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Wm. Cooper's children.					
133	John Miller, f. . .		James Gibson.					
134	J. W. M'Queen, j. f. .	20 May	Hair's subjects.					

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		1825		1826				
135	Fred. Adamson, f. l. t.	21 May	R. Gourlay's children .	Recalled 1 July.				
136	J. Williamson, or Martin.	21 ,,	William Martin, &c. .	. .	12 Dec. 1829, accounts given in to record.			
137	James Curle, c. b. .	25 ,,	Miss Mercer . . .	. .	Rental . 1825	Heritable estate £52 0 7		
						Personal . 2,677 7 10 8/12		
					,, 1825	. . .	2,678 1 11	2,756 14 10
					,, 1826	. . .	2,808 9 7	2,983 16 3
					,, 1827	. . .	2,992 9 7 6/12	3,104 17 7 11/12
					,, 1828	. . .	2,913 4 6	2,955 5 7 10/12
					,, 1829	. . .	2,842 2 3 3/12	2,811 3 10 5/12
138	D. Kerr Gray . . .	28 May	Heirs of Spence & Kerr	. .	1st account, May 1826	. . .	132 16 0	99 8 5½
					,, Nov. 1826	. . .	82 8 6½	27 9 9½
					,, 1828	. . .	139 3 2	34 9 8
					,, 1830	. . .	171 5 9	26 6 6
		1827						
139	John Holme, f. . .	3 June	Grishernich	Recalled 17 Feb.	. . .	Rental, £160 10 0		
						,, 152 0 0		
140	Thomas Aitken, f. l. t.	3 ,,	Jas. and Wm. Aitken .	. .	1826	. . .	431 18 9	530 7 1½
					1827	. . .	156 18 0½	156 18 0½
					1827–28	. . .	174 0 0	125 3 10
					1828–29	. . .	271 8 4½	271 5 6½
					1829–30	. . .	132 1 7½	132 1 7½
					1830–31	. . .	99 10 0	101 10 0¼
					1831–32	. . .	131 11 4	131 11 4
					1832–33	. . .	100 18 3	100 18 3
		1828						
141	Robert M'Millan, c. b.	4 ,,	William, Mary Ann, and J. Nicoll.	21 June	Account of intro^ns. from 23 July 1825, to 15 May 1828.	. . .	702 6 10	541 8 4
142	Roger Black, f. l. t. .	7 ,,	Black's children . .	. .	. . .	Rental, £ 12 0 0		
143	Charles Marshall . .	7 ,,	Christian Nicoll . .	. .	. . .	,, 285 8 10	293 10 9¼	64 4 3¾
					1826	. . .	238 9 10	27 9 11
					1827	. . .	218 7 7	27 8 0½
					1828	. . .	171 17 4	22 2 9¼
							128 1 2	2 3 0
							108 0 5¼	22 0 0
144	Robert Hastie, c. b. .	16 ,,	John Russell's estate.					
145	Henry Bell, f. l. t. .	18 ,,	John Mearns.					
146	Robert Lister, c. b. .	21 ,,	Miss A. Ireland.					
147	William Brown, f. l. t.	21 ,,	Christian Weir . .	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1827	Heritable property.		
					Account, 1825–26	. . .	909 11 7¼	1,130 11 5
					,, 1827	. . .	353 9 2	353 9 2
					,, 1828	. . .	248 9 8	248 9 8
					,, 1829	. . .	100 8 10½	148 16 4
					,, 1830	. . .	238 5 0	160 15 9
					,, 1830–31	. . .	259 11 3	172 15 5
					,, 1831–32	. . .	275 0 6	15 4 8
148	Miss Robina M'Donell, f. l. t.	23 ,,	Rev. J. M'Donell.					
149	James Blaikie, c. b. .	1 July	Alexander Skene . .	. .	Lodged, 1825	Rental, £3,163 8 7		
150	Archibald Duncan, c. b.	4 ,,	Mary Taylor.					
				1827				
151	J. M. Lindsay, f. l. a. .	8 ,,	Captain T. Dickson's children.	23 Feb.				
				1829				
152	James H. Ross, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Ross's children. . .	10 July	. . .	Rental, £291 14 0	506 6 8	252 19 6
153	H. David Hill, f. . .	8 ,,	Captain Brown's estate.	1833				
154	Archibald Kelso. f. l. t.	9 ,,	J. M'Allister's children.	11 July	Accounts in record.			
155	George Wilson, j. f. .	9 ,,	For uplifting rents of Earl of Fife's estates.					
156	William Graham . .	9 ,,	Colin P. Graham.					
157	Andrew Clason . .	9 ,,	Mary Black M'Neil .	20 Dec.	1826	Rental . . £ 777 11 7		
						List of bonds 3,100 0 0		
158	James Gladstone, j. f.	22 Nov.	Estate of Climpy . .	. .	. . .	Bonds . . 3,100 0 0		
159	Robert Kerr, f. l. t. .	25 Nov.	Archdeacon Kerr's children.	. .	1826	£8,915 12 2	2,572 18 7¾	1,502 12 7
						133 9 7		
					1827	8,940 13 9¾	6,686 8 0½	3,411 1 9
					1828	. . .	4,820 9 2¼	2,251 18 0
					1829	. . .	4,537 17 4¼	1,274 13 0½
					1830	. . .	3,681 13 7¼	365 7 6
					1831	. . .	3,902 6 4½	427 16 7½
					1832	£5,872 14 1	4,173 11 3	3,048 13 5
					1833	. . .	1,323 4 6	1,323 4 6
160	James Mickle, c. b. .	29 ,,	John James Eiston .	. .	Accounts to Martinmas 1832, approved of on 21 Dec. 1833; accounts for 1826, lodged 16 Jan. 1827.	. . .	281 5 4¾	341 2 1¾
					Martinmas 1826 to 1827	. . .	239 0 7	369 17 11
					,, 1828	. . .	247 3 9½	372 15 8½
					,, 1829	. . .	349 8 8	239 11 9½
					,, 1830	. . .	407 6 5½	242 19 9½
					,, 1831	. . .	385 7 10	239 7 9½
					,, 1832	. . .	239 7 9½	356 15 6¾
					,, 1833	. . .	239 7 9½	353 2 11
161	William M'Naught, f.	30 ,,	Alex. Watson's estate .	. .	Inventory, heritable estate .	£4,689 17 5		
					,, personal . . .	4,904 15 7¼		
					,, furniture . . .	214 10 0		
					,, books.			
					1825–26	. . .	4,025 14 0	241 0 3

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
161	William M'Naught, f. (*continued.*)	30 Nov.	Alex. Watson's estate.		1826–27	£204 5 0	4,193 17 11	82 1 1½
					1827–28	204 5 0	4,944 6 3½	234 17 4
					1828–29	207 9 0	5,056 7 11½	836 15 10
					1829–30	207 15 0	5,011 18 1	160 10 1
					1830–31	208 0 0	5,348 2 2	662 2 7
					1831–32	196 11 0	5,323 14 8	291 12 7
					1832–33	210 10 0	5,467 11 8½	98 14 1½
					1833–34	231 10 0		
		1825						
162	John C. M'Kenzie .	1 Dec.	James Skelly . . .	. .	Inventory and rental . .	£744 & share of some sloops		
					Rental, 1825.	8 ,,		
163	Patrick Cockburn. .	2 ,,	B. Skene or Sturgeon.					
164	William Wyse, f. l. t.	2 ,,	James M'Nee.					
165	John Chalmers, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Gibbs's children.					
166	Lieut.-Gen. J. Dunlop, f. l. a.	10 ,,	Estates of Colonel Vans Agnew					
167	Charles Reid, f. l. t. .	17 ,,	P. Reid's children.					
168	George Gibson, f. l. t.	20 ,,	J. Kinnaird's children.					
169	John Chalmers, f. l. t.	22 ,,	Minto's children. . .	. .	. . .	£89 10 0		
						14 0 0		
					List of debts.	81 6 0		
170	Thomas Brown . .	22 ,,	James Dick.					
171	William M'Lean, f. l. t.	22 ,,	John Paton.					
172	Robert Anderson, f. .	22 ,,	Corner's subjects.					
173	Andrew Hill, f. . .	26 ,,	Stewart Hall . . .	. .	. . .	£3,040 6 2	129 8 6	103 10 5
					Interest of ditto . . .	121 16 3	137 0 9	117 17 9
					1827	. . .	125 5 4	111 12 6
					1828	. . .	144 13 1	118 7 1
					1829	. . .	121 16 0	132 15 7
					1830	. . .	121 16 2	185 6 0
					1831	. . .	227 12 4	156 18 3
					1832	. . .	121 16 11	131 4 0
		1826		1833	1833	. . .	121 16 2	116 6 0
174	Robert Hillocks, c. b.	18 Jan.	James Watson's estate.	21 Dec.	. . .	£209 0 0	852 8 6	459 11 4½
						418 0 0	1,023 14 4	635 13 10
							1,627 7 7½	1,489 10 3
							1,039 16 7½	965 19 11½
				1833			1,437 9 10½	1,395 6 1½
175	John Donaldson, c. b. .	18 ,,	Mrs. J. Mabane . .	11 June				
176	William Jaffray, t. .	19 ,,	John Newlands . .	. .	. . .	£3,534 10 1		
177	James Scott, f. l. t. .	26 ,,	Janet Alexander.					
178	Robert Campbell, c. b.	26 ,,	R. C. Hamilton . .	. .	Inventory, 11 July, 1826 .	Considerable landed property; rental £851 15.		
					Account 1825 to 1826, 10 Dec. 1831.	. . .	1,279 7 6	1,718 13 4½
					1827	. . .	1,264 14 3	1,674 0 9¾
					1828	. . .	1,438 12 10	1,967 17 10¾
					1829	. . .	1,801 0 3	2,151 19 9¾
					1830	. . .	1,493 15 10	1,485 12 8¼
179	Alexander Gilchrist .	31 ,,	Wm. Walker's children.					
180	Alex. M'Farlane, c. b.	31 ,,	Alex. & J. Duncanson .	. .	. . .	£5,441 2 9¾	244 17 3	244 17 3¼
					1827	. . .	5,707 17 2½	3,671 13 4
					1828	. . .	1,146 5 5¾	1,142 5 0 13/20
					1829	. . .	538 2 11	541 3 8
					1830	. . .	1,791 11 11	1,790 3 0
					1831	. . .	379 6 1	377 18 5
					1832	. . .	3,755 13 0½	3,756 14 5
181	James Wright, c. b. .	4 Feb.	Lieut. D. Campbell .	. .	Inventory lodged, 1828 .	£384 17 8		
182	Ro. Carlyle, f. l. t. .	10 ,,	Carruther's children.					
183	Mrs. Joan. Reid, f. l. a.	15 ,,	John Reid.					
184	E. Beveridge, or Taylor	15 ,,	Mrs. J. Taylor.					
185	Henry Willing, f. l. t.	18 ,,	Walter Gardner.					
				1830				
186	James Russell, c. b. .	28 ,,	Alexander Watt . .	18 Feb.	Accounts in record.			
187	Robert Gourlay, f. l. a.	28 ,,	William Brunton . .	. .	Accounts of int[t] from date of inventory to Whitsunday 1830.	. . .	39 0 0	50 4 0
188	H. M. Low, c. b. and f.	28 ,,	H. Donaldson's children.					
189	John James, f. l. t. .	2 Mar.	W. Bates's children.					
190	Andrew Weir, f. l. t. .	9 ,,	J. Whyte's children .	. .	Inventory, rental of heritable property, 1826.	£75 18 6	139 5 2½	135 16 2
					Sums in bonds, besides debts and furniture.	560 0 0		
191	William Smith, f. l. a.	9 ,,	John Dunn.					
				1827				
192	Rich. Alexander, c. b.	10 ,,	Henry Alexander . .	27 Jan.	Accounts sent to the record.			
193	Jas. M'Kenzie, f. l. a.	10 ,,	Lieut.-colonel C. Grant.					
194	James Anderson, c. b.	10 ,,	Elizabeth Hunter.					
195	Alexander Monypenny	11 ,,	William Douglas.					
196	John Marshall, f. l. t.	11 ,,	W. Sword's children.					
197	Gen. J. Dalrymple, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Jemima Dalrymple.					
198	William Lang, f. l. t. .	11 ,,	R. M'Hen's children.					
				1830				
199	Thomas Fraser, f. l. t.	19 May	Thomas Hunter . .	18 Dec.	Accounts sent to the record.			
200	George Taylor, f. l. t. .	23 ,,	J. Taylor's children.					
				1827				
201	Jas. Rutherford, f. l. t.	26 ,,	Waterston's . . .	Recalled 20 Feb.				
202	Alex. Burnet, f. l. t. .	30 ,,	J. Common's children .	. .	Inventory lodged 15 Nov. 1826.	Consisting of heritable property.		
					Rental, same date . . .	£135		
					Additional inventory, lodged 13 November 1827.			

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202	Alex. Burnet, f. l. t. (*continued.*)	30 May	J. Common's children.		Account lodged 17 Nov. 1827	. . .	348 3 7	370 19 8
					1828, 13 January 1829 . .	. . .	263 15 6	237 1 7
		1826			1829, 17 February 1830 .	. . .	175 3 1	193 11 11
203	T. Richardson, f. l. t.	30 May	H. Graham's children.		Inventory 8 Feb. 1827 . .	Considerable means and estate.		
					Account 1826 to 1827, 13 Nov. 1827.	. . .	4,396 12 2½	3,832 17 10½
204	William Paton, c. b.	30 ,,	Alexander Paton . .	. .	See 8 March 1827.			
205	Charles Moffat, f. l. t.	30 ,,	James Logan . . .	. .	Inventory lodged 24 Nov. 1826.	£1,035, and some small debts and furniture.		
206	Thomas Deuchar, c. b.	3 June	Mrs. Loader . . .	1833	Inventory lodged, exoneration extended.			
207	A. M. Anderson, f. l. t.	3 ,,	Forgie's children . .	. .	. . .	£121 5 0	10 0 0	126 12 7
					1828	111 18 0	9 6 0	192 3 11½
					1829	110 15 4	12 7 3	258 5 3¼
					1830	98 4 0	15 0 0	265 18 2¼
					1831	102 10 8	17 0 0	278 13 7½
					1832	97 11 8	10 0 6	302 3 1
				1833				
208	John A. Murray, c. b.	8 ,,	John M'Donald . .	5 Mar.	Accounts sent to the record.			
209	John Cameron, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Alex. M'Turk's children.					
210	William Welsh, f. l. t.	27 ,,	John Robson's children.					
211	Fred. Adamson, c. b. .	1 July	Rob. Gourlay's children	. .	Accounts 8 Nov. 1832.			
					Total fund in factor's hands, about	£3,000		
					The discharge for maintenance of the family, capital in factor's hands, &c. in June 1832, about . .	The charge for each year consists of interest. £2,400		
212	Andrew Storie, c. b. .	6 July	Mrs. E. Westol. . .	. .	Inventory, 14 Nov. 1826 .	£3,183 5 10		
					Rental, upwards of . . .	109 12 0		
					Account, 19 June 1827. .	. . . .	709 7 9	704 3 2 (including deposits.)
					,, 25 ,, 1828	. . . .	455 6 1⁹/	455 10 0
					,, 4 July 1829	. . . .	184 12 8	185 18 6³/
					,, 8 ,, 1830	. . . .	184 12 8	181 3 10
					,, 8 ,, 1831	. . . .	177 15 7	181 7 7
					,, 5 ,, 1832	. . . .	170 18 6	175 18 6
					,, 4 ,, 1833	. . . .	170 18 6	177 17 6 (all including deposits.)
213	Thomas Robertson, f.	7 ,,	Mrs. Moir's estate.					
214	Dugald Fletcher, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Miss Helen Fisher.					
				1830				
215	J. Hunter Ross . .	7 ,,	Estate of Cairnbrock .	11 Mar.	Account, 1827	. . . .	595 3 7	53 2 10
					,, 1828	. . . .	899 8 5	483 5 6
216	James Milliken, f. .	10 ,,	On Hangingshaw . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	72 0 0	52 4 8
					Account, 1831	. . . .	69 0 0	128 0 0
					,, 1832	. . . .	69 0 0	111 0 0
					,, 1833	. . . .	46 0 0	55 14 11
					,, 1834	. . . .	63 7 3½	53 7 3½
217	Hugh P. M'Donald, c. b.	11 ,,	Alexander M'Donald .	. .	Rental, 15 Dec. 1826 . .	£100		
218	Walter Simpson . .	11 ,,	David Russell.					
219	Thomas Risk, f. l. t. .	25 Nov.	James M'Lean . . .	. .	Inventory, 24 May 1827 .	Chiefly heritage.		
					Rental	£134		
					Account, 24 June 1828	. . . .	172 5 10	Confused.
					,, 14 Nov. 1829	. . . .		Confused.
					,, 16 ,, 1830	. . . .	119 8 8	105 9 8
					,, 16 ,, 1831	. . . .	204 18 10	40 0 0
220	Charles F. Davidson, c. b.	25 ,,	John Davidson. . .	. .	Rental	£ 12 10 0		
				1831				
221	George Knight, c. b. .	25 ,,	John Borland . . .	9 July	. . . .	8,457 15 3	6,819 19 5	6,819 19 5
						16 0 0		
222	James Fergusson, f. l. t.	28 ,,	Charles Joseph Irving.					
223	Alex. M'Lean, f. l. a..	28 ,,	W. M'Gillivray or Auldjo, &c.	30 Nov.	Rental from November 1825 to November 1826	385 10 0		
					Ditto from Whitsunday 1828 to Whitsunday 1829	356 5 0¾		
					And accounts for the following years:			
					1825	. . . .	192 15 0	186 6 9
					1826	. . . .	391 18 3	389 18 7
					1827	. . . .	432 16 11½	425 17 2¾
					1828	. . . .	408 9 3¼	391 13 3¼
					1829	. . . .	380 9 7	221 3 8
224	John Howie, c. b. .	2 Dec.	John Howie.					
225	James S. Robertson .	7 ,,	Lieut. J. Williamson .	. .	Account (1830) 14 Nov. 1832	. . . .	239 2 10	247 16 2
226	Alex. Gifford, f. l. a. .	9 ,,	James W. Whitehead .	. .	Inventory, 12 Nov. 1830	Heritable subjects.		
227	John Gairdner . .	12 ,,	Susan Smith.					
				1830				
228	John Reid, f. l. t. . .	14 ,,	Duncan M'Laurin . .	16 Feb.				
229	John H. Fergusson, c.b.	14 ,,	George Fergusson . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	3,041 14 6	3,041 14 6
230	Peter Gray, c. b. . .	14 ,,	Euphemia Chalmers .	. .	. . . .	£338 4 3	105 16 6	45 0 0
231	David Laidlaw, f. l. a.	19 ,,	Walter Laidlaw.					
232	John Brown, f. l. t. .	22 ,,	Peter Hay	. .	. . . .	204 0 0	191 0 0	204 4 5
					1829	302 17 1	108 0 0	124 18 1
233	John Eadie, j. f. . .	23 ,,	W. Isaac and S. Austins					

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		1827						
234	William Candlish, f.l.t.	17 Jan.	G. J. and V. Forsyth .	. .	Inventory lodged.	The principal part of the property is vested in the concern of G. and J. Forsyth, and consists of several houses, and some household furniture, and several shares of Insurance Companies of Scotland, and Edinburgh, and Leith Glass Companies, so far as valued amount to £673, and the rental of those houses that are let amounts to £211.		
				1832				
235	Charles Morland, c. b..	18 ,,	William Angus . .	20 Dec.				
236	Alex. Stevenson, f. l. a.	. .	Captain W. Lumsdaine	. .	Inventory lodged 12 May 1827	Upwards of £7,000. besides heritable subjects.		
					Rental, 1826, upwards of £3,000			
					Account, 1827, lodged 29 Nov. 1827	. . . .	2,300 7 4	1,501 4 2
				1828				
237	James Gray, c. b. . .	27 ,,	Trust estate of William Chisholm.	11 June				
238	Duncan Smith, c. b. .	2 Feb.	Malcolm Currie . .	. .	Accounts approved of 5 March 1830			
239	Andrew Howden, c. b.	3 ,,	Jean Scobie. . . .	. .	. . . .	£3,700	861 8 1¼	322 3 4
							134 0 0	81 18 3¾
240	Andrew Dick, j. f.. .	3 ,,	Trust estate of A. Christie.					
241	John Watson, f. l. t. .	6 ,,	Archibald, &c. Blair.					
242	John Harvey, f. l. t. .	10 ,,	D. M'Donald's children	. .	Inventory lodged 13 Nov. 1827			
					Rental of heritable property	£60 Stock in trade, and some small debts.		
					1827	. . . .	128 10 7	183 18 6
					1828	. . . .	62 6 0	100 9 5
					1829	. . . .	60 0 0	120 3 5
					1830	. . . .	60 0 0	137 17 5
243	John Watson, f. l. t. .	15 ,,	J. and T. Blair.					
244	David Petrie, f. l. t. .	24 ,,	J. Carrioch.					
245	John Grieve, f. l. t. .	28 ,,	Mrs. Isab. Simpson's children.					
246	James Kerr . . .	1 Mar.	Heirs of Spence and Kerr.					
247	Peter Paton, c. b. .	8 Mar.	Alexander Paton . .	. .	Rental, 9 April 1834, 1827–8	£46 14 0		
					Account	. . .	231 3 1½	188 0 3½
					Rental, 1828–9	£48 14 0		
					Account	. . .	375 10 8½	147 11 1½
					Rental, 1829–30. . . .	£47 9 0		
					Account	. . .	772 1 6½	418 4 0
					Rental, 1830–1	£49 0 0		
					Account	. . .	423 6 9½	124 5 10
					Rental, 1831–2	£49 4 0		
					Account	. . .	401 16 4	150 8 9
					Rental, 1832–3	£49 3 0		
					Account	. . .	420 3 9	115 4 7
					Rental, 1833–4	£49 8 0		
					Account	. . .	385 4 4	94 11 4
248	Andrew Edgar, sen. c.b.	9 ,,	John Edgar.					
249	Chas. Cameron, f. l. t.	9 ,,	D. Cameron.					
250	Peter Torrance, f. l. t.	10 ,,	Alison Waterston.					
				1829				
251	John Skirving. . .	8 May	Estate of Belladrum .	17 Dec.				
252	Miss A. M'Laurin, c. b.	17 ,,	Colin M'Laurin.					
253	Alex. Lindsay, f. l. t. .	18 ,,	Alex. Begbie's children.					
				1832				
254	Andrew Walker, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Andrew Ross . . .	Recalled 11 July	Inventory lodged, and account from Whitsunday 1827 to Whitsunday 1828	Rental £56 10 0	66 0 0	79 2 2
					From Whitsunday to Martinmas 1828	. . .	29 12 0	30 3 1
255	John Muir, c. b. . .	24 ,,	John M'Lellan. . .	10 Mar.				
256	John Mathew, f. l. t. .	7 June	Margaret Ramsay . .	. .	. . .	£272 10 0	567 8 1	566 17 7
					1828	. . .	305 11 11½	305 11 11½
					1829	. . .	258 6 0	258 6 0
					1830	. . .	260 18 5	260 18 5
					1831	. . .	221 8 3	176 8 7½
					1832	. . .	242 15 0	296 10 3
					1833	. . .	211 3 6	217 17 8
257	Christopher Kerr . .	8 ,,	Ann Haliburton or Maxwell.	. .	Inventories and accounts .	£3,941 17 8		
					1828	. . .	. .	258 7 0
					1829	. . .	564 5 8	585 14 1½
					1830	. . .	180 0 0	160 10 3½
258	William Allan, c. b. .	15 ,,	Robert Allan's children.					
259	James Innes, c. b. .	16 ,,	John Thomson.					
260	Wm. N. Aitkin, c. b. .	19 ,,	Miss Janet N Stalker .	. .	Inventory, 13 Nov. 1827 .	£1,000		
261	John Niven, c. b. . .	19 ,,	David Niven.					

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		1827					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
262	James Petrie, f. l. t.	26 June	Essex Forbes.					
263	Jean Burns or Stewart	3 July	J. and J. Burns		Account, 1828		442 15 2½	189 5 10½
*263	Henry G. Dickson, f.l.t.	5 ,,	Paterson's children			£245 11 0		
				1828		261 11 0	2,778 9 8	1,980 3 8
				1829		233 17 0	3,137 10 8	1,926 10 10
				1830		360 18 0	2,142 19 0	1,205 0 1
				1831			1,848 7 4	944 1 0
264	Thomas Bruce, jun. c.b.	5 ,,	George S. Dobie		Inventory lodged 2 Feb. 1828	£705 6 11		
					Additional ditto, 18 Jan. 1834	740 17 10		
						1,446 4 9		
					Account, 1827–9		752 3 3	22 10 10
					,, 1829–30		1,316 19 7	78 14 11
					,, 1830–1		1,286 1 5	46 14 6
					,, 1831–2		1,286 9 5	64 8 6
					,, 1832–3		1,269 4 1	47 7 6
265	Stephen Gray, c. b.	6 ,,	Richard Robson.					
266	Robert Haldane, c. b.	6 ,,	Thomas Canick.					
267	James Hoyes, c. b.	10 ,,	Alexander Bell.		Rental lodged 19 Jan. 1829	£ 11 11 0		
					Inventory book debts.			
					Good debts	186 14 1		
					Account (1828) lodged 9 Dec. 1828.		433 12 2	199 15 2
					Ditto (1829 and 1830) 26 Nov. 1830.		340 11 5	312 9 5½
268	Anthony Davidson, f.l.a.	10 ,,	James Mudie.					
269	John Lord Rollo, c. b.	10 ,,	William Greig.					
270	James Kerr, f.	11 ,,	Arch. M'Gowan's estate					
271	John Grieve, f.	17 Nov.	W. Wilson's estate.					
				1833				
272	Frederick Hilt, c. b.	22 ,,	Robert Philp	Extracted				
273	James Storie, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Russell's children.					
274	Thomas Clark	28 ,,	Mrs. Blackstock		Inventory lodged 14 June 1828.	£802		
					Account 13 Jan. 1829		842 1 4	50 7 1½
					,, 11 Feb. 1830		931 13 1½	26 4 1½
					,, 4 March 1831		926 16 10	21 7 10
					,, 12 May. 1832		926 0 0	44 0 0
275	James Kerr, j. f.	30 ,,	Estates of Buchanan and Todd.		List of debts lodged	£2,245 of debts, but only £1,327 0 8½ thought recoverable.		
					And account for 1828		78 11 2	21 1 4
276	Thomas M'Micking	1 Dec.	James, Agnes and John Andrew.		Inventory of the estate, &c.	£20,759 5 7½		
					Accounts annually approved of by the court:			
					First acct. 1828, Jas. Andrew		676 18 9½	676 18 9½
					Rental	£590 8 6		
					Ditto younger children		5,485 11 8½	5,485 11 8½
					2d ditto 1829, Jas. Andrew		877 5 5	875 4 11½
					Rental	£584 17 0		
					Ditto 1829, younger children		5,471 0 11½	5,641 3 10
					3d ditto 1830, Jas. Andrew		1,201 10 6¼	1,198 17 9¼
					Rental	£563 5 2		
					Younger children		308 19 4½	825 7 1½
					4th do. 1831, James Andrew		1,632 2 1¼	1,670 12 8½
					Rental	£559 17 0		
					Younger children		926 1 4½	946 19 7¾
					5th do. 1832, James Andrew		1,062 2 9½	1,059 15 5¾
					Rental	£554 15 0		
					Younger children		1,073 2 6½	1,073 3 6½
					6th do. 1833, James Andrew		723 4 7¼	722 17 0¾
					Rental	£534 15 0		
					Younger children		989 17 6¾	987 17 6¾
277	Samuel Henning, f. l. t.	1 Dec.	William Peok's children		Rental, 3 June 1828.	£434 7 10		
278	Gavin Fullarton, c. b.	1 ,,	John Fulton		Inventory and rental given in	Lands of Nettlehirst, let at rent of 120 stone of cheese, 25 bolls of oatmeal, debts on property £750; £2,000 yielding 5 per cent.		
279	Francis Martin, f. l. t.	6 ,,	John Wallace.					
280	Alex. Pennycook, f. l. t.	6 ,,	Capt. John Pennycook.					
281	Robert Hewat, f. l. a.	6 ,,	Widow and children of W. Lyon.		Account, 12 Nov. 1830		554 10 11	481 13 2
282	David M'Ewen, c. b.	8 ,,	Pat. Chrichton.					
283	James Stewart.	15 ,,	Estate of Fincastle.		Rental, 1828	£1,194 5 10		
284	W. G. Johnstone, f. l. a.	15 ,,	George R. Johnston.					
285	John M'Gregor, c. b.	18 ,,	Mrs. M. Crawford		Inventory lodged 9 July 1828			
286	James Bishop, f. l. t.	20 ,,	J. and W. Farie.					
287	Geo. Archibald, f. l. a.	20 ,,	George Creelman.					
		1828						
288	John Eadie, f. l. t.	16 Jan.	J. and J. Robertson.		Report and account, 1828		90 2 5	120 7 9
289	L. Anderson, f. l. t.	16 ,,	John Anderson.					
				1831				
290	Nicol Munro	17 ,,	E. M'Intyre's estate.	12 Feb.		£20	23 3 1	23 3 1
						22	56 13 10	56 13 10
		Balance	due factor £39 17 0				60 11 3½	60 11 3½
		Balance	due factor 45 8 10					
				1828				
291	James Jardine.	24 ,,	James Jardine, &c.	1 July	Accounts sent to the record.			
				1823				
292	Charles Morland, f. l. t.	1 Feb.	William Crawford	27 Feb.				

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		1828					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
293	Thomas Jameson, f. l. t.	1 Feb.	Children of L. Jameson	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1830. .	£577 1 3		
					Account for 1828 . . .	. . .	237 16 11	100 8 2½
294	William Brown, f. l. t.	1 ,,	Rev. —— Russell's children.	. .	. . .	£4,294 10 2	3,040 4 3	3,040 4 3
							6,526 0 7	6,524 0 7
							6,731 2 4	6,731 2 4
							2,625 5 9	
295	John Sim. Sands, c. b.	9 ,,	Amelia Stewart.					
296	Isabella Ballie . .	16 ,,	William Ballie.					
297	Andrew Caithness. c. b.	16 ,,	Charles Dickson.					
298	John Jameson, c. b. .	16 ,,	Trust estate of Jas. Kennedy.					
299	Col. T. Webster, c. b.	21 ,,	William Webster . .	. .	Inventory sum, 29 Nov. 1829	£2,833 13 11		
300	Miss H. Cathcart, c. b.	22 ,,	R. M'L. Cavage . .	. .	Inventory lodged 11 March 1828.	2,500 0 0		
301	Peter Martin, f. . .	26 ,,	John Ross's estate . .	. .	1829	. . .	80 6 8	80 6 8
					1830–31	. . .	47 1 7	47 1 7
					1831	. . .	75 3 9½	75 3 9½
302	H. F. Cadell . . .	28 ,,	Chs. Burnet's children.	. .	Inventory lodged 13 Jan. 1829	£4,165 15 2		
					Account, 12 May 1831 . .	. . .	401 5 8	57 0 2½
					Ditto, Eodie	. . .	200 12 11	4 12 3½
303	Donald M'Dougall, c. b.	1 Mar.	Alexander M'Dougall.					
304	Ja. Aikman, c. b. . .	4 ,,	James Gray. . . .	. .	. . .	£834 18 11, and other property.		
					1828–29	. . .	1,042 17 4	1,042 17 4
305	Sir A. C. M. Gibson Maitland.	7 ,,	Lady Maitland.					
306	Thomas Duncan, c. b.	11 ,,	William Gerrie.					
307	John Burnet . . .	11 ,,	William Robertson, &c.					
308	James Rodger. . .	11 ,,	Daniel Baillie's children	. .	Inventory of estate, 1828 .	£3,990 5 4½		
					1st Account, 1829 . . .	. . .	652 9 1	573 3 0
					2d ditto, 1830	. . .	505 18 2	84 12 0
309	William M'Gavin. .	11 ,,	Robert Crawford . .	. .	Inventory of estate, 1828 .	£12,355 6 6		
					Rental, 1829.	983 9 3		
					1st Account, 1830 . . .	. . .	1,150 14 7	1,150 14 7
					2d ditto, 1831	. . .	5,565 7 6	5,565 7 6
					3d ditto, 1832	. . .	3,664 16 3	3,664 16 3
310	Donald M'Intyre, f. l. t. and c. b.	11 ,,	D. M'Intyre's children .	. .	Inventory, 13 June 1828. . Account:	£692 besides crop and stock, &c.		
					30 June 1829, 1828–29	. . .	5,013 4 3	4,561 3 9
					9 July 1830, 1829–30	. . .	2,804 0 8	2,740 8 8
					12 Nov. 1831, 1830–31	. . .	3,519 0 3	3,370 13 0
					7 Nov. 1832, 1831–32	. . .	2,934 10 11	2,720 0 11½
							These sums deposits in	include large the banks.
311	John Smith, f. l. t. .	15 May	James Smellie . . .	1832 10 July				
312	James Dobie, c. b. .	17 ,,	Mary Gillies.					
313	David Cleghorn, c. b. .	24 ,,	J. M'Donald's estate .	1831 8 July	Inventory, 22 Nov. 1828 .	The property consists of stock in trade.	127 14 1½	168 12 9
					1829 .	. . .	1,816 1 8½	314 12 9½
					1830 .	. . .	2,602 10 0	606 9 8
					1831 .	. . .	2,001 4 2	81 6 1
314	David Guthrie, f. l. t. .	27 ,,	John Guthrie's children	. .	. . .	£5,878 17 1½	1,727 11 11	1,727 11 11
						3,160 7 4½	2,257 1 2	2,257 1 2
315	Andrew M'Gill.							
316	Andrew M'Gill . .	27 ,,	Graham M'Gill. . .	. .	Inventory lodged, and accounts for the following years:	Gross amount £1,374 2 4		
					1828	. . .	1,222 18 3½	48 15 11
					1829	. . .	1,255 3 9	82 1 8
					1830	. . .	1,235 2 11	68 11 0
					1831	. . .	1,225 15 5	66 18 4
					1832	. . .	1,213 3 5	55 19 4
					1833	. . .	1,216 8 0	52 16 0
317	Wm. Stewart, f. l. t. .	31 ,,	D. Ramsay's children .	1830 11 Mar.				
318	Adam Longmore . .	31 ,,	Isabella Stewart.					
319	Charles Campbell .	5 June	John S. Glass.					
320	Christ. Middlemas, f. .	10 ,,	David Laing's estate.					
321	Ludovick Grant.							
322	Ludovick Grant, c. b. .	13 ,,	John Grant . . .	. .	1828–29	£693 7 3	33 19 4	44 19 2½
					1830	39 5 3	750 7 6	754 6 1
					1831	47 1 6	797 19 7	841 19 2½
					1832	51 5 11	734 6 11	731 1 3
					1833	. . .	832 1 3	865 5 9½
							Balance,	£33 4 6
323	Walter Logan, f. l. t. .	27 ,,	Andrew Cathcart . .	. .	Inventory lodged, and accounts for the following years:	Gross amount, £10,148 12 5½ One-fourth of £3,000 East India stock. One-fourth of £14,700 New 4 per Cent. Government stock.		
					1829	. . .	6,065 17 1	5,311 18 10
					1830	. . .	1,022 5 6	393 18 9
					1831	. . .	6,912 7 6	6,569 19 2
					1832	. . .	856 7 5½	329 1 5½
					1833	. . .	3,972 19 5	3,601 0 0½
324	Wm. Russell, f. l. t. .	27 ,,	Arch. Hamilton's estate.					
325	William Miller, c. b. .	28 ,,	Fergusson Cuningham	1831 8 July.	Accounts sent to the record.			
326	George Cochran, f. l. t.	28 ,,	R. Bennet's children.					

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		1828					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
327	Robert Jamieson, f.	28 June	Estate of Mar		Mar rental, 1828	£7,450 7 11⅛		
					Forest ditto	830 6 0	4,984 0 4⅞	2,152 13 1¾
						£8,280 13 11⅛		
					Rental of feu duties, town of Alloa.	£423 6 2½	9,464 16 8⅝	6,924 12 1¼
					Rental of Stirling	24 17 8		
					Additional rental lodged, not added up:			
					1829–30		8,706 4 1⅛	8,639 15 8⅛
					1830–31		1,665 15 3⅜	1,531 6 8¾
					List of arrears for 1829	£4,892 12 0½		
328	Alexander Beveridge	1 July	J. Falkner Jacks.					
329	Jean Harvey	4 ,,	Jas. Forrester's children.					
330	John Eadie, f.	5 ,,	C. Douglas's estate.					
331	Thomas Gibson, f.l.t.	9 ,,	Janet Gibson.					
332	James Mathews, f.l.t.	9 ,,	Captain A. M'Arthur's children.					
333	Thomas Watson, c.b.	10 ,,	Lilburn, and factor to White's.			£4,262 1 5		
					1828–29		499 15 8	499 15 8
					1829–30		797 0 2	797 0 2
					1830–31		3,056 6 5½	3,056 6 5½
				1829				
334	James Smith, c.b.	10 ,,	William M'Farlane	11 July				
335	Alexander Taylor	10 ,,	James Duff.					
				1833				
336	Henry Gordon	11 ,,	Estate of Glenorchard	8 Mar.	Rental, 1829; accounts sent to record.	£344 6 0		
337	David Spence, c.b.	11 ,,	Rev. Andrew Spence.					
338	Pat. Grant, interim, f.l.t.	11 ,,	Roderick M'Kenzie.					
339	Christopher Kerr, whom failing, Jas. Ogilvie, f. or c.b.	11 ,,	Walter Thomson.					
340	John Sinclair, f.l.t.	14 Nov.	James Brown, &c.		Inventory, 12 Nov. 1829	£1,140		
					Account 1830, lodged 9 Dec. 1830.		840 11 6 whereof £730 for the	840 11 6 2 6 invested pupils.
				1832				
341	J. A. Cameron, f.l.t.	22 ,,	James W. Grant, Esq.	10 Mar.	Free rental for crop 1828 was	£2,220		
342	James Balfour, f.l.a.	22 ,,	Sir John G. Sinclair.					
343	George Blair, f.l.t.	22 ,,	John Graham			£88 0 0	585 14 2	585 14 2
344	George Gardner, f.b.	22 ,,	Captain G. Stewart	10 Mar.		1,109 10 0	801 2 0	308 8 0
					Half-pay Government	330 0 0		
345	John M'Gregor, f.l.t.	25 ,,	Peter M'Nicoll.					
346	Alexander Wilson	25 ,,	J. Charitie Wilson.					
347	Alex. Forsyth, c.b.	26 ,,	Thomas Forsyth		Inventory lodged 16 Jan. 1830.	£10,915 9 2		
					Account, 1829		831 12 6	559 7 1
					,, 1830, 11 Jan. 1831		323 17 5	330 15 2
					,, 1831, 17 Jan. 1832		430 15 7	430 9 3
348	James Morton, f.l.t.	3 Dec.	Ann and M'Taggart.					
349	James Morison	4 ,,	Estate of Fincastle.		Rental, 1829	£1,271 3 8		
					1st Account, 1829		1,493 12 3	1,400 3 9⅙
					Rental, 1830	£1,335 8 1		
					2d Account, 1830		1,564 3 9½	1,358 3 6
					Rental, 1830	£1,447 8 4		
					3d Account, 1831		1,400 9 0½	1,272 6 2½
					Rental, 1831	£1,256 4 10		
					4th Account, 1832		1,463 15 8	1,162 4 2
					Rental, 1832	£1,386 15 2		
						Estate of Fincastle, sold Nov. 1833, price £33,600 sterling.		
				1829				
350	Wm. Gordon, jun. f.l.t.	5 ,,	John Anderson	10 Mar.				
351	Patrick M'Night, f.l.t.	9 ,,	Fanny A. Ellegood.					
352	Peter Gray, c.b.	9 ,,	Jane Miller or Morrison			Inventory of estate and effects; no value stated.		
353	David Watson, f.	16 ,,	Logiealmond.					
354	Richard Mark, f.l.t.	18 ,,	William Mark.					
355	A. Cuthbertson, f.l.t.	18 ,,	Allan Arthur		Inventory lodged 12 May 1831.	£964 15		
					Account, 1829, lodged Eodie		44 14 0	122 8 1
					,, 1830		921 7 2	947 16 9½
356	John R. Stodart, f.l.t.	18 ,,	Thomas Fraser.					
357	James Kern	20 Dec.	Malcolm Currie		Accounts 1829, lodged 19 Dec. 1833.		279 3 6	81 15 7½
					,, 1830		1,307 2 3½	179 14 0
					,, 1831		1,174 3 11	57 9 10
					,, 1832		1,144 17 9½	54 15 1
					,, 1833		1,113 3 6	3 6 6
358	G. Sutherland Sinclair	20 ,,	Estate of J. Sutherland		Inventory of heritable and personal estate.			
					Rental, 1830	£919 12 7		
359	Henry Gordon, f.	20 ,,	Villa of Bankhead		Rental, 1829	75 16 6		
					1830	69 7 0		
					Accounts to 1831		146 15 0	148 14 7
360	Daniel Taylor	20 ,,	George Taylor.					
361	J. B. Bathgate, f.l.t.	20 ,,	Bathgate's children.					

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							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		1828						
362	Arch. Ramsay, f. l. t.	20 Dec.	Arthur Glegg			£39 16 0 21 0 0		
		1829						
363	Mrs. C. Morrison, f. l. t.	14 Jan.	Margaret Morrison.					
364	William Lang, f.	14 ,,	Sibbald's subjects		1828–29	£284 19 2	284 19 2	266 7 11
					1830	404 16 7	557 17 2	526 6 2
					1831	247 0 0	371 12 11	295 12 5
					1832	234 10 0	1,901 8 9¾	1,857 2 11⅝
					1833	96 10 0		
365	Benjamin Nelson	14 ,,	Estate of Kirtleton.					
366	Archibald Swinton	15 ,,	Powmill.					
367	Alex. M'Lachlan	15 ,,	D. M'Lachlan.					
368	David Noble, j. f.	20 ,,	Kennoway's subjects.					
369	James Miller, j. f.	24 ,,	Trust estates of Hilton		Accounts of intromissions to 9 Aug. 1830.		2,619 19 0	2,857 18 7½
					Lodged ditto, from 9 Aug. 1830, to 17 Sept. 1833.		4,018 13 10	4,191 19 10
370	T. M'Kenzie, f. l. t.	27 ,,	William M'Kenzie		The following rentals lodged:			
					1st, From Martinmas 1828 to Martinmas 1829.	£969 7 0		
					2d, Rental due Martinmas 1829, Whitsunday and Lammas 1830; and the following accounts:	£936 3 0		
					1829		946 17 0	1,369 4 10
					1830–31		2,159 11 6	2,399 2 7½
					1832		1,150 3 0	1,194 7 9
371	Elizabeth Beveridge	27 ,,	Mary Brown or Taylor.					
372	Andrew Cross, f. l. t.	31 ,,	John Neilson.					
373	William Rolland, f. l. t.	31 ,,	Jo. and W. Grieve		State lodged	Gross amount £1,771 19s. 11d., partly heritable and partly moveable.		
374	William Mill, f. l. t.	3 Feb.	Da. W. Croll		Rental	£9		
					1829		9 3 2½	9 3 2½
					1830		9 0 0	9 0 0
					1831		15 7 4	15 7 4
					1832		14 10 11½	14 10 11½
375	John Livingston, f. l. t.	5 ,,	James Livingston		Inventory lodged	Gross amount £437 8s. 1½d., found due in a pro. of m. p.		
376	J. R. Forrest, c. b.	10 ,,	James Hay.					
				1832				
377	William Johnston, f.	11 ,,	Cathcart of Carleton	21 Feb.				
378	William Sharp, j. f.	13 ,,	Gairdoch		Rental 1829	£3,181 1 3½		
					,, 1831	945 7 6½		
					1829		3,810 9 3¾	2,051 7 9¾
					1830		5,080 0 5	1,944 18 9½
					1831		6,487 11 8	1,963 5 5
					1832		5,578 5 6	550 13 0½
379	Wm. B. J. Gordon	28 ,,	Estate of Borgue		Rental half-year 1829	£242 7 9		
					Rental 1830	677 9 0		
					Ditto	671 13 6		
380	Miss C. E. White, c.	5 Mar.	Miss White.					
				1831				
381	John Douglas	5 ,,	Alexander Stewart	3 Dec.	Accounts sent to the record.			
382	John Bryden, f.	7 ,,	Lands of Scalehill				43 0 0	111 0 0
					1831		103 1 1½	103 1 1½
					1832		80 6 4	80 6 4
					1833		315 0 0	138 19 0
383	G. M'Kinlay, f. l. t.	7 ,,	W. and A. Stewart				200 9 0	177 2 4
384	G. M'Kinlay, f. l. t.	9 ,,	Daniel Stewart			£37 18 0 20 4 0	21 9 0 22 7 6	20 15 6 15 14 9
385	Arch. Williamson, f.	10 ,,	Burgh of Kilrenny.					
386	David Elmslie, f.	10 ,,	Duncan M'Farlane's property.					
387	Archibald M'Lea, c. b.	10 ,,	Isabel Sharp.					
388	Margaret Fyfe, c. b.	10 ,,	John Wilde.					
389	W. H. Moore, f. l. t.	11 ,,	N. C. Campbell.		Rental 7 Sept. 1829	£65 0 0		
390	Peter M'Gill, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Thomas Stalker.					
391	Alexander Mein	11 ,,	Andrew Robertson		Rental and inventory of bonds, 1829.	42,846 16 9		
					Account, 1830		118 2 6½	87 6 4
392	John Newlands, c. b.	12 May	Thomas Barland, jun.					
393	Hugh Fraser, f.	14 ,,	Lovat Sinking Fund, established by Act of Parliament for liquidation of debt.					
394	Thos. Robertson, f. l. t.	21 ,,	D. & M. M'Leod		Inventory 18 Nov. 1829	£3,500 0 0		
					1829 to 1830		90 0 0	99 9 4
					1830 to 1831		102 10 0	266 15 11
					1831 to 1832		332 10 0	319 17 0
					1832 to 1833		133 0 3	135 6 1⅝
395	Archibald Yuill, f. l. t.	29 ,,	John & Mary Livingston.					
396	Richard M'Kenzie	2 June	M. M'Queen, estate of Corrybrough.		Inventory of the property, 1829.	Estate, if sold, supposed worth between £12,000 and £15,000. Rental supposed worth £350 yearly. Personal property, £6,000		
				1831				
397	Alexander Paul, f.	4 ,,	Sequestration of rents of Orbiston.	17 Feb.				

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		1829					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
398	Bethia Warden, f. l. t.	16 June	James Warden . . .	. .	Inventory, 30 June 1829	Small property in Kilsyth, and lease of a farm.		
399	Henry Beveridge, c. b.	16 ,,	Alexander Watt					
				1832				
400	David Walker, f. l. t.	16 ,,	Andrew Ross . . .	Recalled 11 July	Report and state of accounts lodged from entry to office to 30 June 1830.	. . .	80 9 0	80 11 6
					From that date to 8 March 1832.	. . .	71 19 0	39 2 10
401	Rev. David Logan, c. b.	16 ,,	Colin M'Laurin.					
402	John Hannay, f. l. t.	20 ,,	Dr. Robt. Ewart's children.	. .	Accounts as at 31 March 1832, approved of on 13 Feb. 1833.			
403	Alex. Youngson, c. b.	23 ,,	Alexander Osburn.					
				1832				
404	John Kennedy, f. l. t.	23 ,,	James Snodgrass . .	8 Mar.	Rental lodged, and accounts for the following years:	Gross amount, £9,000		
					1830	. . .	387 10 0	83 15 1½
					1831	. . .	669 16 0½	396 15 0
					1832	. . .	754 16 9	574 3 3
					1833	. . .	939 14 4	515 14 2
					1834	. . .	806 1 9	178 0 7½
405	J. B. Gracie, j. f. .	23 ,,	Vans Agnew's subjects.					
406	William Lang, c. b. .	24 ,,	Mrs. B. Borthwick . .	. .	. . .	. . .	1,566 15 0	1,566 3 7
							1,992 3 5¾	1,992 3 5¾
							2,821 12 8½	2,821 12 8½
							3,622 13 3¾	3,622 13 3¾
407	James Barbour, c. b. .	24 ,,	Cochrane's children					
408	John M'Lellan, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Joan Prentice . . .	. .	. . .	£25 10 0		
409	Andrew Geils, f. l. t. .	2 July	Major Gen. Alexander Murray's children.					
410	Alexander M'Lean .	2 ,,	Jean Burns	. .	Inventory of funds, 1829	£458 18 5		
411	Thomas Watt . . .	3 ,,	Peter Robertson.					
412	William Forbes . .	8 ,,	Alex. Reid's children.					
423	Jas. Fergusson, f. l. t. and c. b.	9 ,,	John M'Kie's children	. .	Inventory, 29 May 1830	£5,881 5 1		
414	Alex. Bremner, f. l. t.	9 ,,	E. B. M'Farlane.					
415	Cumberland R. Scott	10 ,,	Trust-estate of Gordon of Craig.					
416	David Mitchell, c. b.	10 ,,	Miss Susan Mill . .	. .	Inventory, 26 Jan. 1830	£1,298 6 4¼		
					1st account, 1829 to 1830, 12 Nov. 1830.	. . .	1,233 5 4½	135 1 11½
					2d and 3d accounts, 1830 to 1832, 12 Nov. 1833.	. . .	1,147 11 1	49 17 4
					4th account, 1833	. . .	1,154 3 9	50 6 10
417	Jon. M'Dougall, f. l. t.	11 ,,	John M'Dougall.					
418	John Stewart, f. l. t. .	11 ,,	David Stewart's children	. .	Inventory, 26 Nov. 1829	£338 10 0		
419	David Mitchell, c. b. .	11 ,,	W. Thomson.					
				1830				
420	William Waddell, c. b.	20 Nov.	William Calder. . .	10 July				
421	David M'Donald . .	26 ,,	John Stewart . . .	. .	Rental . . 1830	£198		
					1st account 1831	. . .	208 0 0	192 19 4¼
					2d do. 1832	. . .	200 0 0	168 11 4¼
					3d do. 1833	. . .	208 10 0	230 5 1¾
422	Robert Hendry, c. b. .	5 Dec.	Elizabeth Ramsay.					
423	John Fead, c. b. . .	8 ,,	Ronald Wood's children	. .	Account 12 May 1830	. . .	302 16 2	18 4 0
					,, 14 Mar. 1831	. . .	290 12 9	5 14 9
					,, 12 May 1832	. . .	290 11 6	22 8 9
424	Jas. Carmichael, f. l. t.	10 ,,	Ann Prentice.					
425	Thomas Dykes, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Jean Brown Lamb . .	. .	Inventory and rental, 9 July 1830	Heritable property, &c.		
					Rental	£85 8 2		
426	James Leighton, c. b.	12 ,,	John Ogilvie.					
427	Archibald Waddell, c. b. and f. l. t.	19 ,,	Robert Johnston's children.	. .	Tutorial inventory lodged 1 July 1830.	Amount cannot be ascertained.		
					Rental	£78		
					Account (1830) 26 Nov. 1831	. . .	108 12 0	140 3 3
					Rental, 1831–2	£58 10 0		
					Account (1832) 14 Nov. 1832	. . .	63 8 0	113 9 7
					Rental, 1832–3	£66 10 0		
					Account (1833) 12 Nov. 1833	. . .	73 1 6	117 5 6
					Rental, 1833–4	£77 2 0		
		1830						
428	Martin Cameron, f l. t.	13 Jan.	Allan, &c. Cameron .		Inventory lodged . . .	1. House valued at £10 yearly. 2. Debts due deceased, £564 9 0 3. In repositories, £15 4. Goods in shop and household furniture, not valued.		
429	Andrew Milne, f. l. t. .	13 ,,	Moses Gardner . .	. .	. .	£6,114 10 0	163 1 4	163 1 4
430	Jas. B. Thompson, c. b.	14 ,,	Hugh Thomson.					
431	D. Armstrong, f. l. t. .	26 ,,	Patrick and Jane Hay .	. .	. . .	£1,767 2 5½	1,784 1 1½	344 7 10
432	Agnes Sawers, c. b. .	26 ,,	Isabel Sawers.					
433	James Condie, c. b. .	28 ,,	James Campbell.					
434	Eb. Burn, f. l. a. . .	29 ,,	R. and W. Colquhoun.					
				1831				
	Robt. Adamson, f. l. t.	29 ,,	Children of Anderson .	11 Mar.				
435	Archibald Kid, c. b. .	3 Feb.	Mrs. Euph. Straton or Clark.	. .	Inventory of funds lodged 12 May 1830.	£2,410 0 0		
					Rental of heritable property.	87 10 0		

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		1830					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
435	Archibald Kid, c. b. *Continued.*	3 Feb.	Mrs. Euph. Straton or Clark.		Scheme of accounts, 10 Mar. 1831.	. . .	387 7 7	279 5 4
					Ditto 2d June 1832	. . .	435 4 5	215 7 3
					Account for 1832–3, 14 Jan. 1834.	. . .	507 4 2	75 12 9
436	Adam Pringle, c. b.	3 ,,	Rev. William Garvie	. .	. . .	£214 1 2	190 19 11	193 6 11
							213 3 11	213 3 11
437	George Robertson	3 ,,	Isabella Robertson	. .	Rental . . 1830	£60 13 11		
					1st account 1831	. . .	305 19 4	305 19 4
					2d do. 1832	. . .	246 6 5½	246 6 5½
					3d do. 1833	. . .	246 18 3	246 18 3
438	Mrs. Ann Sim or Nimmo.	11 ,,	John Nimmo . . .	. .	Inventory, 12 May 1830 .	£1,313 2 0		
					Account (1830) 3 July 1832	. . .	196 1 4	215 8 9
					,, (1831) . . .	. . .	106 15 1½	146 5 6½
					,, (1822) 22 Mar. 1833	. . .	139 14 3	166 10 0
439	James A. Cheyne, f.	13 ,,	Sequestration of rents of estate of Kellie.	. .	Rental, 12 Nov. 1833 . .	£720 7 9½		
440	John Davidson, f.	13 ,,	John Hay's property.					
441	Walter Cook, c. b.	13 ,,	Mrs. Blane or Campbell.					
442	Thomas Ramsay, c. b.	16 ,,	Mrs. Isabella Mudie	1830 Recalled, 3 June.				
443	Rev. G. Sommerville, f. l. t.	18 ,,	A. Hutton's children.					
444	Henry Kinnear, f. l. a.	20 ,,	William Kinnear . .	. .	. . .	£17 10*s.* and two houses in disrepair.		
445	John Logan, c. b.	23 ,,	Nicol Watson . . .	. .	Inventory, 22 Dec. 1831 .	Heritable means and effects.		
					Rental	£52 13 6		
446	George Dalgleish, f. l. t.	26 ,,	Edward Hill's children	. .	State of affairs, 29 Nov. 1831	Amount upwards of £2,000.		
					2d State, 12 Nov. 1833 . .	Ditto ditto.		
447	William Barr, f. l. t.	2 Mar.	Wm. and James Hall.					
448	Rev. James Greig, c. b.	3 ,,	Amelia Malcolm.					
449	Andrew Murray, f. l. t.	5 ,,	Morrison's younger children.	. .	Rental lodged	£296 4 1		
					And one account from April 1830, to 10 May 1831.	. . .	296 4 1	22 2 4½
450	Alexander Dick, f. l. t.	5 ,,	Arch. Burn's children.					
451	Hugh Mitchell, c. b.	6 ,,	Capt. A. Cameron's children.					
452	Simon Sawers, f. l. t.	9 ,,	Isabella J. Kellie . .	. .	Rental	£45, and third share of two properties in Dunbar.		
453	Thomas Duncan, f. l. t.	10 ,,	J. and C. Ross.					
454	Thomas Bell, &c.	11 ,,	Managers of Dundee.					
455	J. M'Arthur Moir	11 ,,	Lieut.-Col. M'Queen's children.	. .	1st Account 1831 . . .	. . .	469 0 0	469 0 0
					2d do. 1832 . . .	. . .	409 10 2	409 10 2
456	Thomas Watson	13 May	John Moir and Mrs. Moir's children.	. .	Inventory of J. Moir's estate	£2,207 15 3		
					,, Mrs. Moir's estate	2,004 3 2		
						£4,211 18 5		
					1st Account 1831 . . .	. . .	901 13 7	901 13 7
					2d do. 1832 . . .	. . .	905 11 2½	900 0 0
					3d do. 1833 . . .	. . .	2,435 16 10½	2,435 0 0
457	W. M. Taylor, f. l. t.	15 ,,	J. Robertson's children.					
458	George M'Kay, f. l. t.	25 ,,	J. C. A. M'Kenzie.					
459	Archibald Horne	26 ,,	Estate of Cromarty	. .	Rental . . . 1829 .	£2,488 19 9¼		
					Rectified rental 1830 .	2,596 13 9		
					1st Account, May 1831 .	. . .	5,333 9 7	2,000 9 4
					Rental . . . 1831 .	£2,774 14 4		
					Rental . . . 1832 .	3,021 9 4		
					2d Account, May 1832 .	. . .	5,568 10 3	5,265 8 6
					Rental . . . 1833 .	£3,024 2 4		
					3d Account. . 1833 .	. . .	5,247 13 4²	3,950 7 8³
					Rental . . . 1834 .	£3,032 15 11		
460	Colin Young, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Robert Young.					
461	Walter Byrce, f. l. t.	27 ,,	Robert M'Murray	. .	Inventory, 16 Nov. 1830 .	Heritable subjects, and £38 11 1.		
					Account, 1830 to 1832, lodged 12 May 1832.	. . .	trifling, but	unintelligible.
					Account, 1833, 12 Nov. 1833	. . .	6 8 4	11 2 0
462	Angus M'Donald	28 ,,	James M'Donald	1833 9 March.	Account, 1831	. . .	480 0 0	268 5 0
					Do. 1832	. . .	445 11 9	92 7 10
463	John Rankine, f. l. t.	1 June	D. Ramsay's children	. .	Inventory, 5 Dec. 1833 .	£5,000		
464	Robert Reid, f. l. t.	3 ,,	George Niven.					
465	James Dykes	3 ,,	Lewis Colquhoun.					
466	A. M'Gregor, f.	3 ,,	Lands of Ballewan	. .	. . .	Rental . £433	683 9 7	417 12 9
					1831–32	. . .	966 7 6	650 18 8½
					1832–33	. . .	1,084 8 3½	858 6 6½
467	William Hutton, c. b.	3 ,,	Mrs. Isabella Mudie	1834 11 Mar.	Accounts for the following years, lodged to			
					1831	. . .	1,773 9 0½	938 15 11½
					1832	. . .	1,920 4 2⁹	1,273 8 0½
					1833	. . .	1,146 16 2¼	147 15 4
468	W. Rutherford, jun. f. l. t.	5 ,,	Ann Allan	. .	Inventory, lodged 9 July 1830	£391 14 6⁸/*d.*		
469	Francis Oatt, f. l. t. &c.	5 ,,	Wm. Downie's children	. .	State of accounts, (1830–31,) lodged 12 Nov. 1831.	. . .	717 0 8	79 0 8
					State of accounts, (1831–32,) lodged 15 Jan. 1833.	. . .	663 3 8	28 3 8
470	William Ross, c. b.	5 ,,	Miss Ann Irvine.					
471	H. Harcus, f. l. t. & c. b.	15 ,,	Donald Bain's children.					

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
		1830					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
472	William Loch	15 June	Michael Nasmyth.					
473	John Robertson, f. l. t.	17 ,,	Jas. Lapsley's children		Inventory, 12 Nov. 1831	£750		
474	Robert Anderson, f. l. t.	19 ,,	Jean Ballantyne		Inventory lodged, 12 Nov. 1830.	£1,250 5 0²/d.		
475	William Slate, f. l. t.	19 ,,	Lieut. W. F. Burrell's children.		Account 1831, lodged 14 May 1833.		341 17 6	368 6 6½
					Account, 1832, 14 May 1833		346 11 0	493 4 3
476	Jas. Drummond, f. l. t.	19 ,,	J. and A. Wallace.					
477	Robt. Russell, f. & c. b.	23 ,,	John Hay				1,819 2 10	1,819 2 10
							353 10 10	353 10 10
							1,120 11 0	1,120 11 0
478	Peter Guilleaume, f.	23 ,,	Elizabeth Arnott			£1,287 17 6		
479	Mrs. E. Bell or Corrie, c. b.	23 ,,	John Corrie.					
480	Donald Stewart, j. f.	23 ,,	Estate of Harris		One account, lodged from Whitsunday 1830 to Whitsunday 1831.		225 2 9	229 2 10½
481	William Brechin, c. b.	25 ,,	Agnes F. Brechin.					
482	Alex. Campbell, f. l. t.	25 ,,	A. and J. Campbell.					
483	John Morrison, c. b.	1 July	Jane Morrison.					
484	Da. B. Reid, c. b.	3 ,,	Jane Arnot	see 1831 24 Feb.				
485	James Newlands, f. l. t.	3 ,,	Andrew Robertson's children.					
486	W. Wemyss, c. ad interim.	6 ,,	Alexander Forsyth.					
487	William Graham, f. l. t.	6 ,,	Wm. Jardine Graham.			£2,483 1 5	2,548 8 3¾	2,509 18 9
							2,059 17 5	2,048 18 9
							1,917 0 8	1,774 16 0½
488	Alex. Thompson, in't, f. l. t.	8 ,,	J. and C. Henderson.					
489	William Richardson	10 ,,	Lieut. W. Johnston, estate of Scroggs.		Inventory of estate, rental 1830.	£290		
					Account, 1831		290 0 0	272 2 7
					,, 1832		307 17 5	280 17 8½
					,, 1833		316 19 8	283 15 4
490	James Goldie	10 ,,	Personal estate of William Johnston, of Scroggs.		Inventory of personal estate, 1830.	£2,723 8 0		
					Additional inventory, 1831	585 5 2		
						3,308 13 2		
					1st Account, 1831		2,469 13 5	2,587 16 11
					2nd ,, 1832		942 15 0½	1,098 6 4
					3rd ,, 1833		826 1 8½	1,024 1 8½
491	Allan Cuthberton, c. b.	20 Nov.	Moses M'Culloch				325 17 7	49 17 4
492	Mungo Punton, f. or c. b.	23 ,,	Trust funds of George Crosbie and Mrs. Wyllie, spouses.		Inventory lodged 24 May 1831.	£5,500		
493	George Colville, c. b.	26 ,,	William Jameson.					
494	Andrew Storie	30 ,,	Trust estate of John Kermack.		Inventory of funds and effects, 1831.	£25,638 0 9		
					1st Account, 1831		13,566 17 0	13,612 10 6
					2nd ,, 1832		8,385 16 6	8,469 14 7
					3rd ,, 1833		5,873 6 2	5,893 7 4
495	James King	1 Dec.	Rebecca King		Account, 1832		173 0 0	160 6 3
496	Minister, &c. of Ardchatten.	4 ,,	Inveraw mortification.					
497	James Muir, f. l. t.	9 ,,	William Laurie	1833 Superseded 21 Feb.	See 21 February 1833.			
498	L. M'Kintosh, f. l. a.	14 ,,	James Gibson		Inventory, 29 April 1831	Old house in Alloa, rented at about £18 per annum.		
499	David Tod, f. l. t.	14 ,,	James, &c. Simpson		Rental and inventory lodged	£379		
					Rental and accounts for the following years:—			
					1831		1,794 10 7	1,777 17 7½
					1832		1,315 14 0	1,405 11 6½
					1833		765 12 11⅓	900 1 4½
500	James Douglas, c. b.	18 ,,	Miss H. Lindsay		Inventory lodged	£7,030 16 2		
					And accounts for the following years:—			
					1831		3,331 6 11	1,174 1 0
					1832		2,475 6 1	2,311 4 6
					1833		468 11 3	296 7 10
501	Andrew Howden, f.	26 ,, 1831	Powmill.					
502	Robert Ferrie, f. l. a.	13 Jan.	James Hamilton.					
503	Alexander Drummond	13 ,,	Alexander Stewart	29 Nov.	State of funds, 1831	£8,245 18 10⁹/d.		
					Inventories of stock, crop, furnitur. &c.			
					Rental Whitsunday, 1831	£1,423 15 8		
					Account, 1831		8,902 0 2¾	8,821 7 10
					,, 1832		3,470 1 0¾	2,972 14 10¼
					Rental, 1832	£1,448 19 0		
				1832				
504	John Macdougal, f. l. t.	15 ,,	D. P. Campbell	15 May		£1,211 3 6		
505	Alex. Pearson, c. b.	22 ,,	Charles Scott					
506	Robert Murray, c. b.	28 ,,	Miss Grace Welsh		Inventory of funds, 17 June 1831.	2,700 0 0		
					Accounts, 19 Jan. 1832		274 5 7	272 12 9½
					,, 31 Jan. 1833		368 11 11½	107 8 9½

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
		1831					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
507	Alexander Pearson, f.	1 Feb.	Estate and effects of Ramsey of Balmain.	. .	Accounts, 1831 to 1833, 19 Dec. 1833.	. . .	23,183 13 8	23,083 8 2
508	Robert Knox, c. b. .	2 ,,	Agnes and W. Stirling	. .	Inventory, 29 July 1831 .	£272		
509	Thomas Johnstone, f. l. t.	3 ,,	J. and M. Johnstone .	. .	. . . .	631		
510	James Rodger, f. l. t. .	8 ,,	Thomas Lang's children	. .	Inventory, 12 Nov. 1831 .	Cannot be ascertained.		
					Rental	£131 10 0		
511	Sir A. Campbell, f. l. t.	8 ,,	J. and G. Campbell .	. .	. . . . .	£2,800 16 0		
						2,206 17 0		
512	Mrs. Jane Wright, f. l. t.	10 ,,	Lieut. Jas. Wright's children.					
513	George Napier, f. l. t.	12 ,,	C. Ferrier's children.					
514	James Bowie . . .	12 ,,	John Davidson.					
515	Peter Crooks . . .	12 ,,	W. Cullin's estate . .	. .	Rental, 1831	£624 19 0		
					Furniture.	104 19 0		
					1st Account, 1832 . . .	. . .	1,291 3 7	1,274 9 1
					Rentals, 1832	£538 4 0		
					2nd Account, 1833 . . .	. . .	746 4 10	736 9 10
					Rental, 1833.	£389 19 0		
					. . .	713 0 0		
516	James Kinnear, f. .	12 ,,	Janet Fergusson's estate	. .				
517	John Wills, f. l. t. .	12 ,,	J. and R. Wilson . .	Caution never received.				
518	P. C. Gibson, c. b. .	15 ,,	Mrs. M'Kenzie.					
519	William Clark, c. b. .	15 ,,	John Clerk.					
				1822				
520	Henry T. Patton, f. .	24 ,,	Kerr or Love's estate .	7 July	. . .	£55 19 0		
521	James Arnott, c. b. .	24 ,,	Jane Arnott.					
522	John Hill, c. b. . .	3 Mar.	David Hill.					
523	Donald Cuthbertson, c. b.	3 ,,	Maxwell's children .	. .	Total annuities to five children.	£312 10 0	40 11 4	47 17 11
							57 10 0	61 15 0
							70 0 0	69 19 7
							70 0 0	48 7 3
							57 10 0	67 8 7
524	J. Robertson, f. . .	8 ,,	Carreston	. .	. . .	£2,900 14 4		
					1831–2	. . .	7,302 17 0	7,566 2 3½
					1832–3	. . .	10,910 1 0⅛	11,255 16 9½
				1832				
525	George Salmond, j. f.	8 ,,	Trust estate of D. Muirhead.	14 Feb.	Accounts sent to the record.			
526	Robert Stewart . .	10 ,,	William Baillie, &c.					
527	James Milner, f. . .	10 ,,	F. Marnock's estate.					
528	George Brown, c. b. .	11 ,,	George B. Brown.					
529	Thomson Paul, c. b.	11 ,,	Peter Wood . . .	. .	Inventory, 1 June 1831.			
					Heritable debt	£10,087 10 0		
					Balance on cash account .	237 10 0		
						10,325 0 0 and household furniture.		
530	James Smith, c. b. .	11 ,,	Alexander Matthewson	. .	. . .	£2,056 14 6	{ 350 17 2½	350 17 2½
							{ 355 12 0½	355 12 0½
531	Alexander Brown, c. b.	11 ,,	Lieut. J. Brown . .	. .	Account lodged 30 Nov. 1832.	. . .	240 4 11½	240 4 11½
532	W. Moffat, c. b. . .	14 May	Trust estate of Gordon of Craig.	. .	State of intromissions for 1831–2, 14 Nov. 1832. .		393 6 0	316 10 0
					1822–3 to 10 July 1833 . .	. . .	138 6 9	129 5 9
533	John Cairns . . .	14 ,,	Mrs. Invrie or Ogle .	. .	Inventory of funds & effects	£724 10 0½		
534	Wm. Robertson, f. l. t.	14 ,,	James, &c. Andrews.					
535	Wm. Waterston, c. b.	18 ,,	John Whyte . . .	. .	Rental, 1830 to 1831 . .	£ 83 17 0		
					,, 1831 to 1832 . .	116 7 4		
					Account, Mar. 1831 to Nov. 1832.	. . .	264 3 5	276 0 5⅝
				1832				
536	Jas. L. Mitchell, c. b.	24 ,,	Robert Dall . . .	4 July.				
537	Alexander Reid, c. b.	24 ,,	Thomas Veitch.					
538	William Lochead . .	27 ,,	Mary Shearer, &c.					
539	Robert Burness . .	1 June	Helen Smith . . .	. .	Curatorial inventory, 12 Nov. 1831.	Certain heritable property.		
540	William Douglas, f.	4 ,,	Newmains	. .	£308.	. . .	18 0 0	71 14 6
							333 0 0	333 0 0
							111 7 2	98 0 0
							643 5 0	£643 5 0
541	J. Murray, f. l. t. & c. b.	11 ,,	Trust estate of D. M'Gregor.	. .	State of accounts 1831, 15 Jan. 1833	. . .	316 8 11¾	355 5 8¼
					1832 . .	. . .	2,095 17 7¾	2,221 13 8¼
					Rental	£764 6 9¼		
542	John Freeland, f. . .	15 ,,	William Scales . .	Factor declined to act.				
543	Robert Steven, f. l. t.	15 ,,	John Grahame.					
544	Mrs. M. Robertson, f. l. t.	25 ,,	Mrs. M. Robertson's children.					
545	John Caldwells, f. l. t.	28 ,,	Robert Leef's children.					
546	John Reid, f. l. t.	28 ,,	Duncan M'Laurin.					
547	John Lambert, f. l. t.	2 July	Next of kin to W. M'Donald.	. .	. . .	£ 87 5 0		
548	William Thomson .	5 ,,	Sequestrated estates of Messrs. Smith, of Jerburgh.	. .	Rental of the estate of Jerburgh, 1832, £979 12 0			

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
		1831					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
549	Jas. Mackenzie, f. l. t.	5 July	R. Forbes' children .	. .	Inventory lodged, 17 Dec. 1831.	Pupil's right and interest £35,000		
					Account (1832) 20 Dec. 1832	. . .	2,221 16 11	532 8 2
					,, (1833) 19 ,, 1833	. . .	497 6 11	209 12 9
550	Thos. Robertson, f. l. t.	8 ,,	Hugh Ross's children	. .	1831–2.	. . .	6,962 7 2	6,979 4 11
					1832–3.	. . .	4,139 5 7	4,141 13 1⁶/
551	James Gilchrist, f. .	9 ,,	William Scales.					
552	G. Glendinning, f. l. t.	9 ,,	George Glendinning .	. .	Inventory of title-deeds.			
553	William Simpson, f.	9 ,,	M'Lean's estate . .	. .	. . .	. . .	108 0 0	114 8 0½
554	Mrs. E. Slade or Hammond, f. l. t.	12 Nov.	George Hammond . .	. .	Tack of a farm.			
556	Francis Orr, f. l. t.	14 ,,	Thomas A. Gibson.					
557	Rob. Aitken, jun. f. l. t.	26 ,,	Jos. and Anthony Dixon	Declined.				
558	Wm. Dougan, f. l. t.	29 ,,	Thoman Dougan.					
559	James Yeaman, c. b.	30 ,,	Wm. Stirling Graham.					
560	John Anderson, f. l. t.	3 Dec.	Wm. Pollock's children.					
561	John Gunn, c. b. . .	6 ,,	John Gordon . . .	1832 Recalled 22 Dec.				
562	John Hay, f. l. t. . .	8 ,,	Jas. & Violett Scougall	. .	Inventory, 14 Nov. 1832 .	£3,236 13 0		
					Account	. . .	3,236 13 0 including	2,729 0 0 lent cash.
							3,326 13 0 including £	3,218 18 1 700 lent cash.
					Account, 2 April 1834, interest.	. . .	33 10 0	33 10 0
563	Robt. M'Wattie, c. b.	10 ,,	William M'Wattie.					
564	Jas. Leechman, c. b.	10 ,,	James Grieve.					
565	Wm. Brough, f. l. t. .	17 ,,	Robert and Helen Tait.					
566	Jas. M'Farlane, c. b.	20 ,,	Mrs. Telfer or Sands.					
567	George Murray, c. b. .	22 ,,	Miss Janet Murray. .	. .	Rental, 1 Feb. 1832 . .	£300 per annum.		
568	T. Philp and A. Jervis, interim managers.	24 ,,	Burgh of Dysart.					
569	Jas. B. Nelson, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Walter Easton's children					
570	James Brown, j. f. .	24 ,,	Gartmore	. .	Gartmore Rental crop 1831, Besides meal, carriages, and rain	£4,296 19 9	4,332 12 11⅝	2,020 0 0
					crop, 1832 . .	£4,169 15 7		
					Finlayson . 1830 . .	2,273 13 10		
					1831 . .	2,258 5 10	4,147 8 4³/	2,703 10 9³/
571	Donald Lindsay, j. f.	24 ,,	Sir J. C. Anstruther's funds.	. .	State of funds lodged . .	Gross amount £54,848 17 4½ Annual income £1,152 7 0		
					State of accounts from Jan. to Dec. 1832, lodged.	. . .	22,725 7 5	22,684 15 7⁸/
572	John Beith . . .	24 ,,	Estate of Gigha . .	. .	Rental, 1832	£1,604 11 1		
					Account, 1833	. . .	1,437 10 8	1,017 4 7
					Rental, 1833	£1,713 6 5		
573	James Semple, f. l. t.	24 ,,	Alexander Coldwell .	. . 1833	Inventory of estate and effects.			
574	James Mellis, c. b. .	24 ,, 1832	William Simmie . .	9 July.	. . .	£918 0 3½		
575	R. N. Dunbar, c. b. .	18 Jan.	Miss Mary Nugent.					
576	Arch. Campbell, c. b.	18 ,,	Duncan Campbell.					
577	George Irving, c. b.	18 ,,	Margaret Machlachlan.	. .	Account 1832, 5 July 1832	. . .	141 17 8	151 16 9
					,, 1833, 29 Nov. 1833	. . .	5 0 0	10 5 9½
578	Jas. Fergusson, c. b.	18 ,,	Hugh Thomson . .	. .	Inventory lodged 11 July 1833.	Heritable and moveable property.		
					Rental	£28 7 3		
579	James M'Gill, c. b. .	19 ,,	Ja. M'Pherson.					
580	Samuel Caw, j. f. . .	20 ,,	Dumbarton Glass-work Company.	1832 2 Feb.				
581	Daniel Brown . . .	21 ,,	Jos. and Anthony Dixon	. .	Inventory lodged 14 Nov. 1832.	Of considerable amount.		
					Account current, 28 Nov. 1833.	. . .	818 10 6	866 9 0½
582	H. D. Hill, f. l. t. .	28 ,,	Alexander Johnston's children.	. .	Inventory, 11 July 1832 .	£1,813 11 7		
					Account 1831–32, 16 Nov. 1832.	. . .	1,788 9 11	1,019 8 10
583	Thos. Mackenzie, j. f.	7 Feb.	Whole parties interested in D. M'Gillivray's will.					
584	Allan M'Dougall, f. l. t.	10 ,,	D. P. Campbell.					
585	Robert Kemp, f. . .	10 ,,	Ranking and sale of Killiewarren.					
586	William Couper, f. l. t.	10 ,,	Henry Littledale's children.	. .	Inventory, 14 Nov. 1832.			
					Cash in bank	£633 8 7½		
					Account, 7 March 1833. .	. . .	1,258 19 5	625 10 10½
587	William Gunn, f. l. t.	15 ,,	Margaret and Agnes M'Lachlan.	. .	Rental lodged	£95 15 of rental.		
588	Henry Tod, f. l. t. .	16 ,,	Robt. Buchanan's children.	. .	Inventory lodged 14 April 1834.	Funds, £710 heritable property, rented at about £21.		
589	Thomas Scott, f. . .	18 ,,	Seg^{n} J. Johnston.					
590	H. H. Drummond, c. b.	21 ,,	Miss Stewart . . .	. .	Inventory lodged 11 July 1832	Heritable estate.		
					Rental	£2,398 17 6		
591	Thos. M'Kenzie, j. f.	21 ,,	Whole parties interested in D. M'Gillivray's will.					
592	Colin Chisholm . .	21 ,,	James M'Donald . .	. .	State or account, 1833 . .	. . .	87 0 0	25 4 10
593	Alexander Goalen, c. b.	25 ,,	Janet Ballingall.					
594	Thomas Macdonald .	1 Mar.	Estate of Lakefield.					

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
		1832					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
595	J. A. Campbell, c. b.	3 Mar.	Mrs. Lydia Harehame or Braidwood, &c.		1833	Rental, £133 0 0 2,556 0 0 2,828 0 8	5,711 19 10	5,711 19 10
596	J. C. Arbuthnot, f. l. t.	6 ,,	John and Helen Clyne.					
597	John Lister, c. b.	6 ,,	David Lister.					
598	James Moffat, f. l. t.	6 ,,	Alex. Moffat's children		Inventory lodged 12 Nov. 1832.	£704 7 6		
599	Robt. Montgomery, c.b.	8 ,,	Thomas Hart		Rental, 1832. Value of stock	1,952 19 9 1,482 15 4 besides personal property.		
600	Thos. Harkness, j. f.	8 ,,	Estate of land		Rental, 1832.	1,001 16 2	882 7 10	320 17 3½
601	David Glassford, f. l. a.	9 ,,	Ro. Ritchie		Rental, 1832, subject to a term.	82 0 0		
602	John Sawers, j. f.	9 ,,	W. S. Glass's estate		1832		490 4 6	130 0 6
603	Alex. Sevens, f. l. t.	9 ,,	Alexander Baillie.					
604	William Primrose.	9 ,,	Sequestered estate of Nether Kirkcudbright.					
605	James Emslie	10 ,,	Francis Emslie.					
606	Nicol Milne, jun., f. l. t.	10 ,,	Nicol Milne.					
607	William Simpson, c. b.	10 ,,	Edmund Fergusson			Rental . £54 12 0	168 11 1	168 11 1
608	James Borthwick, c. b.	10 ,,	R. L. Mitchell		Inventory and rental	120 0 0		
609	James Edmond, f.	10 ,,	Trust estate of Catto		Inventory 1833	No sums	126 2 5½ 552 1 1	185 10 6 330 11 4½
610	Mat. Montgomerie, c.b.	24 May	Mrs. Mary Wright or Gordon.				3,372 3 4½	2,981 18 6½
611	J. A. Campbell, c. b.	24 ,,	J. W. Carmichael's children.		Inventory whole funds in pro. of m. p.	£213 1 4		
612	J. G. Barr, c. b.	24 ,,	J. A. Stuart's children.					
613	Chas. Menzies, f. l. t.	26 ,,	Thomas M'Millen, jun.					
614	Alexander Mein, f. l. t.	26 ,,	Joseph Reid		1833	£2,643 8 5½ 2,643 8 5½		
615	John Aiken, f. l. t.	29 ,,	John Sharpe		List of title-deeds	27 3 4		
616	Alexander Douglas, c.b.	31 ,,	W. C. Chisholme, of Chisholme.		1832 1833	942 8 0	1,674 19 3½ 1,229 16 10	1,674 19 3¾ 1,229 16 10
617	John Baillie	31 ,,	William Baillie.					
618	John Henderson, c. b.	31 ,,	Nelly Duncan.					
619	Allan Menzies, f.	2 June	W. Cunninghame's property.		1833	Rental . £180 7	194 7 0	155 10 0
620	John Stewart, f.	5 ,,	Janet Wight's trust estate.		Inventory, 1832	£310 15 10	110 0 6	15 0 0
621	Charles Ross, c. b.	5 ,,	John Gray Farquhar		Inventory, lodged 6 Dec. 1832. Rental State of intro. 17 Dec. 1833: Whitsunday to Martinmas 1832. Martinmas 1832 to Whit' 1833. Whitsunday to Martinmas 1833.	Consisting of lands and moveables. £606 1 11	435 9 11½ 513 17 2 419 4 2	486 1 5 621 8 8½ 572 18 5½
622	William M'Gavin, j. f.	7 ,,	Muirkirk Iron Company	1832 29 Nov.				
623	Jas. Peddie, jun., c. b.	7 ,,	Isabella Gillies.					
624	Robert Grier	9 ,,	Matthew Dunnett.					
625	John More, f. l. t.	12 ,,	Walter, &c., More		Rental lodged, and one account to 19 June 1833.	Gross amount, £1,800 capital stock of Royal Bank, and £40 annuity; annual income, £139.	4,304 8 9	4,183 16 10
626	Mrs. M. Merry, f. l. t.	13 ,,	Capt. W. Henderson.					
627	John Renton	13 ,,	Estate of Bridgehouse	1833 19 Dec.	Rental, 1833 Account, 1833	£120	408 9 9	211 9 2
628	Henry D. Dickie, f.	13 ,,	Trust estate of Joseph Grimmond.			Rental, £16 9 9		
629	Alexander Low, f.	14 ,,	Miss E. Whitehouse		Inventory of funds lodged, April 1834.	2,239 1 7		
630	Robert Landale, f. l. t.	15 ,,	W. S. Jop.					
631	James Renton, f. l. a.	21 ,,	John Home Belsches.					
632	Alex. Lindsay, f. l. t.	21 ,,	Mal. M'Donald's children.					
633	William Horne, c. b.	22 ,,	Miss Margaret Coats		Inventory of title deeds.			
634	Thomas Mansfield, c. b.	26 ,,	Robert Hamilton		Inventory lodged 2 April 1834.	Free executory, £51 2 7		
635	William Wilson, f. l. t.	28 ,,	Joan Jane M'Ewen		Inventory, 8 February 1833.	Between £600 and £700		
636	Thomas Ritchie, f. l. t.	3 July	J. Whitelaw's children.	Bond not lodged.				
637	John Mitchell, f. l. t.	3 ,,	Elizabeth M'Credy		Inventory, 25 June 1833 State of accounts, 12 November 1833.	Heritable property, and £280 2 4	275 18 6	67 17 9
638	D. Henderson, f.	3 ,,	Skinner's property		Inventory lodged 17 Jan. 1833. Gross rental Account, 17 January 1833	Heritable property. £49 10	49 2 6	21 18 9
639	David Humphrey, f. l. t.	5 ,,	Wm. and David Bruce.					
640	Ann Fulton	5 ,,	Ann Reid.					
641	Thomas Leburn, j. f.	6 ,,	New Grange.					
642	Henry Brock	10 ,,	Edward Khull, sen.	1833 11 July.				
643	John Grieve, f.	11 ,,	Isabella B. Waugh.					

No.	Factors.	Date of Appointment.	Persons for whom, or Estates on which they were appointed.	Date of Discharge and Exoneration.	Inventories and Schemes of Accounts given in.	Gross Amount of Funds, &c.	Charge per Annum.	Discharge per Annum.
		1832					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
644	John Russell, int. c. b.	11 July	Mrs. Reid or Hutton .	. .	. . .	Gross Amount £596, besides two life-rents on £84 6s. 3d. and £420.		
					Inventory lodged, and one account to 11 July 1833.	. . .	479 11 8	487 1 2
645	James M'Ewen . .	10 ,,	Jean Neale	. .	Inventory of the estate.			
					Rental, 1833	£42 5s.		
646	Holmes Ivory, f. .	11 ,,	William Bell's estate.					
647	George Gillanders, f. .	11 ,,	Mrs. Justina Cobham.					
648	Robert Dyce, c. b. .	14 Nov.	R. Matheson's trust estate.		Inventory of heritable and movable property.	No value mentioned.		
649	Robert Morrice, j. f. .	20 ,,	Estate of Cowie . .	. .	Rental lodged, and one account to 7 Dec. 1833	Rental, £1,289 12s. 8d. . . .	1,300 5 8	241 16 0[10]
650	C. F. Davidson, c. b. .	24 ,,	Miss M. Robertson. .	. .	. . .	. . .	1,211 13 4	1,211 13 4
651	Charles Gordon, c. b.	24 ,,	Donald Fletcher . .	. .	Rental, 14 May 1833 . .	£325		
					,, 1833–34. . . .	279		
					,, 1834–35; 14 Jan. 1834.	304		
					Account, 1832–33 . . .	. . .	325 19 7	75 16 5
652	Miss Ann Craig . .	27 ,,	Lieut.-col. Thos. Craig.					
653	Joseph M'Gregor . .	27 ,,	Property in Comely Garden.					
654	Peter Ewing, c. b. .	27 ,,	Elizabeth Hamilton.					
655	James Black, f. l. t. .	27 ,,	Wm. Sharpe's children	. .	. . .	Rental, £35 2 0		
656	James Turnbull, f. l. t.	28 ,,	J. Davidson. . . .	. .	. . .	1,184 8 1	633 2 5	633 2 5
657	Samuel Donaldson, f. l. t.	28 ,,	J. and C. Ross.					
658	John Torrance, f. l. t.	28 ,,	Mary Scoular . .	. . .	Inventory, 17 Jan. 1833. .	Heritable property, &c.		
					Rental	£810 0 6		
					Account, 21 Dec. 1833 . .	. . .	511 8 10	509 19 3
659	W. Scott Monerieff .	29 ,,	Muirkirk Iron Company.					
660	Henry Black . . .	30 ,,	Cowan's subjects . .	. .	. . .	Rental, £119 8 0		
						112 10 6	119 0 0	121 13 8
661	J. G. Barr, f. . . .	1 Dec.	Trust estate of Aldie.					
662	Henry Black, f. l. t. .	4 ,,	Ann and John Young .	. .	Rental, 1832.	£39 15 0		
					,, 1833.	£52, besides debts and furniture.		
					,, 1833.	. . .	270 2 1	271 3 7
663	Mrs. E. Glass or Seaton, f. l. t.	4 ,,	Dan. Seaton's children .		Inventory and rental, 12 Nov. 1833.			
					Amount of rental . . .	£412 0 0		
664	R. Kintrae, f. l. t. .	6 ,,	R. Kintrae's children					
665	John Currie, f. . .	6 ,,	Richard Vary's effects .	. .	. . .	£1,630 9 3		
666	James Brown . . .	7 ,,	Sequestrated estate of Halbeath colliery.					
667	Thomas Bowhill, j. f. .	8 ,,	Estate of Coveyhaugh.					
668	William Gordon Mack	12 ,,	Robert Crawford . .	. .	State of property, 1833 . .	£18,930 11 0		
					Rental	826 10 5		
669	John Hamilton, c. b. .	13 ,,	Rob. Gourlay's children.	Declined to act.				
670	R. Kirkwood, f. . .	13 ,,	J. Taylor's estate . .	Declined to act.				
671	James Walker, f. l. t. .	18 ,,	E. J. Lambie . . .	. .	Inventory, 22d Aug. 1833 .	£2,492 15 7		
672	Robert Thorn, f. . .	. .	Estate of Kames . .	. .	1833	1,068 6 4½		
					1834	1,047 10 4½		
					1832–33	. . .	1,851 14 8	1,851 14 8
673	Henry Gordon Watson	22 ,, 1833	Rev. J. Ross's children	. .	. . .	£1,275 4 3		
674	Mrs. E. Thompson, c. b.	16 Jan.	J. Thompson . . .	No caution found				
675	James King . . .	17 ,,	Eliz. Baillie, &c.					
676	Allan Fullarton . .	19 ,,	Dumbarton Glass Company.		Inventory, 1 August 1832.			
					Account lodged, 2 Feb. 1833	General state of intromissions, £12,895 7 2		
677	William Scoon, f. l. t.	25 ,,	John Smart's children.					
678	James Duncan, f. l. t.	31 ,,	R. and T. Gregory . .	. .	Inventory, July 1833 . .	£1,538 11 7		
679	John Rymer, j. f. . .	5 Feb.	Robertson's trust estate.		Additional inventory, 2 April 1834.	Heritable property, total value £189.		
680	William Johnstone .	9 ,,	John Taylor's estate .	1832 Recalled, 30 May.				
681	Alexander Mein, f. .	10 ,,	Moses M'Cullock's estate	. .	. . .	£422 0 8		
682	John Denny, f. l. t. .	16 ,,	James Allan's children	. .	Inventory lodged, 12 Nov. 1833.	453 10 10		
					Rental	173 9 0		
683	George Leach. . .	21 ,,	William Laurie . .	. .	Account, 26 Feb. 1833 . .	. . .	135 3 4	365 7 10
684	John Kerr	21 ,,	Gilbert Johnston.					
685	Jas. M. Melville, f. l. a.	21 ,,	Thomas K. Knight.					
686	John Sawers, f. l. t. .	26 ,,	Colquhoun's trust estate					
687	George Robertson, c. b.	5 Mar.	Mrs. M'Gillivray or Sinclair.		Rental or inventory lodged .	First account of £20 Second ditto . 10 Third, variable in amount.		
688	David Milne, interim, j. f.	7 ,,	Estate of Billie . . .	. .	Rental lodged, 12 Nov. 1833	£8,117 0 6½		
					Arrears	9,460 13 10½		
689	John Colville, c. b. and f. l. t.	8 ,,	Robert Colville, jun.					
690	William Gordon, j. f. .	8 ,,	Estate of Ardwall . .	. .	Rental lodged	Rental £1,968 15 0		
691	James Laird, c. b. .	9 ,,	John Alexander. . .	. .	Inventory lodged. . . .	6,839 2 10		
692	Grace Blair . . .	9 ,,	Mary Blair.					
693	James Walker, c. b. .	9 ,,	Daniel M'Nie . . .	. .	Inventory, 5 July 1833 . .	Considerable means and effects.		
694	Alexander Mein, f. l. t.	8 ,,	J. Reid	. .	. . .	£2,643 8 5		

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		1833				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
695	Alexander Burness. f. l. t.	9 Mar.	Miss Margaret Boyne or Norrie.		. . .	1,652 13 1		
696	William Patrick, c. b.	9 ,,	Estate of Buchanan .	. .	. . .	18,000 0 0		
697	John Lawrence, f. .	9 ,,	Richen's property.					
698	Archibald Cameron, f.	9 ,,	Murray's property . .	. .	. . .	220 1 8		
699	James Ballie, ad interim, f. l. a.	9 ,,	George Traill Urquhart.		Personal estate	69 18 4		
700	Dame H. Nasmyth, f. l. t.	9 ,,	M. G. Nasmyth.					
701	William Paul, f. l. t. .	9 ,,	A. G. M'Intosh. . .	. .	Inventory	£9,912 6 6		
702	A. Burnett, f. l. t. . .	23 May	Patrick Duff's children	. .	Tutorial inventory lodged 19 Nov. 1833.	Very considerable estate and effects.		
703	Thomas Howden and others, curators.	24 ,,	Rev. D. Sibbald . .	. .	Inventory, 21 May 1833 .	£3,055 16 4		
					Rental	66 10 0		
704	James Tod, c. b. . .	24 ,,	R. Glass's estate.					
705	P. Haliburton Hume .	25 ,,	John Lamb.					
706	Peter Dron, f. l. t. . .	25 ,,	Percy, Jean, &c. Fraser	. .	. . .	£281 1 0		
707	Alex. F. Crawford, f. l. a.	25 ,,	J. Wright	. .	. . .	342 16 0		
708	Henry Norquay, f. l. t.	25 ,,	W. &c. Tomison . .	. .	Inventory lodged . . .	£1,249 9 11, besides a bill for £812 4 3, but debtors bankrupt.		
709	D. Campbell . . .	31 ,,	Robt. Gourlay's children					
710	Dame M. D'Lockhart. f. l. t.	6 June	Miss E. A. M'Monald Lockhart.					
711	James Smith, f. . .	11 ,,	Gimmersmills . . .	. .	. . .	£185 4 3½		
712	Lieut. James Barry .	13 ,,	George Traill Urquhart.					
713	Alex. M'Arthur, j. f. .	15 ,,	Property of Lagganlachan.					
714	George Harrison, f. l. t.	22 ,,	William Kelder.					
	Arch^{d}. Graham, c. b. .	25 ,,	Jas. Hill's trust estate .	. .	Inventory, 21 Dec. 1833 .	£5,701 8 6		
715	John Nichol, f. l. t. .	26 ,,	Georgina Little.					
716	David Aitken, c. b. .	28 ,,	J. Aitken, jun.					
717	James Hamilton, c. b.	29 ,,	R. C. Hamilton.					
718	William A. Turner, f.	4 July	Glendale estate. . .	. .	Rental 1833, 14 Jan. 1834 .	£300		
719	David J. Dickson, f. l. t.	5 ,,	G. Simpson Lyell.					
720	John Kermack, c. b. .	5 ,,	Miss M. Donaldson .	. . .	Rental lodged	£13,200 belonging to Mrs. Donaldson and one son and six daughters, yielding £500 yearly; £83 6 8 of which belongs to Miss M. Donaldson.		
721	Philip Cadell, f. l. t. .	5 ,,	Isabel Bertram, and c.b. to S. Bertram.					
722	John Ronald, f. l. t. .	5 ,,	C. J. Eccles.					
723	John Kevand, c. b. .	5 ,,	Simon Kevand . . .	Caution not found.				
724	J. Alexander, c. b. .	6 ,,	Anne Alexander.					
725	William Manson, f. .	6 ,,	Scotscalder.					
726	Thomas M'Kenzie .	6 ,,	William Baillie.					
727	Col. R. Ray, c. b. . .	6 ,,	Mrs. Brander or Allan.					
728	Clem. Lumsden, c. b. .	9 ,,	Gordon's children.					
729	Rev. Dr. H. Duncan, c. b.	10 ,,	George Ross.					
730	Robert Craig, c. b. .	10 ,,	Elizabeth Watt.					
731	Robert Fleming, f. l. t.	11 ,,	Geo. Gardner's children.					

Register House, Edinburgh,
29 April 1834.

Collated and attested by me,
JAMES FERGUSSON, P. C. S.

CERTIFIED COPY

OF

THE DEPOSIT RECEIPT BOOK KEPT IN THE COURT OF SESSION,

From 24th May, 1823, (the Date of its Institution,) till 5th September, 1833.

No.	Date of Depositation.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
1	. .	Receipt by George Mitchell, cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, for price of lot 5, of lands of Cassillis and Cullean.	26 Nov. 1811	419 17 1	Sale of the lands of Cassillis and Cullean, &c.	F S	Second Division.		
2	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company for the price of Portlethen.	9 Dec. 1816	15,753 1 1	Ranking and sale *a* Sir W. Johnston and his creditors.	F S	Second Division.		
3	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company for price of part of H. G. Campbell's estate.	15 May 1820	4,305 0 0	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of H. G. Campbell.	F S	Second Division .	Receipt on act. and warrant,	29 June 1822.
4	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company for price of said subjects.	15 ,, ,,	1,871 2 0	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of H. G. Campbell.	F S	Second Division .		
5	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland for price of part of said subjects.	15 June 1820	8,049 3 5	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of H. G. Campbell.	F S	Second Division .		
6	. .	Receipt by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, for price of lot 1, of Wilson's subjects.	22 Nov. 1822	400 13 2	Ranking and sale, Wilson, &c. *a* Wilson.	F S	Second Division .	J. Officer	
7	. .	Receipt by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, for price of lot 2, of said subjects.	22 ,, ,,	35 1 2	Ranking and sale, Wilson, &c. *a* Wilson.	F S	Second Division .	J. Officer For Mr. Daniel Fisher, s.s.c.	11 Mar. 1825.
8	. .	Receipt by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, for price of lot 3, of said subjects.	22 Nov. 1823	68 2 3	Ranking and sale, Wilson, &c. *a* Wilson.	F S	Second Division .	J. Officer	
9	. .	Promissory note by Sir W. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co., in favour of such person or persons as shall be found entitled thereto by the Court for the fund in medio.	7 Sep. 1821	6,484 5 8	m.p. Messrs. J. M'Call and Co., agent Black and Co.	M H	Second Division .	David Cleghorn .	3 Mar. 1827.
10	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland, to be paid to any person the court shall appoint.	22 July 1818	902 12 10	Keble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division .	J. Campbell, jun.	3 July 1827.
11	. .	Receipt by ditto, to be paid as above.	7 Aug. 1818	11 6 7	Keble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division .	J. Campbell, jun.	
12	. .	Receipt by ditto, to be paid as above.	28 June 1820	2,702 12 0	Keble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division .	J. Campbell, jun.	
13	29 Sep. 1819	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland, to be paid as directed by the court.	27 Sep. 1819	1,816 8 8	Redemption of land-tax of Shirvan.	B	Second Division.		
14	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank, subject to the orders of the court.	11 Nov. 1822	5,385 19 1	Price of Barmolloch .	B D W	Second Division.		
15	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank, subject to the orders of the court.	16 Sep. 1823	279 10 1	Recal of inhibition, Baillie *a* M'Gowan.	B	Second Division.	James M'Farlane	14 Feb. 1826.
16	18 July 1810	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subject to the order of court.	18 July 1810	6,846 17 4	Redemption of land-tax, from sale of Duke of Queensberry's estates.	S F	First Division.		
17	3 Dec. 1811	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subject to orders of court.	3 Dec. 1811	738 6 6	For answering claims in ranking of Abertarff.	S F	First Division .	Alexander Lindsay	8 July 1825.
18	28 May 1822	Receipt, British Linen Company, lodged agreeably to authority of the court.	28 May 1822	8 16 2	Dividend in James and William Richardson's sequestration.	S F	First Division .		
19	23 Nov. ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subject to orders of court.	23 Nov. ,,	22 13 7	Process sale, Stott *v* Crichton.	S F	First Division .	William Grierson	23 Jan. 1827.
20	13 Feb. 1823	Deposit receipt, Bank of Scotland.	13 Feb. 1823	127 13 0½	Ranking and sale of Marlfield.		First Division .	George Tindal, for Walker, Richardson and Melville, w. s.	7 July 1829.
21	15 May ,,	Receipt, British Linen Company, subject to orders of court.	15 May ,,	1,489 19 0	Ranking and sale, Dr. Crichton's subjects.	S F	First Division .	William Grierson	23 Jan. 1827.
22	25 July ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subject to the orders of Lord Ordinary or the court.	25 July ,,	4,380 15 6	Conjoined processes. Thomson, Gibson, and Co. *a* Wallace, Hamilton, and Co.	S F	First Division .	Receipt on abstract decreet, &c.	9 July 1824.

No.	Date of Deposition.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
23	14 July 1821	Receipt, British Linen Company, price of subject purchased for Miss Brown.	13 July 1821	143 10 0	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .	J. Patison, jun. / Jas. A. Cheyne	5 Mar. 1825.
24	. .	Receipt, Bank of the British Linen Company, subject purchased by Jas. Wilson.	17 July 1821 and 27 June 1823	309 16 3	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
25	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company, subject purchased by Peter Littlejohn.	26 Dec. 1821	132 0 0	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
26	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subjects purchased by William Stewart.	15 May 1822	1,630 0 0	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
27	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subjects purchased by William Stewart.	29 June ,,	16 1 7	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
28	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subjects purchased by H. Potts.	12 Nov. ,,	279 8 11	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
29	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subjects purchased by Jos. Miller.	18 Feb. 1823	217 12 10½	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
30	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, subjects purchased by Francis James Scott.	15 May and 8 July 1823	264 12 8	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.	D	First Division .		
31	. .	Receipt, Sir William Forbes and Co., in the name of David Wilson, Mid Calder.	17 July 1823	300 0 0	Process, David Wilson *a* the Duke of Hamilton.	D	First Division .	Robt. Rutherford / J. Johnston, jun.	14 Dec. 1825.
32	14 Feb. 1824	Ditto, British Linen Company, subjects purchased by Thomas Watt, Dundee.	11 Nov. ,,	1,300 6 8	Ranking and sale *a* the creditors of William Thompson, merchant, Dundee.	D	First Division .	Receipt on abstract account and warrant.	9 July 1824.
33	Mar. ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of parts of Birdsfield (John Craig).	26 Dec. ,,	1,262 10 0	Sale of entailed lands belonging to Hamilton of Pencaitland.	D	First Division.		
34	,, ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of Bellsfield, purchased by James Craig.	,, ,,	728 2 6	Sale of entailed lands belonging to Hamilton of Pencaitland.	D	First Division.		
35	,, ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of part of Udston, purchased by James Haldane.	,, ,,	961 5 6	Sale of entailed lands belonging to Hamilton of Pencaitland.	D	First Division.		
36	,, ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of part of Udston, purchased by Andrew Scott.	,, ,,	1,747 0 0	Sale of entailed lands belonging to Hamilton of Pencaitland.	D	First Division.		
37	,, ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of part of Birdsfield, purchased by John Craig.	,, ,,	875 0 0	Sale of entailed lands belonging to Hamilton of Pencaitland.	D	First Division.		
38	Vide 330. June 1818	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, for price of part of Dunlop's subjects.	16 May 1815	555 0 0	Ranking and sale, Dunlop *a* Maxwell, &c.	H	First Division .	Received these for Tod and Romanes, w.s. Alex. Ritchie.	11 Mar. 1829
39	,, ,,	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, for part of lot 1, of Dunlop's subjects.	3 June 1818	298 9 0	Ranking and sale, Dunlop *a* Maxwell, &c.	H	First Division .		
40	Aug. 1806	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, dividends on disputed claims in G. Burns Fohaber's sequestration.	4 Aug. 1806	18 10 2	Sequestration, George Burns Fochabers.	W now D	First Division.		
41	Dec. 1821	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, price of lands to Admiral Fleming (Lanark roads.)	14 Dec. 1821	267 9 5	Application under Dunbarton Road Act.	D	First Division.		
42	. .	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	20 June 1801	8 13 8	In m.p. Brand *a* Bell, &c.	M H M	Lord Hermand.		
43	Vide 132 .	Receipt, Royal Bank for balance of the price of the barony of Sanquhar.	30 Jan. 1804	3,179 3 8	Division of the price of Craigie.	M H M	. .	John Logan, for Wm. Innes, w.s.	21 June 1831
44	. .	Bill, Mrs. H. P. Eston to John Boyes.	21 Dec. 1809	543 16 7	In process, Scott Waring *a* Boyes.	M H M	Lord Cringletie.		
45	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes and Co. for £2,509 13 11, of which £2,500 paid in part.	22 Feb. 1815	2,509 13 11	In the above process .	M H M	Lord Cringletie.		
46	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co. for £750, of which £740 paid in part.	3 Dec. 1813	750 0 0	m.p. M'Cracken *a* Dunlop, &c.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	James Bridges, w.s.	6 July 1825
47	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland	15 Dec. 1818	1,450 0 0	m.p. Wright *a* Isat, &c.	M H M	Lord Pitmilly.		
48	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	10 Mar. 1820	944 12 4	m.p. Currie Carlyle's trustees *a* his creditors.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	William Walker.	15 Jan. 1825
49	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	1 Dec. ,,	900 0 0	m.p. Thomson *a* Low and others.	M H M	Lord Pitmilly .	David Thomson, jun.	12 Jan. 1830
50	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	5 June 1822	267 19 0	m.p. Cochrane *a* Cochrane's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Archibald Gardner.	18 Feb. 1825
51	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland	11 Mar. 1823	118 16 0 6/12	m.p. Cargill *a* Craigie, &c.	M H M	Lord Robertson.		
52	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company.	9 Dec. ,,	300 0 0	m.p. Orr *v* Gibson and Orr's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Jas. Scott, common agent.	9 July 1831
53	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank . .	20 ,, ,,	3,360 0 5	Pro. Graham Leny *a* Downie, &c.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Wm. Patterson.	31 Jan. 1833
54	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland	15 Jan. 1798	240 18 10	Ranking of Bridgend .	B D W	Lord Ankerville.		
55	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	4 Mar. 1806	42 1 6	Walker *a* the Creditors of J. Donaldson.	B D W	Lord Cullen.		

No.	Date of Depositation.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
56	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	11 June ,,	294 14 7	Davidson *a* Mackenzie's creditors.	B D W	Lord Glenlee.		
57	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	29 Nov. ,,	11 0 2	Walker *a* the creditors of J. Donaldson.	B D W	Lord Cullen.		
58	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	4 Dec. 1809	127 4 4	Balfour *a* the creditors and representatives of J. Smith.	B D W	Lord Glenlee.		
59	. .	Receipt, the Bank of Scotland.	11 July 1815	20,723 3 9	Petition, the trustees of J. Campbell, of Shirvan.	B D W	Lord Reston.		
60	. .	Receipt, the Bank of Scotland.	13 Feb. 1816	11,000 0 0	m.p. Henderson, *a* the creditors and representatives of J. Smith.	B D W	Lord Bannatyne.		
61	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	4 Dec. 1818	128 5 2	Brumby, &c. *a* Ogle, &c.	B D W	Lord Pitmilly.		
62	. .	Receipt, Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	7 Sept. 1821	211 2 11	m.p. Graham *a* Lawson, Lindsay, and Co.	B D W	Lord Pitmilly.		
63	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	11 Dec. 1822	1,065 14 0	Duncan *a* Sir A. Grant, &c.	B D W	Lord Pitmilly . .	Thos. Knox Beveridge.	23 Feb. 1825
64	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	3 Mar. 1823	2,088 5 6	m.p. the Rev. W. Fraser *a* Capt. Fraser's creditors.	B D W	Lord Pitmilly . .	James Martin . .	17 June ,,
65	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	15 July ,,	1,466 19 7	m.p. M'Allister, now Selkrig, *a* Campbell, &c.	B D W	Lord Glenlee . .	For Mr. Patrick, w.s., Alex. Crawford.	11 July 1826
66	. .	Receipt, the Bank of Scotland.	26 Dec. ,,	4,034 4 3	m.p. M'Nab's trustees *a* F. M'Nab's creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	W. Reith . . .	27 Feb. 1827
67	. .	Receipt, Commercial Bank of Scotland.	26 Jan. 1824	1,262 16 0	m.p. Webster *a*. Rennie, &c.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	Alexander Stuart .	21 Jan. 1825
68	. .	Receipt, Commercial Bank of Scotland.	9 Feb. ,,	3,200 0 0	m.p. Rose, &c. *a* Baillie, &c.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	Campbell and Macdowall.	20 May 1826
69	see No. 66 .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland	9 April ,,	193 19 4½	m.p. M'Nab's trustees *a* F. M'Nab's creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	W. Reith . . .	27 Feb. 1827
70	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	29 June ,,	40 15 0	Burns *a* Blackie . .	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	George Kerr . .	11 June 1825
71	. .	Receipt, the British Linen Company.	9 July ,,	572 10 10	m.p. M'Luckie *a* Greenock's trustees, &c.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	William Lang. .	4 June 1830
72	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	7 Sept. ,,	146 16 6	Wight *a* Gilchrist & Co.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	John Patison, jun.	9 July 1825
73	. .	Receipt, Sir W. Forbes and Co. (Nos. 10 and 18).	16 Dec. 1807	100 0 0	m.p. M'Kinlay *a* M'Kay, Fenwick, &c.	B D P	Alloway and Bannatyne.	William Allan. .	12 Feb. ,,
74	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company (No. 97 of process).	1 Feb. 1816	68 5 2	conj. m.p. M'Donald *a* Potts and M'Lachlan's creditors.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	John Moyes . .	6 Mar. 1834
75	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes and Co.	4 Mar. 1817	305 3 5	Bennet's assignees *a* Urquhart.	B D P	Lord Balmuto. .	James Carnegie, jun.	11 Mar. 1828
76	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland (No. 22 of process).	10 June 1818	370 17 9	m.p. Bogle *a* Fowler, &c.	B D P	Lord Gillies.		
77	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland (No. 7 of process).	20 Jan. 1822	25 0 0	del. of red. Sir J. Sinclair *a* Lord Reay.	B D P	Lord Alloway.		
78	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes and Co. (No. 62 of process).	30 April 1821	914 13 4	m.p. Hunter *a* Chrystal, &c.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	Phin and Pitcairn	5 Mar. 1829
79	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes and Co. (No. 8 of process).	4 Mar. 1822	489 11 3	m.p. Kennedy *a* M'Lean, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Thomas Brown .	10 June 1826
80	. .	Promissory note, Sir William Forbes and Co. (No. 56 of process).	6 June ,,	229 19 4	m.p. Cranstoun *a* M'Farlane's creditors.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Alexander Christie	14 Dec. ,,
81	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland (No. 25 of process).	15 Mar. ,,	1,900 0 0	m.p. Dickson's trustees *a* Inglis, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Richard Cowan . J. Meiklejohn.	2 June 1825
82	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland No. 6 of process).	11 Feb. 1823	280 0 0	m.p. Hunter *a* Finlay, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	William Hewat .	29 June, 25 Nov. 1826.
83	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company (No. 34 of process).	16 June ,,	886 14 11	m.p. M'Donell *a* Dinwall.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	John Grieve, accountant.	18 June 1830
84	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland (No. 15 of process).	3 July ,,	499 12 6	m.p. Roberton *a* Alexander, &c.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	Thos. Johnston	20 Jan. 6 Feb. 1824, 18 Feb. 6 Mar. 1825.
85	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland (No. 16 of process).	20 Nov. ,,	518 1 1	m.p. Roberton *a* Alexander, &c.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .		
86	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland (No. 4 of process).	15 Sept. ,,	33 0 0	m.p. Gemmell *a* Richardson, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
87	. .	Receipt, Commercial Bank (No. 34 of process).	5 May ,,	45 0 0	Sharp *a* M'Gown . .	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	Daniel M'Gown .	1 July 1826
88	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank (No. 7 of process).	19 April 1824	110 9 8	m.p. Borthwick, &c. *a* Moye's trustees, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Thomas R. Robertson.	2 Dec. 1824
89	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company (No. 261 of process).	9 July ,,	249 0 5	m.p. Morison's trustees *a* Morison, &c.	B D P	Lord Alloway . .	James Wright. .	7 July 1827
90	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland (No. 63 of process.)	15 Dec. 1813	650 0 0	m.p. M'Intyres *a* Sinclair, &c.	B D P	Lord Succoth . .	Vide receipt on abatement.	
91	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland (No. 111 of process.)	5 Oct. 1824	224 6 11	m.p. M'Intyre *a* Sinclair.	B D P	Lord Succoth . .		
92	. .	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 May 1789	83 6 8	Redemption of wadsett on Logganlochan.	H S C	Lord Monboddo .		
93	. .	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	18 May 1791	31 19 3	. . .	H S C			
94	. .	Promissory note by Ramsays, Bonars, and Co.	11 Feb. 1809	196 9 6	m.p. Robertson *a* Ogilvie.	F S I	Lord Newton . .		
95	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	31 May 1814	153 9 0	m.p. Craig *a* Wilson, &c.	..	Lord Pitmilly . .		

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96	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	31 Mar. 1817	2,164	13	3	m.p. Macdonald *a* M'Donell.	F S M	Lord Cringletie .		. .
97	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	24 Mar. 1820	59	15	3	m.p. Macdonald *a* M'Donell.	F S M	Lord Cringletie.		
98	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 Jan. 1821	330	2	4	m.p. Macdonald *a* M'Donell.	F S M	Lord Cringletie.		
99	. .	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	4 July 1820	10	3	8	Process, Gall *a* Pirie, &c.	F S M			
100	. .	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	7 ,, ,,	911	0	5	Pro. Earl of Breadalbane, &c. against M'Lachlan	F S M	Lord Cringletie.	A. Cameron . .	9 July 1833
101	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	5 ,, 1821	45	1	2	m.p. M'Knight *a* Clyde Iron Company.	F S M	Lord Robertson.		
102	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	13 Nov. 1822	158	0	0	Process, m.p. Blackie *a* Steads' creditors.	F S M	Lord Pitmilly.	William Freneh .	23 Dec. 1825
103	. .	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	27 June 1823	320	17	6	Exh^n^. &c. Hay, Robertson *a* Condie, &c.	F S M	Lord Pitmilly . .	Alexander Lindsay	4 Mar. ,,
104	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	18 July ,,	4,233	6	9	Process, Ferrier, &c. *a* Hill, &c.	F S M	Lord Pitmilly.		
105	. .	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	14 Nov. ,,	1,200	0	0	m.p. Russell's trustees *a* Hunter, &c.	F S M	Lord Cringletie .	W. Reith . . .	3 Mar. ,,
106	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	11 Dec. ,,	25	10	2	m.p. Cunningham and Henderson *a* British Linen Company.	F S M			
107	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	9 Jan. 1824	9,515	8	5	m.p. Sir R. Preston *a* Campbell, &c.	F S M	Lord Cringletie.		
108	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	20 Feb. ,,	1,281	0	0	m.p. M'Donald *a* M'Vean, &c.	F S M	Lord Mackenzie .	John Martin . .	20 Dec. 1828
109	. .	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	14 May ,,	20	0	0	Process, Napier *a* Cuningham.	F S M	Lord Cringletie.		
110	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	13 July ,,	51	4	10	Process, Smith *a* Paterson, &c.	F S M	Lord Mackenzie .	Alexander Greig .	22 Feb. 1826
111	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 ,, ,,	2,593	17	4	m.p. Bannerman *a* M'Donald, &c.	F S M	Lord Cringletie .	David Watson. .	21 June and 1 July 1825
112	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	31 Aug. ,,	232	11	2	m.p. &c. Russell's trustees *a* Hunter.	F S M	Lord Cringletie .	W. Reith . . .	3 Mar. ,,
113	. .	Bill drawn by John Dingwall, writer, Edinburgh, upon and accepted by Sir Ludovic Grant, of Grant, Bart., payable one day after date, and recorded as a probative writ.	2 Jan. 1762	857	12	11	In ranking of Borlum .	M H B	Lord Colston.		
114	. .	Promissory note, Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co.	17 June 1788	84	0	0	Pagan *a* his father's creditors.	M H B	Lord Dreghorn.		
115	. .	Receipt, Scott, Moncrieff, and Dale, for Royal Bank-office, Glasgow.	8 Aug. 1793	498	17	4	m.p.	M H B	Lord Justice Clerk.		
116	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	4 July 1795	240	1	9	m.p. Sutherland *a* her husband's creditors.	M H B	Lord Dreghorn.		
117	. .	Receipt, Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co.	27 Oct. 1801	50	0	0	Dam., Thomas *a* Wilson and Brown.	M H B	Lord		
118	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	5 Mar. 1802	852	15	10	m.p. Anderson *a* M'Lean and creditors.	M H B	Lord Craig . .	James Annan . .	5 Mar. 1830
119	. .	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	23 Oct. ,,	81	1	4	m.p. Anderson *a* M'Lean and creditors.	M H B	Lord Craig . .	James Annan . .	5 ,, ,,
120	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 187 of process.)	29 Nov. 1810	2,184	1	8	Division of Ashintully	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
121	11 Jan. 1814	Receipt, Bank of Scotland .	10 Jan. 1814	1,700	0	0	Division of Ashintully	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
122	21 Mar. 1814	Receipt, Bank of Scotland .	16 Mar. 1814	700	0	0	Division of Ashintully .	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
123	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 44 of process.)	25 Feb. 1817	7,525	19	7	m.p. and execution, Paxton and Co. *a* Hunter or M'Lane.	M H B	Lord		
124	17 June 1817	Receipt, British Linen Company, (No. 15 of process.)	16 June 1817	327	19	5	m.p. Chalmers and Co. *a* Crawford and others.	M H B	Lord Alloway . .	George Gordon .	8 July 1826
125	. .	Promissory note, Sir W. Forbes and Co., (No. 17 of process.)	2 July 1818	331	11	8	m.p. Wilson *a* Scott and others.	M H B	Lord Alloway . .	Walter Dickson, jun.	25 Feb. 1826
126	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company, (No. 169 of process.)	9 Dec. 1818	190	13	0	m.p. Chalmers and Co.'s trustees *a* Crawford.	M H B	Lord Alloway . .	George Gordon .	8 July 1826
127	. .	Promissory note, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 193 of process.)	15 Dec. 1819	28	2	11	. . .	M H B	Lord		
128	11 May 1820	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 69 of process.)	1 May 1820	398	14	3	m.p. Grant *a* Grant, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
129	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 15 of process.)	10 Dec. 1821	2,019	7	1	m.p. Hills, &c. *a* Marshalls, &c.	M H B	Lord Gillies . .	John Taylor . .	25 May 1825
130	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 93 of process.)	22 May 1822	2,228	12	3	m.p. Stirling *a* Molle, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
131	. .	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 22 of process.)	20 Feb. 1823	310	16	8	m.p. Hamilton's trustees *a* Laidlaw, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	G. Binny . . .	11 Mar. 1826
132	. .	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 210 of process.)	10 Mar. 1823	1,886	10	0½	Division of Craigie.	M H B	Lord Hermand .	John Logan, for W. Innes, w.s.	21 June 1831
133	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company, (No. 37 of process.)	19 Mar. 1823	446	18	9	m.p. Ross *a* Spottiswoode, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway . .	James Drummond	9 July 1825
134	. .	Receipt, British Linen Company, (No. 19 of process.)	12 April 1823	347	1	0	m.p. Ferguson *a* Paterson, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway . .	Thomas Darling .	15 Nov. 1823, 14 May, 10 & 18 June 1824

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135	26 April 1823	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 27 of process.)	26 April 1823	163	17	7	m.p. Thompson *a* Millhench, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
136	20 June 1823	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 15 of process.)	20 June 1823	1,199	4	7	m.p. Earl of Hopetoun's trustees *a* Currie and others.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	John Philp	11 June 1825
137	"	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 182 of process.)	5 Sept. 1823	40	0	0	m.p. &c. Sibbald's trustees *a* Sibbald's creditors.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
138	"	Receipt, Bank of Scotland, (No. 183 of process.)	19 Nov. 1823	90	0	0	m.p. &c. Sibbald's trustees *a* Sibbald's creditors.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
139	"	Promissory note, Sir W. Forbes and Co., (No. 34 of process.)	8 Mar. 1824	196	1	1	m.p. Tod and Hamilton *a* Dickson and others.	M H B	Lord Alloway.	John Johnston	18 Nov. 1824
140	"	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 221 of process.)	13 Mar. 1824	78	18	8	Division of Craigie.	M H B	Lord Hermand	Richard Campbell, Geo. M'Clelland.	By authority of clerks, 21 Jan. 1832
141	2 April 1824	Receipt, British Linen Company, (No. 58 of process.)	3 Feb. 1824	1,024	3	7	m.p. Hislop's trustees *a* Hislop, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway.	John Saunders, pro Gordon & Skelton, w.s.	15 June 1830
142	29 June 1824	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 156 of process.)	15 May 1824	3,825	18	8	Declaration and sale, Denniston *a* Dreghorn, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank.		
143	7 June 1824	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 153 of process.)	15 May 1824	2,122	14	10	Declaration and sale, Denniston *a* Dreghorn, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank.		
144	"	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 154 of process.)	15 May 1824	2,430	2	9	Declaration and sale, Denniston *a* Dreghorn, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank.		
145	"	Promissory note, Sir W. Forbes and Co., (No. 85 of process.)	3 June 1824	90	0	0	m.p. Philip's trustees *a* Cleghorn, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank.	James Martin	11 Mar. 1829
146	"	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 101 of process.)	7 June 1824	750	0	0	Scotts *a* Anderson	M H B	Lord Alloway.	Thos. Johnstone, Daniel Fisher.	11 July 1827
147	"	Receipt, Royal Bank of Scotland, (No. 3 of process.)	18 June 1824	31	3	3	Lockhart *a* Sutherland	M H B	Lord Alloway.	Robert Lockhart	10 Mar. 1825
148	16 Sept. 1824	Promissory note, Sir W. Forbes and Co., (No. 81 of process.)	16 Sept. 1824	308	0	7	C. and R. Watson *a* Duff, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway.	Alexander Calder, pro Mr. Morison, w.s.	29 Nov. 1826
149	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	1 Mar. 1803	119	10	2	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
150	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	14 Mar. 1803	10	13	9	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
151	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	14 Mar. 1803	19	1	0	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
152	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	23 Mar. 1803	13	6	4	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
153	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	8 June 1803	105	7	8	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
154	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	8 June 1803	39	6	0	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
155	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	9 June 1803	22	12	3	m.p. Pitcairn and Scott *a* Ward's creditors.	F S P	Lord Hermand.		
156	"	Receipt, by Royal Bank, (No. 30 of process.)	5 July 1816	240	2	0	m.p. Hutton *a* Alexander.	F S P	"	Ross and Cuningham.	
157	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 217 of process.)	9 Mar. 1818	800	0	0	m.p. Hope *a* Thomson's creditors.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
158	"	Receipt, by Bank of Scotland, (No. 35 of process.)	16 Nov. 1818	130	11	7	m.p. Lindsay *a* Dishington.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
159	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company.	21 Nov. 1818	1,100	0	0	m.p. Hope *a* Thomson's creditors.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
160	"	Receipt, by Bank of Scotland.	4 Mar. 1819	28	5	6	m.p. Smith *a* Braid, &c.	F S P	Lord Gillies	William Allan	9 July 1825
161	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 76 of process.)	13 Aug. 1819	1,786	7	1	m.p. Moncrieff *a* Bruce, &c.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank.	John W. Macdonald.	20 Nov. 1827
162	"	Receipt, by Bank of Scotland, (No. 13 of process.)	15 Mar. 1821	142	7	4	m.p. Forman *a* Wauchope, &c.	F S P	Lord Gillies	James Denham	28 Feb. 1826
163	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 15 of process.)	16 Mar. 1822	7,000	0	0	m.p. M'Connell *a* Lawrie.	F S P	Lord Alloway.	Alex. Goodsir	25 May 1826
164	"	Promissory note, by Sir W. Forbes and Co., (No. 118 of process.)	27 Mar. 1822	365	17	11	m.p. Bank of Scotland *a* Fraser.	F S P	Lord Alloway.	William Macbean	24 Jan. 1826
165	"	Receipt, by Bank of Scotland, (No. 390 of process.)	18 June 1822	14,401	9	0	S. and R. Glasfurd *a* his father's creditors.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	And. Bayne	11 July 1826
166	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 82 of process.)	13 Feb. 1823	80	0	0	m.p. Lyle and Mills *a* M'Arthur, &c.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
167	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 84 of process.)	8 April 1823	251	2	8	m.p. Lyle and Mills *a* M'Arthur, &c.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
168	"	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 268 of process.)	27 June 1823	700	0	0	m.p. M'Connell *a* Lawrie	F S P	Lord Alloway.	Alex. Goodsir	25 May 1826
169	"	Receipt, by the Royal Bank, (No. 283 of process.)	11 Jan. 1823	350	0	0	R. and S. Pearson *a* her husband's creditors.	F S P	Lord Alloway.	James Gentle	7 June 1823

No.	Date of Depositation.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
170	. .	Receipt, by Bank of Scotland, (No. 20 of process.)	15 Mar. 1823	146 18 8	— Junner *a.* Smith and Walker.	F S P	Lord Alloway.		
171	. . .	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 479 of process.)	14 May 1823	3,181 10 0	R. and S. Stott *a* Crichton.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	William Grierson.	23 Jan. 1827
172	. .	Receipt, by British Linen Company, (No. 106 of process.)	15 Sept. 1823	27 5 1	m.p. Lyle *a* M'Arthur .	F S P	Lord Alloway .		
173	. .	Receipt, by Royal Bank, (No. 10 of process.)	11 Dec. 1823	4,500 0 0	m.p. Harvie *a* Paul	F S P	Lord Alloway.	James Denham .	Vide Interlocutor 7 July 1825
174	. .	Promissory note by Sir W. Forbes and Co. (No. 93 of process.)	12 Feb. 1824	737 8 7	m.p. Smith *a* M'Lellan	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	James Denham .	4 July 1826
175	12 Nov. 1824	Receipt by British Linen Company, to Sir George Warrender, for price of lot 2, of estate of Riddell.	11 Nov. ,,	20,450 0 0	R. and S. Riddell *a* his father's creditors.	F	Second Division.		
176	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company to Major-general R. Balfour, for price of Pitlochie.	16 ,, ,,	12,328 8 9	Pet[n] W. Murray, for sale of Pitlochie.	B	Second Division .	James Annan .	22 Feb. and 4 & 8 Mar. 1825
177	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	4 Sept. ,,	537 9 0	m.p. Tainsh *a* Gowans, &c.	M H B	. . .	Robert Grieve .	13 June 1826
178	13 Dec. ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	8 July ,,	189 10 0	m.p. M'Intosh *a* Macandrew, &c.	F S P	Lord Alloway .	Arch. Campbell .	14 Dec. 1824
179	25 Nov. ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	16 Aug. ,,	1,022 6 3	m.p. Sibbalds, trustees *a* his creditors.	M H B	. . .	Walter Horsburgh	11 Mar. 1830
180	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	11 Nov. ,,	68,250 0 0	R. and S. Riddell *a* his father's creditors,	F	Second Division.		
181	19 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	11 ,, ,,	1,449 8 9	R. and S. Riddell *a* his father's creditors.	F	Second Division.		
182	11 Jan. 1825	Receipt by the Commercial Banking Company.	26 Feb. 1823	300 0 0	m.p. Robertson *a* Ponton's creditors.	M H B	Lord Alloway.		
183	11 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	11 Mar. 1825	454 0 0	Red[n], &c., Poor, Todd and Taylor *a* Messrs. Ross, &c.	F S P	Lord Medwyn.		
184	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	22 ,, ,,	330 0 0	m.p. Corse *a* Brown, &c.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	Macmillan and Grant.	11 July 1827
185	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	23 ,, ,,	375 0 0	m.p. M'Lachlan *a* Brown, &c.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	Macmillan and Grant.	11 ,, ,,
186	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	11 July 1821	287 4 6	Rank[s] and sale, Muir *a* his father's creditors.	D	First Division .	John Patison, jun.	5 Mar. 1825
187	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	8 Mar. 1823	3 17 0	Rank[s] and sale, Muir *a* his father's creditors.	D	First Division .	John Patison, jun.	5 ,, ,,
188	. .	Receipt by Royal Bank, Glasgow.	7 July 1824	753 5 5	m.p. Slater *a* Russell. &c.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	Alexander Christie	21 Jan. 1826
189	. .	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Company.	3 Jan. 1825	132 8 8	m.p. Thomson *a* Adie, &c.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	J. Primrose . .	17 June 1825
190	14 Feb. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	14 Feb. ,,	2,396 0 2	m.p. Trotter and Russell, *a* Abbot, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	W. Murray, T. Russel.	8 Mar. and 26 May 1825.
191	25 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 Mar. ,,	10 10 3	m.p. and suspension, M'Callum and Finlayson *a* Anderson's creditors.	M H B	Lord Alloway .	James Pattison .	16 June 1825
192	24 May ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	24 May ,,	153 7 9	Callendar, &c. *a* Justice, &c.	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	p. A. Dallas, w. s. J. Hall.	8 Feb. 1827
193	27 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	26 ,, ,,	1,300 0 0	Caw, or Pedie, &c., *a* Pedie.	B	Second Division .	John Cameron .	8 July 1825
194	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	14 ,, ,,	41,304 13 0	Sale and ranking, Bannerman *a* his father's creditors.	F	Second Division .	David Watson .	21 June and 1 July 1825
195	8 June ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	8 June ,,	335 19 8	m.p. Harkness, &c. *a* Peebles.	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	p. W. Waddell, w.s. Geo. Gordon.	8 Mar. 1827
196	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	26 Aug. 1824	1,129 10 0	m.p. Dunlop *a* the representatives and creditors of the deceased J. Graham.	F S P	. . .	W. Dalrymple .	15 June and 2 July 1825
197	23 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	22 June 1825	2,235 2 2	m.p. Hills *a* Marshall.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Geo. Lang, for T. B.	21 Feb. 1827
198	29 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	18 Mar. ,,	30 0 0	m.p. M'Callum and Finlayson *a* Ashford and Ireland, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	James Pattison .	16 June 1825
199	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Company.	23 June ,,	1,800 0 0	Pro. Gibson and Oliphant *a* East Lothian Bank.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Rob. Mackay. .	14 Feb. 1827
200	. .	Receipt by British Linen Company.	16 May ,,	25,100 11 6	Sale of Knockshinnoch	D	First Division .	W. Mitchell p. Hunter & Co. w.s.	10 Mar. ,,
201	10 Jan. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	30 Dec. 1824	61 10 9	Sale of John Muir's subjects.	D	First Division .	John Patison, jun.	5 Mar. 1825
202	17 June ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	14 May 1825	45,255 0 0	Sale and ranking, Braid, &c., *a* Bushby.	S	First Division .		
203	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 ,, ,,	3,369 12 7	Sale of Eccles . . .	S	First Division .		
204	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	23 June ,,	37,463 6 10	Petition of A. S. Mackenzie.	H	First Division .	D. Douglas . .	27 July ,,
205	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	23 ,, ,,	125,000 0 0	Petition of A. S. Mackenzie.	H	First Division .	D. Douglas . .	27 ,, ,,

No.	Date of Deposition.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £.	s.	d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
206	6 July 1825	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	29 June 1825	2,624	9	10	Conjd pro. Davidson *a* Lochwood, &c.	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	C. F. Davidson, J. Roy.	25 Feb. 1829
207	11 July ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	11 July ,,	4,687	17	6	m.p. Harvie *a* Paul .	F S P	Lord Alloway .	Joseph Booth .	4 July 1826
208	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank	12 ,, ,,	344	0	5	m.p. Cunningham *a* Torry, &c.	M H B	Lord Eldin . .	Walter Jollie .	31 Jan. ,,
209	9 Aug. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	3 Aug. ,,	93	8	6	Callender, &c. *a* Justice	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	p. A. Dallas w.s., J. Hall.	8 Feb. 1827
210	23 June ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank	1 Mar. ,,	1,847	19	0	Ranking of Lord Dundonald's creditors.	M H M	Lord Eldin		
211	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank	6 July ,,	744	13	4	Sale of Carbiston . .	M H	Lord Cringletie .	p. J. and W. Jollie, w.s., A. Milroy.	10 June 1828
212	13 Oct. ,,	Promissory note by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	12 Oct. ,,	182	1	9	Pro. Meldrum's trustees	B	Second Division .	Alex. Stevenson .	Warrant or authority of clerks.
213	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	5 Nov. ,,	14,699	12	9	Ranking and sale, Maxwell *v* Scott, of Parton, &c.	F S P	. . .	Wm. Goldie . .	25 Feb. 1830
214	1 Dec. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	29 ,, ,,	818	0	9	m.p. Thomson *a* Davidson, &c.	F S P	Lord Medwyn .	Chas. F. Davidson	17 Dec. 1825
215	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank.	15 Dec. ,,	1,695	16	0	m.p. &c. Watson, &c. *a* Taylor, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank		
216	17 Jan. 1826	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	17 Jan. 1826	52	1	1	m.p. Anderson, *a* Sym	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	W. Fenton . .	30 June 1826
217	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Bank.	6 Dec. 1825	1,378	3	4	m.p. Ettles's trust disponees and executors *a* his creditors ; Edwards *a* Constable, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Alex. Stuart . .	10 Mar. ,,
218	19 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	18 Jan. 1826	23,385	11	0	m.p. Cathcart, &c, *a* Lord Montgomerie's creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Alex. Donald. .	25 June 1831
219	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	23 May 1825	240	0	1	m.p. Lumsden *a* Gibb, &c.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	Andrew Scott .	25 Feb. 1826
220	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	5 Dec. ,,	321	10	4	m.p. Gardner *a* Gibbs, &c.	F S P	Lord Meadowbank	Andrew Scott .	3 Mar. ,,
221	8 Feb. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	3 Feb. 1826	97	12	7	Pro. Callender, &c. *a* Justice, &c.	F S P	Lord Eldin . .	p. A. Dallas, w.s., J. Hall.	8 Feb. 1827
222	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Perth Banking Company.	10 ,, ,,	1,073	12	5	Petition, Mrs. Ann Barland or Newlands, &c.	M H B	Lord Medwyn .	Æneas Macbean	Vide interlocutor, 24 Feb. 18: and receipt o inventory of process dated 25 Feb. 1826, and by desire of Mr. Colin Mackenzie.
223	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	10 ,, ,,	1,400	0	0	m.p. Lady Montgomerie's commissioners *a* Lord Montgomerie's creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank		
224	27 Jan. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 Jan. ,,	200	0	0	Pro. Tulloch, factor for Smith.	B D P	Lord Medwyn .	William Watson	27 Jan. 1826
225	2 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	1 Mar. ,,	1,077	5	3	Petition, Barland *a* Barland.	M H B	Lord Medwyn .	William Fraser .	23 Dec. ,,
226	7 ,, ,,	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes & Co.	4 ,, ,,	1,000	0	0	Ranking the creditors, and sale of the estates of Wm. Bushby.	F S P	. . .	James Goldie .	22 Feb. 1827
227	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 May 1823	2,315	0	0	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 Feb. 1826
228	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	2 June ,,	282	14	5	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 ,, ,,
229	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 May ,,	57	0	0	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 ,, ,,
230	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	23 ,, ,,	264	5	9	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 ,, ,,
231	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 ,, ,,	773	5	2	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 ,, ,,
232	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 ,, ,,	56	10	6	Ranking and sale, Innes *a* Innes's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Alexander Donald	14 ,, ,,
233	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	21 Dec. 1824	1,000	0	0	Petition, Colonel Gordon.	B D P	. . .	*Vide* receipt on abstract.	7 June 1828
234	. .	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	7 July 1825.	220	2	0	m.p. Bain *a* Scott and Anderson, &c.	B D P			
235	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	25 Aug. ,,	140	0	0	m.p. Syme *a* Kilgour, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	James Malcolm .	4 Mar. 1829
236	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	24 Jan. 1826	520	0	0	Application, Lockhart of Castlehill.	B D P			
237	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	16 Feb. ,,	15	10	4	m.p. Tod *a* Hope, &c.	B D P	Lord Eldin . .	John Wright. .	17 May 1827
238	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	4 Mar. ,,	76	14	2	Pro., Hutchinson *a* Thomson, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	William Fergusson	14 Nov. 1828
239	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	10 ,, ,,	56	18	6	m.p. Robertson *a* Arnold.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
240	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	22 ,, ,,	450	0	0	m.p. Bogles *a* Henderson.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	Charles Baxter .	9 March an 18 May 182
241	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	22 ,, ,,	2,476	2	6	m.p. Lawrie *a* Taylor, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	David Cleghorn .	10 June 1828
242	. .	Promissory note by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	21 Feb. ,,	297	8	3	m.p. Cochrane *a* Cochrane's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	Charles J. F. Orr	11 March ,,
243	28 April ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	17 April ,,	2,399	15	10	m.p. M'Innes & Mandy *a* M'Alister's heirs, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		

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244	28 April, 1826	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	17 April, 1826	10,000	0	0	m.p. M'Innes and Manday *a* M'Alister's heirs, &c.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
245	22 May ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	19 ,, ,,	200	0	0	m.p. Russell, &c. Forbes's trustees *a* Clark, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	James Burn . .	20 Feb. 1827
246	2 June ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	1 June ,,	2,358	0	0	Petition, Geo. M'Haffie for exoneration.	M	Second Division .	John Bell, John B. Gracie.	2 June 1826
247	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	21 ,, ,,	265	3	6	Pro. Davidson *a* Kyles, &c.	M H B	Lord Alloway		
248	21 June ,,	Promissory note by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	21 ,, ,,	460	12	4	Colvin or Watson *a* Duff.	M H B	Lord Eldin . .	Alex. Calder, for Mr. Morrison, w.s.	29 Nov. ,,
249	21 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	24 May ,,	641	5	0	Petition, John Fowler, for exoneration.	F	Second Division .		
250	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	26 June ,,	3,295	10	0	m.p. Waddell & Greig *a* Waddell's creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	John Elder . .	8 July 1828
251	8 July ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	8 July ,,	1,640	7	6	Petition, David Watson for exoneration.	F	Second Division	Alex. Lindsay .	8 July 1826
252	. .	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	2 June ,,	375	8	9	m.p. Thomson & Co. *a* Brown's creditors.	M H M	Lord Cringletie		
253	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	4 July ,,	4,100	0	0	m.p. Bogle, &c. *a* Henderson, &c.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	Alex. S. Macbean	17 Jan. 1832
254	27 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	26 ,, ,,	552	11	10	m.p. Chalmer's trustees *a* Crawford, &c.	M H B	Lord Eldin . .	Thomas Walker .	30 Nov. 1826
255	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	26 April ,,	135	0	0	m.p. Tristram, &c. *a* Grant.	M H M	. . .	John B. Brodie .	20 June 1827 & 26 Feb. 1828
256	15 May ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	3,712	0	9	Ranking and sale, Anderson of Steinreshill.	H	First Division .	William M. Little	1 Feb. 1827
257	. .	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	11,309	10	4	Ranking and sale, Lamont *a* Lamont.	H	First Division		
258	10 June ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	10 June ,,	736	10	8	Pet^{n}. Marq. Abercorn *a* Road Trustees.	H	First Division		
259	5 July ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	5 July ,,	92	10	0	m.p. Geddes *a* Gardners	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	John N. Forman.	3 Mar. 1829
260	14 Nov. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	14 Nov. ,,	2,517	15	0	Pro. Barland *a* Barland	H	First Division .	William Fraser .	23 Dec. 1826
261	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	24 ,, ,,	1,482	11	9	m.p. Bell and Co. *a* Muir, &c.	M H B	Lord Eldin . .	William Mackersy	24 Nov. 1827, 21 and 28 Feb. 1828
262	21 Dec. ,,	Receipt by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	21 Dec. ,,	2,021	7	4	m.p. Laverock or Burn, &c. *a* Munn, &c.	M H M	Lord Cringletie .	. . .	29 Jan. 1828
263	27 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	514	10	0	Cognition, sale and ranking, Dickinson &c. *a* Dickinson, &c.	F S M	Lord Cringletie .	James Rae . .	21 Dec. 1826
264	5 Jan. 1827	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	2 Jan. 1827	139	8	10	Pro. of Furthcoming, Stirling Banking Co. *a* Alexander Rob and others.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .		
265	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 Nov. 1826	156	5	8	Pro. Stirling Banking Co. *v* Rob	M H M	Lord Mackenzie		
266	4 Mar. 1826	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	4 Mar. ,,	521	5	11	Pet^{n}., J. Hope and Commissioners of Highland Roads & Bridges (Duke Hamilton.)	D	First Division .	Wm. Benny, w.s. for R. Rutherford, w.s.	23 Dec. ,,
267	8 Feb. 1827	Receipt by Thomas Kinnear and Sons.	29 Jan. 1827	182	0	0	Pro. Macleod *a* M'Lellan.	M H M			
268	26 Feb. 1827	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	3 Aug. 1826	2,337	1	8	Price of lands in Partick, m.p. James Shiel's creditors *a* William Hozier.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Charles J. F. Orr	10 Mar. 1825, 11 July 1826, 10 Mar. and 19 June 1827
269	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	19 Feb. 1827	889	5	10	Price of lands in Partick, same process.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Charles J. F. Orr	
270	2 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	29 Dec. 1826	510	7	0	m.p. Chalmers and Co. trustees *a* Crawford.	M H B	Lord Eldin. . .	William Gall .	15 Feb. and 8 Mar. 1827
271	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	6 Mar. 1827	2,764	14	7	m.p. D. Cleghorn, trustee for T. Kyle's creditors *a* D. Kyle and others.	M H M			
272	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	13 ,, ,,	400	0	0	m.p. William Mure *a* George Tod, &c.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie		
273	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	13 ,, ,,	2,373	5	4	m.p. Hill *a* Marshall, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	for Tod and Hill, w.s. Will. B. Caird	16 Dec. 1828
274	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland, Perth.	30 Dec. 1826	502	3	5	Carse of Gowrie Turnpike Trustees *a* Heir of entail of Kinnoul.	D	First Division .	Robert Rutherford	28 Feb. 1827
275	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May 1826	157	10	0	R. and S. Stott *a* Crichton, price of lot 3.	S	First Division .	William Grierson	23 Jan. ,,
276	4 April ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	3 April 1827	440	3	0	m.p. Chalmers and Co's. trustee *a* Crawford.	M H B	Lord Eldin		
277	5 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	7 Dec. 1824	1,367	10	4	m.p. Meldrum's trustees *a* his creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank		
278	5 ,, ,,	Receipt by the National Bank of Scotland.	23 Jan. 1827	2,022	19	4	m.p. Hopkirk *v.* Blair's heirs and representatives.	S F D	Lord Cringletie .	George Imlack .	13 Jan. 1829
279	12 May ,,	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	10 May ,,	167	1	6	m.p. Phillip's trustees *a* Cleghorn, &c.	M H P	Lord Meadowbank	James Martin .	11 Mar. 1829
280	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	10 June 1826	3,806	10	0	Creditors of F. Garbett & Co. and C. Gascoigne	D	Second Division	George Gillanders	given up by order of Mr. H. M. Buchanan
281	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Hunters and Co., Irvine.	18 July 1825	950	0	0	m.p. Johnston and Blair *a* Morton, &c.	S F D	Lord Cringletie.		

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282	4 June 1827	Receipt by Commercial Bank, Dalkeith.	13 May 1826	408 0 0	Recal of factory, Burton *a* Rutherford.	H M	First Division .	John Robertson .	20Feb. 10Mar. & 16May 1827
283	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, 1827	1,205 8 0	Ranking and sale, Jopp *a* Sibbald	H M	First Division .	Thomas Scott .	11 July 1833
284	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	17 Dec. 1824	540 0 0	m.p. Mackenzie *a* Munro or Stevens	S F D	Lord Mackenzie .	for Donald Mackintosh, G. Brunton	29 Jan. and 12 Feb. 1828
285	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	20 Sept. 1825	3,362 15 5	Pro. between Sir R. Preston, the assignees of J. Campbell, Dr. Macqueen and others.	S F D			
286	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	20 Nov. 1826	1,140 10 10	m.p. Napier, &c. *a* J. Innes and his creditors	S F D	Lord Mackenzie .	p. J. B. Fraser, James Martin.	19 Dec. 1827
287	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company, Glasgow.	2 Mar. 1825	2,232 3 6	Heritable creditors of J. M'Nair in pro. Mein *a* M'Nair.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	p. H. Graham. w.s. Wm. Dickson.	23 Feb. 1830
288	28 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Banking Company.	19 June 1827	425 9 6	m.p. Meldrum's trustees *a* his creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Patrick Pearson.	14 May 1828
289	2 July ,,	Receipt, by Royal Bank of Scotland.	28 ,, ,,	84 6 4	m.p. Gordon *a* Wright, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	Will. Wallace.	16 Dec. ,,
290	3 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	30 ,, ,,	957 6 11	Pro. Mitchell *a* Boyd and Threshie.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie. .	Vide Receipt on abstract.	16 June ,,
291	6 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland, Dumfries.	3 July ,,	215 8 9	m.p. Brand *a* Smith.	M H D	Lord Corehouse.		
292	10 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Banking Company.	10 ,, ,,	1,000 0 0	m.p. &c., Meldrum's trustees *a* Meldrum's creditors.	M B B	Lord Meadowbank		
293	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	19 June 1827	1,157 17 10	Kibble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division		
294	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	19 ,, ,,	14 8 11	Kibble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division	John Cameron .	14 Dec. 1830
295	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	19 ,, ,,	3,311 8 6	Kibble and Mandy *a* Graham.	B	Second Division		
296	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	16 July ,,	29 15 9	Petition Donald Sinclair for exoneration.	F	Second Division .	James Pattison, w. s.	22 Feb. 1828
297	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	18 ,, 1826	2,500 0 0	m.p. Agnew's trustees *a*. M'Neil, &c.	B D P	Lord Eldin . .	George Tindal, for Walker, Richardson, and Melville, w. s.	6 Mar. 1829
298	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	15 Jan. 1827	47 2 0	Advocation, Black, &c. *a* Forrest.	B D P	Lord Newton . .	Gavin Allan . .	17 Nov. 1827
299	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 Feb. ,,	1,325 15 10	m.p. Bruce's trustees *a* Bruce.	B D P	Lord Eldin		
300	1 Aug. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	28 July ,,	200 17 0	m.p. Meldrum's trustees *a* Meldrum's creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank		
301	6 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	16 ,, ,,	265 13 6	m.p. Milligan *a* Irving's legatees.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Accumulated in new receipt, see No. 382, per warrant.	
302	6 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	6 Aug. ,,	15,684 18 8	m.p. Milligan *a* Irving's legatees.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
303	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	14 May 1825	3,150 0 0	R. and S. Shand *a* Brown, &c.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie.		
304	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	14 ,, ,,	1,921 10 0	R. and S. Shand *a* Brown.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie.		
305	9 ,, ,,	Promissory note, Sir W. Forbes and Co.	18 July ,,	2,231 7 7	m.p. Fraser *a* Captain S. Fraser and creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie.		
306	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	5 Aug. ,,	853 18 11	m.p. Christian *a* Ferguson, &c.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	James Christian .	10 Mar. and 1 June, 1832
307	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	11 Nov. ,,	219 2 0	R. and S. Shand *a* Brown, &c.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie.		
308	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	19 Aug. 1826	4,754 10 6	m.p. Dicksons *a* Smith, &c.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .		
309	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	13 Mar. 1827	4,662 3 11	m.p. Macnab's trustees *a*. his creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	W. Reeth for A. Stevenson, w. s.	5 Feb. 1828
310	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	4 July ,,	90 0 0	m.p. Stein's assignees *a*. Black, &c.	B D W	Lord Medwyn .	John Officer for Daniel Fisher, s.s.c.	28 ,, ,,
311	9 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	1 Aug. 1825	1,158 8 4	m.p. Bruce *a* John Lilly's trustees.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	Alexander Duff, w.s.	27 ,, ,,
312	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	16 July 1827	275 12 7	m.p. Dicksons *a* Strachan.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie.		
313	14 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	16 ,, ,,	275 12 7	m.p. Dicksons *a* Strachan.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie.		
314	7 Sept. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	23 Aug. ,,	93 2 0	m.p. Baird *a* Hosie.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	William Wotherspoon.	27 ,, ,,
315	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	27 Aug. ,,	1,000 0 0	m.p. Macalister's executors.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
316	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	21 Sept. ,,	11 9 9	Execution of trustee on Robert Miller's estate.	B	Second Division.		
317	16 Oct. ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Bank.	15 Oct. ,,	302 3 7	m.p. G. Kerr and Son *a* Edmonds, &c.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	R. Wright . .	10 July 1833
318	13 Nov. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	10 Sept. ,,	318 15 7	m.p. M'Cally *a* Backhouse. &c.	M H B	Lord Corehouse .	Neil Macintyre .	14 Dec. 1827
319	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	18 Oct. ,,	280 6 3	m.p. M'Cally *a* Backhouse, &c.	M H B	Lord Corehouse .	Neil Mackintyre .	20 Nov. 1828
320	10 ,, 1821	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	10 Nov. 1821	16,220 7 8	Ranking of Parkhall.	D	First Division.		
321	14 ,, 1826	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	14 ,, 1826	19,234 18 0	m.p. M'Allister's executors.	D	First Division.		
322	16 Apr. 1827	Receipt by British Linen Company.	16 April, 1827	47 19 1	Sale of Knockshinnoch.	D	First Division.		

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323	14 May 1827	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	27 April, 1827	19,619 12 0	m.p. M'Allister's executors.	D	First Division.		
324	7 Dec. ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	6 Dec. ,,	1,000 0 0	In pro. of seq. George Pentland.	M	Second Division .	Tho. Tickson for Mr. David Patterson.	22 Dec. 1827
325	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	17 Dec. ,,	193 1 0	Pro. Wedderburn or Robertson, &c. *a* Davidson, &c.	S F P	Lord Corehouse .	Charles F. Davidson.	21 ,, ,,
326	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	4 July ,,	303 16 4	m.p. Gray *a* Marshall and others.	M H M	Lord Medwyn. .	Edward M'Millan	21 ,, ,,
327	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by Thomas Kinnear and Sons.	11 Dec. ,,	150 0 0	Pro. Macleod *a* Macllellan.	M H M			
328	3 Jan. 1828	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	26 Feb. ,,	90 9 0	Pro. Etches and My. *a* Wardlaw.	M H B	Lord Corehouse .	Andrew Howden .	20 July 1828
329	17 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	17 Jan. ,,	1,100 8 11	m.p. Stewart, &c. *a* Fowler, &c.	M H B	Lord Corehouse .	Alexander Donald	29 Feb. ,,
330	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland (Glasgow).	15 Jan. 1828	434 10 7	Ranking and sale, Dunlop *a* Dunlop's creditors.	M H B	Lord Meadowbank	For Tod and Romanes, w. s., Alex. Ritchie.	11 Mar. 1829
331	11 Feb. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	6 Feb. ,,	76 11 11	m.p. Milligan, &c. *a* Irving's legatees.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank	Accumulated in new receipt.	See No. 382.
332	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 Nov. 1827	98 4 9	m.p. A. M'Kenzie *a* M'Kenzie, &c.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie.		
333	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 ,, ,,	636 14 0	m.p. A. M'Kenzie *a* M' Kenzie, &c.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie.		
334	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 ,, ,,	235 7 7	m.p. A. M'Kenzie *a* M'Kenzie, &c.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie .	Neil Mackintyre .	29 Jan. 1828
335	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	15 Feb. 1828	47 7 10	m.p. M'Pherson and M'Lachlan *a* Moffat. &c.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	p. James Greig, w. s., John Moyes.	5 and 8 July 1828
336	20 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir W. Forbes and Co.	17 Dec. 1825	1,247 1 9	m.p. Lang, &c. *a* Hamilton, &c.	H T B	Lord Corehouse .	James Lang, w. s., John Forman, w.s.	11 July 1828
337	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	18 Feb. 1828	154 7 5	Pro. Harwood & Mandy *a* Johnston, &c.	H T M	Lord Cringletie.		
338	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 Dec. 1818	438 10 1 8/12	Ranking of M'Kay's creditors.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	Alex. Duff, w.s.; renewed, Vide No. 594.	9 July 1831
339	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	25 Mar. 1824	71 6 3	Ranking of M'Kay's creditors.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank		
340	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	26 Feb. 1828	2,102 0 8	m.p. Laverock, &c. *a* Munn's creditors.	M H B	Lord Cringletie .	John Patten . .	27 Jan. 1829
341	29 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	29 ,, ,,	378 2 5	m.p. Graham's trustees *a* Bontine, &c.	H T B	Lord Corehouse .	Edward M'Millan	8 Mar. 1833; Vide 373 and 374.
342	4 Mar. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	4 Mar. ,,	200 13 7	Advocation, Marquiss and others *a* Allan, &c.	H T M	Lord Cringletie .	John Patten . .	Warrant, 27 Jan. 1829
343	10 Dec. 1827	Promissory note by Sir William Forbes and Co.	5 Dec. 1827	675 0 0	Cross and husband *a* Bogle (m.p.)	B D W	Lord Cringletie	p. C. C. Stewart, James Moore.	5 Mar. 1828.
344	26 Feb. 1828	Promissory note by ditto.	26 Feb. 1828	1,200 0 0	M'Intosh or Fraser *a* M'Tavish (m.p.)	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	Uplifted and reconsigned, p. warrant dated 10 July 1830; See No. 507.	
345	10 Mar. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	10 Mar. ,,	17 18 7	Air's sequestrated estate	B D P	First Division.		
346	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	11 ,, ,,	1,578 9 11	Knox *a* Cowan (c. and r.)	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	James Valentine; Vide new receipt, 520.	19 Nov. 1830
347	5 Jan. ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	16 May 1821	11,549 1 11	Ranking of Parkhall.	D	First Division.		
348	18 Mar. ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	15 Mar. 1828	61 7 8	Ranking of Parkhall.	D	First Division.		
349	23 June 1825	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	23 June 1825	563 14 11	Petition, Sir Robert Preston.	M	Second Division.		
350	8 Mar. 1828	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 Mar. 1828	4,638 4 11	m.p. M'Nab's trustees *a* his creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie		
351	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	12 ,, ,,	1,038 6 5	m.p. Burnside's trustees *a* Aitchison and others	B D W	Lord Mackenzie		
352	3 April ,,	Promissory note, Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	3 April ,,	100 0 0	m.p. Mrs. Fraser (Borlum) *a* her husband's creditors.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	Uplifted and reconsigned with No. 344, per warrant dated 10 July 1830; See No. 507.	
353	3. ,, ,,	Bill, Earl of Kellie to James Skelton, W. S., at 1d. d.	30 Nov. 1827	4,000 0 0	m.p. Meldrum's trustees *a* his creditors.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank		
354	3 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 May 1828	11,018 17 2	Price of the estate of Wooden.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
355	16 June ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	14 Nov. 1827	2,000 0 0	m.p. Bertram's trustees *a* his legatees.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .	John Somerville, jun.	3 Feb. 1830
356	20 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company's Bank.	8 April 1828	1,073 8 0	m.p. M'Nicolls *a*. Drummond or Irvine.	H T M	Lord Cringletie .	p. W. B. Campbell, w.s. Don Robertson	21 Jan. 1830
357	22 May ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	29,315 0 0	Price of the estate of M'Nab, Kinnell, &c.	F	Second Division	P. J. Donaldson, W. Menzies.	4 July 1832, &c. vide No. 650
358	30 June ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	26 Dec. 1827	414 12 2	m.p. Meldrum's trustees *a* his creditors.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank		

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359	30 June 1828	Receipt by Royal Bank .	14 June 1828	500 0 0	Alex. Macallister and Son's creditors.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .	Alexander Nairne	27 Feb. 1829
360	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank. .	16 ,, ,,	1,000 0 0	Alex. Macallister and Son's creditors.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .		
361	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank .	16 ,, ,,	1,000 0 0	Alex. Macallister and Son's creditors.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .		
362	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank. .	16 ,, ,,	500 0 0	Alex. Macallister and Son's creditors.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .		
363	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank .	17 ,, ,,	500 0 0	Alex. Macallister and Son's creditors.	H T M	Lord Medwyn .		
364	4 July ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank .	28 ,, ,,	1,075 19 6	m.p. Thomson *a* Sir Wm. Elliott.	B D W	Lord Medwyn .	Letham Anderson, clerk to Messrs. Renny & Hunter, w.s.	
365	7 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	18 ,, ,,	28,117 15 5	Robarts *v.* Cuthbert's creditors.	B D W	Lord Cringletie.		
366	2 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	2 July ,,	500 0 0	m.p. Campbell *a* Coventray's creditors.	B D P	Lord Meadowbank		
367	15 May ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	114 5 5	Price of Glenalloch and Balmcunnock.	T	Second Division.		
368	2 June ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	2 June ,,	1 18 4	Second dividend on Alexander Crawford's estate.	D	First Division.		
369	2 ,, ,,	Receipt by British Linen Company.	2 ,, ,,	11 19 7	Second dividend on Alexander Crawford's estate.	D	First Division.		
370	16 July ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	15 July ,,	44 15 11½	Unclaimed dividends on Wm. Muir's sequestrated estate.	B	Second Division.		
371	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	8 ,, ,,	1,901 5 4	Pet. Duke of Roxburgh's trustees.	B	First Division.		
372	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank .	19 June ,,	262 15 1	Sale of Carbistoun.	H T M	Lord Cringletie .	W. C. Henderson, for J. & W. Jollie, w.s.	10 July 1829
373	,, ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	14 Mar. ,,	210 4 9	m.p. Graham's trustees *a* Bontine.	H	First Division.	Ed. M'Millan .	8 Mar. 1833
374	,, ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	14 ,, ,,	6 8 0	m.p. Graham's trustees *a* Bontine.	H	First Division.	Ed. M'Millan .	
375	28 Oct. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 Oct. ,,	1,200 0 0	Fraser *a* Anderson, &c.	B D W	Lord Mackenzie .	Hugh Fraser, w.s.	10 July 1332
376	21 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	21 ,, ,,	800 8 6	Paterson's trustees *a* Brown.	T	Second Division.		
377	13 Nov. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	13 Nov. ,,	800 0 0	Speir's trustees *a* Napier.	B D W	Lord Cringletie .	James Milne . .	4 July 1829
378	27 ,, ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 ,, ,,	351 10 0	m.p. Wood's trustees *a* Thompson & Low, &c.	H T B	Lord Eldin . .	Charles Gordon .	6 ,, 1830
379	11 Dec. ,,	Receipt by Royal Bank of Scotland.	11 ,, ,,	8,463 3 5	Ranking of Cairnbrock m.p. Kid and Deuchar	F S P B D P	Lord Corehouse . Lord Corehouse .	John R. Skinner . John Hanny, w.s.	18 Dec. 1828 6 Feb. 1829
380	11 ,, ,,	Receipt by Bank of Scotland.	11 Dec. ,,	756 2 0	*a* D. Oliphant.			D. & R. Blackie, w.s.	
381	12 ,, ,,	British Linen Company's Bank.	15 May ,,	880 0 0	Declaration and m.p. Lawson *a* Williamson, &c.	M H M	Lord Mackenzie .	Robert M'Millan .	7 Dec. 1830
382	22 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	22 Dec. ,,	15,367 0 0	m.p. Milligan *a* Irving's legatees.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank	Accumulated in new receipt, p. warrant and interlocutor of date 17 Nov. 1829; See No. 463.	Sidney Smith,
383	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	8 July ,,	5,574 1 11	Petition, Falconer *a* Campbell.	H T M	Lord Newton.		
384	25 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	15 May ,,	4,504 13 3½	Sale of Kilmory.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	William Beattie. for Gibson, Craigs, Wardlaw & Dalziell, w.s.	8 Mar. 1833
385	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	27 Sept. ,,	130 9 9	m.p. Little and Johnstone's trustees *a.* Thomson's creditors.	H T M	Second Division.	W. M. Little . .	11 Mar. 1829
386	26 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	22 July ,,	215 8 6	Ranking of Cairnbrock	F S P	Lord Corehouse .	John R Skinner, w.s.	11 July ,, Vide 449.
387	29 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	11 ,, ,,	352 7 11	m.p. Brander, &c., *a* Mackenzie or Scott.	T S P	Lord Meadowbank		
388	9 Jan. 1829	Royal Bank of Scotland .	4 Dec. ,,	3,160 2 8	r. & s. Colin Robertson of Bayfield *a* creditor.	H	First Division.	John Hamilton .	16 Dec. 1828
389	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	24 July ,,	50 0 0	m.p. Gordon *a* Rymer.	S F D	Second Division.		
390	7 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	11 Nov. ,,	659 5 6	Wilson *a* Reyland, &c.	S F D	Second Division.	Neil Macintyre .	14 Feb. 1829
391	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	5 Jan. 1829	571 0 0	m.p. Fergusson *a* Adamson, &c.	S P D	Second Division.	Thomas Thorburn	19 May 1830
392	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	21 July 1828	800 0 0	m.m. Garden *a* Rymer.	S F D	Second Division.		
393	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	10 June ,,	50 0 0	Blaikie *v.* Lawrie's creditors.	S F D	Second Division.		
394	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland. . .	17 July ,,	196 4 11	Greig *a.* Buchanan.	S F D	Second Division.	For Messrs. Ferrier, J. Connell.	1 June ,,
395	7 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	4 Mar. ,,	4,746 1 2	m.p. Gillespie *a* Fraser.	S F D	Second Division.		
396	24 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	24 Jan. 1829	5,946 17 8	m.p. Fraser *a* M'Kay.	S F P	Lord Corehouse .	James Denham .	11 Mar. 1834 Vide 452.
397	3 Feb. ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	3 Feb. ,,	338 4 3	m.p. M'Gregor *a* Pirrie, &c.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	Robt. D. Wyld .	15 Dec. 1829
398	21 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland.	21 ,, ,,	800 0 0	Count and reckoning, Mack or Cleland *a* Mack, &c.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie.		

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399	23 Feb. 1829	British Linen Company .	21 Feb. 1829	67	16	2	1st m.p. Dixon *a* Rymer, &c.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	Gavin Allan . .	3 Mar. 1830 & 3 June 1831
400	23 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	21 ,, ,,	626	14	5	2d m.p. Dixon *a* Rymer, &c.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	G. L. Ormiston, Gavin Allan.	24 Feb. 1829 6 Mar. 1830
401	24 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	24 ,, ,,	1,000	0	0	m.p. Grant *a* Johnston, &c.	D R W	Lord Mackenzie .	J. R. Robertson, J. Shepherd, T. B. Ferrie	10 Mar. 1830 Vide 454
402	28 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	28 ,, ,,	300	0	0	m.p. Anderson *a* Chapman's creditors.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	J. Adam, J. Lang, for H. M'Queen, w.s.	12 Feb. 1834
403	3 Mar. ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	24 ,, ,,	8,933	8	11	m.p. Robarts *a* Cuthbert's creditors.	D R W	Lord Cringletie.		14 Feb. 1829
404	6 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	23 July ,,	605	6	5	m.p. Wilson *a* Ryland, &c.	S F D	Lord Mackenzie .	Neil Macintyre .	10 Mar. 1830 Vide 471
405	6 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland.	18 Feb. ,,	700	0	0	m.p. Kid's trustees and his representatives.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	William Murray, S. Mackintosh.	
406	9 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	9 Mar. ,,	2,710	0	8	m.p. Agnew's trustees *a* M'Niell, &c.	D R P	Lord Eldin . .	Vide new receipt, No. 505.	
407	16 Mar. ,,	Bank of Scotland . .	6 ,, ,,	76	17	5½	m.p. Urquhart's trustees *a* Leithhead, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	James Imrie, John Brown.	11 Dec. 1829
408	16 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank.	9 ,, ,,	400	14	6	m.p. Wilson's trustees *a* Taylor, &c.	D R P	Lord Newton .	Campbell and M'Dowall.	10 Feb. 1831
409	16 Feb. ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 Dec. 1828	287	15	9	Sale of Auchtermuchty	T	Second Division .	} W. M. Spalding .	20 Feb. 1833, vide 657
410	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 ,, ,,	272	7	5	Sale of Auchtermuchty	T	Second Division .		
411	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 ,, ,,	221	16	7	Sale of Auchtermuchty	T	Second Division .		
412	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 ,, ,,	303	4	1	Sale of Auchtermuchty	T	Second Division .	Thomas Leburn .	15 Dec. 1831
413	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	6 Jan. 1829	412	18	8	Ranking and sale of Auchtermuchty.	T	Second Division .	W. M. Spalding .	20 Feb. 1833 vide 657
414	20 Mar. ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	7 Mar. ,,	230	11	2	m.p. Wood *a* Murray .	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	For J. and W. Ferrier, w.s. J. Connell	28 May 1829
415	26 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank	25 ,, ,,	50	0	0	m.p. Taylor *a* Taylor, &c.	S F P	Lord Newton . .	Campbell and Macdowall	10 Feb. 1833
416	2 April ,,	Royal Bank	2 April ,,	81	6	3	m.p. Duke of Atholl *a* M'Laren.	S F P	Lord Meadowbank	For T. Megget, w.s. John Megget.	26 May 1829
417	2 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	2 ,, ,,	799	18	2	m.p. Hillocks, &c. *a* Dempster, &c.	S F P	Lord Corehouse .	A. Dunlop, app. to Hugh M'Queen, w. s.	12 ,, 1831, vide 516
418	2 May ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	16 ,, ,,	937	2	11	m.p. Norwich Life Insurance Company *a* Fraser.	D	Lord Corehouse .	Alex. Shepherd .	19 Dec. 1829
419	28 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	28 June ,,	336	6	6	m.p. Cockburn *a* Wilson, &c.	S F M	Lord Mackenzie .	For James Greig, w. s. John Moyes.	12 May ,,
420	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	20 May ,,	1,166	15	0	m.p. M'Indoe's trustees *a* M'Indoe, &c.	D R P	Lord Newton . .	James Wright. .	4 Dec. ,,
421	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	13 ,, ,,	273	7	4	m.p. Ross *a* Stewart, &c.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank	For Tod and Hill, w. s. Geo. Petrie.	10 July ,,
422	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	22 ,, ,,	205	15	4	m.p. Edwards *a* Brown.	D R P	Lord Ordinary.		
423	15 June ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	10 June ,,	1,580	6	10	m.p. Cheyne *a* Paton .	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
424	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	3 Feb. ,,	845	7	9	Smith *a* Anderson's trustee.	S F B	Lord Cringletie .	Alex. Stevenson, w.s.	authority by the clerks of session, 22 April 1831
425	16 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	12 Jan. ,,	597	11	6	Smith *a* Anderson . .	S F B	Lord Cringletie .	Alex. Stephenson, w. s.	
426	19 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	17 June ,,	215	18	11	m.p. Thomson's trustees *a* Russell, &c.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	William Wotherspoon.	7 July 1830
427	20 ,, ,,	British Linen Company. .	14 Mar. ,,	928	7	4	m.p. Cathcart, &c. *a* Lord Montgomery's creditors.	H T P	Lord Meadowbank		
428	20 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	9 June ,,	969	15	7	m.p. Melville *a* Brown's executors, &c.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank	Pro John Shand, w. s. J. Baird.	10 June 1829
429	22 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	23 May ,,	400	0	0	Ranking and sale of Cairnbrock.	F S P	Lord Corehouse .	John R. Skinner, w. s.	11 July ,, vide 449
430	23 ,, ,,	Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co.	15 June ,,	700	0	0	m.p. Fraser *a* Lyon. .	D R W	Lord Cringletie .	See No. 557.	
431	24 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	17 ,, ,,	426	17	5	Hamilton *a* M'Ghie .	S F B	Lord Mackenzie .	John Moyes, for James Greig, w s.	7 July 1829
432	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	23 Mar. ,,	1,000	0	0	Policy of Insurance .	D R P	First Division .	Wm. Hay, for J. T. Murray, w.s.	10 ,, ,,
433	25 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	25 June ,,	2,357	13	1	Bruce's trustees *a* Bruce, &c.	D R P	Lord Newton.		
434	E. D.	Royal Bank of Scotland .	24 ,, ,,	874	17	0	m.p. Sir J. W. Moncrieff *a* Scott, &c.	H T B	Lord Corehouse .	Phin and Pitcairn	19 Dec. 1829
435	E. D.	Bank of Scotland . . .	25 ,, ,,	1,709	2	1	m.p. &c. Catto *a* Robertson, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	J. Rymer, w. s. . .	19 June ,, 3 June 1830
436	6 July ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	22 Jan. ,,	818	5	10	Robertson's executrix of V. Agnew.	S F D	Second Division .	Thomas Leburn .	6 Mar. 1832 vide 522
437	Eo die	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 June ,,	423	0	7	m.p. Home *a* Wilson's trustees.	S F B	Second Division .	John M'Minn for Mr. Brodie, w. s.	7 July 1829
438	6 July ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	23 Feb. ,,	330	6	0	m.p. M'Cracken or Lizars *a* Rome, &c.	S F B	Second Division .	John M'Craken, Robert Gordon.	
439	7 ,, ,,	British Linen Company. .	7 July ,,	1,068	16	10	m.p. Jameson *a* M'Cormick, &c.	H F B	Lord Newton . .	James Renton, for Thomas Johnston.	9 July 1829
440	8 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	8 ,, ,,	1,820	14	10	m.p. Thomson *a* Jeffray, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	George Farquharson, for Vans Hathorn, w. s.	3 Feb. 1832
441	10 ,, ,,	Sir William Forbes and Co.	10 ,, ,,	2,513	7	9	m.p. Fraser *a* Fraser's creditors.	D R W	Lord Pitmilly.		
442	16 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	16 ,, ,,	598	2	10	m.p. Macdonald *a* Macalister, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	James Kennedy .	13 Feb. 1833

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				£. s. d.					
443	16 July 1829	Royal Bank of Scotland	10 July 1829	908 18 2	m.p. Weir *a* Gemmell's trustees, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse	Alexander Meffan, p. J. Kennedy, c. s.	11 July 1829
444	Eo die	Bank of Scotland	30 June ,,	400 0 0	m.p. M'Kenzie *a* Finlayson.	D R P	Lord Ordinary	James Stuart, s. s. c.	18 June 1831
445	16 July ,,	Bank of Scotland	27 ,, ,,	534 12 10	m.p. Gordon's trustees *a* Grant's representatives.	D R P	Lord Newton	James Brown, Wm. Thurburn.	2 July 1830
446	20 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	13 July ,,	503 2 4	m.p. Cameron *a* Robertson.	S F B	Lord Mackenzie.		
447	21 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	17 June ,,	3 17 7	Sequestration of Rattray's estate.	H T M	Outer House.		
448	22 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	23 May 1827	37 9 6	Ranking and sale of Cairnbrock.	S F P	First Division	John R. Skinner, w. s. see No. 449.	11 July 1829
449	Eo die	Royal Bank of Scotland	30 Dec. 1828	1,024 0 2	Ranking of Cairnbrock	S F P	First Division		
450	23 July ,,	British Linen Company.	22 July 1829	1,859 4 6	m.p. Ferguson, &c. *a* Belshes.	S F B	Lord Moncreiff	For R. and A. Kennedy, w. s., David Cargill.	18 June 1830
451	23 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	22 ,, ,,	24,000 0 0	Petition John Bellender Kerr, &c. for recal of inhibition.	S F	First Division	For John Dundas, c. s. Christ. Douglas.	17 Dec. 1833
452	30 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	29 ,, ,,	857 4 4	m.p. Fraser and Polson *a* M'Kay.	S F P	Lord Corehouse	James Denham	11 Mar. 1834
453	7 Aug. ,,	Bank of Scotland	7 Aug. ,,	450 0 0	m.p. Broom *a* Milligan	S F B	Outer House, Second Division.	John Forrester	6 July 1831 & 3 Jan. 1831
454	26 ,, ,,	British Linen Company.	24 Mar. ,,	30 12 6	m.p. Grant *a* Johnston or Holcombe.	D R W	Lord Mackenzie	James Shepherd	10 Mar. 1831
455	28 Sept. ,,	Bank of Scotland	1 June ,,	821 0 11	m.p. Galbraith *a* Ballingall, &c.	S F P			
456	25 June ,,	Bank of Scotland	22 ,, ,,	16 2 1	m.p. Brand *a* Smith	H T B	Lord Corehouse.		
457	5 Oct. ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	5 Oct. ,,	35 4 10	m.p. Gibson Craig *a* Landles, &c.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank	John Dickie, w. s.	22 May 1830
458	11 Nov. ,,	Bank of Scotland	17 Aug. ,,	263 13 3	Policy of insurance on John Kirk's life, in process of m.p. Edinburgh Life Assurance Company *a* Inglis, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse	Adam Steele	4 Dec. 1829
459	11 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	6 Oct. ,,	1,075 11 1	m.p. Edwards *a* Brown	D R P	Lord Newton.		
460	21 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	21 Nov. ,,	6,924 12 2	m.p. Jameson *a* Earl of Mar's creditors.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie.		
461	23 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	20 ,, ,,	161 4 11	m.p. Campbell *a* Hamilton's creditors.	D R P	Lord Newton	John Pringle	11 Feb. 1830
462	23 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	18 ,, ,,	1,748 9 8	Furths. Henderson, &c. *a* Bogue.	D R P	Lord Corehouse	H. Cannan	30 June 1831
463	25 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	25 ,, ,,	8,017 4 0	m.p. Milligan, &c. *a* Irving's legatees.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank		
464	7 Dec ,,	British Linen Company Bank.	2 Dec. ,,	1,200 0 0	m.p. Broughton, &c. *a* Wilson, &c.	S F B	Lord Mackenzie.		
465	10 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	11 Nov. ,,	22,408 18 11	Ranking and sale of Blackhouse.		First Division.		
466	14 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank.	16 Oct. 1829	9 0 0	m.p. Erskine's trustees *a* Wilson, &c.	S F B	Lord M'Kenzie, Ordinary.	p. C. B. Scott, w.s. J. Finton.	5 Dec. 1829
467	14 ,, ,,		25 Sep. ,,	9 10 0					
468	14 ,, ,,		13 Oct. ,,	10 6 5					
469	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	15 May ,,	3,211 17 8	Ranking and sale, Sibbald's subjects.	H	First Division	Walter Horsburgh Balance reconsigned, vide No. 514.	19 ,, ,,
470	17 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	17 Dec. ,,	200 13 6	m.p. magistrates of Stirling *a* Stewart, &c.	H T M	Lord Ordinary	John Patten	4 Feb. 1830
471	17 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	14 ,, ,,	217 0 4	m.p. J. Glass, &c. *a* Kid's representatives.	H T M	Lord M'Kenzie	William Murray, L. Mackintosh. See warrant, No. 405.	10 Mar. ,,
472	17 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank.	9 ,, ,,	12,804 0 0	m.p. Ritchie *a* J. Cathcart, &c.	S F B	Lord Fullarton	Wm. Bowie Campbell, for T. H. Newton and J. Hamilton.	26 Feb. 1831
473	18 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	6 Nov. ,,	1,477 19 1	m.p. Hillocks, &c. *a* Taylor, &c.	F S P	Lord Corehouse, Ordinary.	A. Dunlop, app. to Hugh M'Queen, w.s., vide 417 and 516.	12 May 1831
474	5 Jan. 1830	Bank of Scotland	5 Jan. 1830	20 0 0	m.p. Jeffrey *a* J. Milne, &c.	H T M	Lord Fullarton.		
475	22 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	22 ,, ,,	151 13 8	m.p. Stevenson, &c. *a* Stewart, &c.	H T M	Lord Fullarton	William Logie, for Gibson and Hector	6 Feb. 1830
476	22 ,, ,,	Commercial Banking Company.	29 May 1827	157 2 1	Robert Inglis *a* Shepherd.	D R W	Lord Medwyn, Ordinary.	Thomas L. Hammond, for Alexander Stevens, w.s.	3 Mar. ,,
477	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	2 Mar. 1809	225 5 0	Hall and Co. *a* Hodge.	D R W	Lord Fullarton.		
478	29 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	11 Nov. 1829	210 0 0	R. and S. Taylor, of Blackhouse.	D	First Division	James Milne, for John T. Gordon, w.s.	20 Feb. ,,
479	10 Mar. ,,	Sir William Forbes and Co.	10 Mar. 1830	1,312 16 5	m.p. Anderson *a* M'Lean's creditors.	S	First Division.		
480	13 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	12 ,, ,,	59 19 8	Bruce *a* Hunter	D R W	Lord Fullarton.		
481	11 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	30 Nov. 1829	275 13 10	m.p. Chalmers and Co's trustees *a* Muir's creditors.	H T B	Lord Newton	James Renton, for Wm. Walker, w.s.	1 May ,,
482	10 Feb. ,,	British Linen Company	10 Feb. 1830	122 2 6	Ditto	H T B	Lord Newton	James Renton, for Wm. Walker, w.s.	1 ,, ,,
483	12 April ,,	Royal Bank	10 April ,,	2,100 0 0	m.p. Stuart *a* Fergusson, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn.	John Gibson, jun. w.s., vide abstract 562.	14 Feb. 1831

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484	3 May 1830	Bank of Scotland	6 April 1830	11,849	18	6	m.p. ranking of Purton, Maxwell *a* Scott.	F S P			
485	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	9 Mar. ,,	1,892	1	4	m.p. Isaac Littledale, &c. *a* M'Niell.	D R W	Lord Ordinary.	Vide new rect. No. 603.	
486	27 ,, ,,	Commercial Bank of Scotland.	11 ,, ,,	500	0	0	m.p. A. Scott *a* Fife Bank.	S F B	Lord Mackenzie		
487	31 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	15 Feb. ,,	85	0	0	m.p. Robertson *a* Fraser	S F B	Ditto	Thomas Leburn.	6 Mar. 1832
488	31 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	16 April ,,	1,427	8	1	Ditto *a* ditto	S F B	Ditto	Thomas Leburn.	Vide 522.
489	2 June ,,	Royal Bank	1 June ,,	129	19	11	m.p. Macdonell *a* M'Dougall, &c.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	James Macdonell, James Adam.	16 June 1831 Vide 511.
490	4 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	4 ,, ,,	667	15	4	m.p. Thomson *a* Plume	S F P	Lord Meadowbank		
491	4 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	4 ,, ,,	1,767	2	5	m.p. Forbes' trustees *a* Newall's representatives.	D R P	Lord Ordinary	William Forbes w.s.	1 July 1830
492	11 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	11 ,, ,,	259	7	1	m.p. Wight, &c. *a* Wight.	D R P	Lord Ordinary	Wm. Dalrymple, s.s.c. David Wight, w.s.	21 Feb. 1831
		Bank Receipts:—									
493	19 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	18 ,, ,,	4,812	0	0	m.p. Blackburn *a* Eadie, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton	James Brown, for Mr. Cook.	24 June 1830
494	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	800	0	0	m.p. Sibbald's trustees *a* his creditors.	H T B	Ditto		
495	28 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	23 ,, ,,	493	12	6	m.p. Inglis *a* Smith	D R P	Lord Corehouse	John Meek, w.s.	3 July 1833
496	5 Feb. ,,	Bank of Scotland	3 Feb. ,,	12	6	0¾	Unpaid dividends in William Durie's sequestration.	T	First Division.		
497	31 May ,,	Bank of Scotland	17 May ,,	162	15	0	Price of Dickenson's subjects.	F	Second Division	James Primrose, for Thomsons and Elder.	22 Jan. 1831
498	6 July ,,	Bank of Scotland	14 June ,,	49	3	3¼	Process, Pedie *a* Somners.	R	Second Division.		
499	9 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	9 July ,,	489	5	5	m.p. Scott *a* Hills, &c.	S F B	Lord Mackenzie	J. Rutherford, for A. Douglas and W. Bell, 16 Sep. 1831.	28 June 1831
500	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	14 ,, ,,	1,555	1	5	Petition, Francis Graham *a* Jolly.	F	Second Division.		
501	17 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	17 ,, ,,	80	0	0	c. and r. Rutherford and husband *a* her curators	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	W. Gall, clerk to R. Wilson, writer, Edin.	1 Feb. 1831
502	19 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	19 ,, ,,	226	0	8	c. and r. Rutherford and husband *a* her curators	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	W. Gall, clerk to R. Wilson, writer, Edin.	1 ,, ,,
503	24 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	23 ,, ,,	60	0	10	m.p. Bathgate *a* Vilant	D R P	Lord Meadowbank	M. Campbell, per Tod and Wright.	2 Dec. 1830
504	24 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	1 ,, ,,	148	6	1	m. p. M'Kenzie *a* M'Lean.	D R P	Lord Meadowbank		
505	4 Aug. ,,	British Linen Company	4 Aug. ,,	2,792	17	10	m.p.r. V. Agnew's trustees *a* M'Neil.	D R P	Lord Eldin, now Newton.	Vide new receipt, No. 631.	
506	5 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	5 July ,,	153	11	3	Petition, J. Greig to get up bond, price of Dickson's subjects.	F	First Division.		
507	10 ,, ,,	Sir William Forbes and Co.	10 Aug. ,,	724	1	1	m.p. M'Intosh or Fraser *a* M'Tavish.	D R W	Lord M'Kenzie	J. Macdonell, John Macandrew, A. M'Lagan, for R. White, w.s.	1 June 1833 Vide 680.
508	4 June ,,	Bank of Scotland	4 June ,,	4,597	6	10	Union Canal application of.	D	First Division.		
509	24 Aug. ,,	British Linen Company	24 Aug. ,,	194	1	11	m. p. Chalmers and Co. *a* Keir's creditors.	H T B	Lord Newton.		
510	1 Sep. ,,	National Bank of Scotland.	14 July ,,	406	14	5	m.p. Williamson *a* Bremner.	D R W		Geo. Monro, William Allester.	4 July 1832
511	2 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	2 Sep. ,,	9	12	10	m.p. M'Donnel *a* M'Dougall.	H T B	Lord Meadowbank	James Macdonell, James Adam.	11 June 1831
512	21 Oct. ,,	British Linen Company	23 May 1829	93	0	0	m.p. Gregg *a* Harper, &c.	S F B	Lord M'Kenzie.		
513	21 Jan. ,,	Bank of Scotland	18 Jan. 1830	141	8	9	r. and s. Kid *a* Comer	H		M. Galbraith	25 May 1832
514	15 May ,,	Bank of Scotland	15 May ,,	1,183	19	0	r. and s. Jop *a* Sibbald	H		Thomas Scott	11 July 1833
515	5 Nov. ,,	Royal Bank	29 Oct. ,,	45	5	0	Mails and duties, Ferrier *a* Dunlop.	S F P		James Connell	21 Dec. 1831
516	10 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	10 Nov. ,,	10	7	4	m.p. Hillocks, &c. *a* Taylor and Dogget.	S F P	Lord Corehouse	A. Dunlop, app. to H. M'Queen, w.s.	12 May 1831
517	11 Nov. ,,	Bank of Scotland	11 ,, ,,	12,527	18	1	Price of lot 5 of Mousewald, part of Queensberry estates.	D	First Division	William Stewart	16 Feb. 1831, Vide 521.
518	13 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	12 ,, ,,	552	2	10	m.p. M'Laine, &c. *a* M'Gilvray.	R	Second Division	Vide new receipt, No. 608.	
519	17 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	18 Aug. ,,	100	0	0	m.p. Mather *a* Wathen and Co.	H T B	Lord Newton	J. Rymer, w.s.	26 Nov. 1830
520	22 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	22 Nov. ,,	1,676	3	11	Knox *a* Cowan, &c., count and recks.	D R W	Lord Cringletie	Vide new receipt, 590.	
521	22 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	11 ,, ,,	7,889	14	2	Price of lot 3 of Mousewald.	D	First Division	W. Stewart, vide 581.	30 June 1831
522	22 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	22 ,, ,,	181	18	0	m.p. Robertson *a* Fraser, &c.	S F B	Lord Mackenzie	Thomas Leburn	6 Mar. 1832
523	24 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	24 ,, ,,	11,144	15	7¾	Hutchison *a* William Cowan.	H T B	Lord Newton.	William Stewart	11 Feb. 1831
524	26 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank	26 ,, ,,	973	9	11	m.p. Grieve or Armstrong *a* ———	D R P	Lord Corehouse	J. M'Crahen, vide receipt, on abt. at No. 685.	11 July 1833
525	3 Dec. ,,	Bank of Scotland	5 Mar. 1829	26	16	8	m.p. Blackie *a* M'Gregor, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn.		

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		Bank Receipts:—							
526	7 Dec. 1830	British Linen Company Bank	6 Dec. 1830	27,055 9 7	Price of Baltimore, &c., Dr. Coventry.	D	First Division . .	Robert Adamson .	6 Mar. 1832
527	8 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	2 ,, ,,	962 6 0	m.p. Cabell *a* Black . .	H T B	Lord Newton . .	William Smith .	17 Feb. and 2 Mar. 1832
528	17 ,, ,,	Forbes and Co.	17 ,, ,,	87 1 0	Bank of Scotland *a* Fraser.	S F P	. . . .	Laur. Mudie Macara, appear. to Æneas Macbean, w. s.	30 June 1831
529	21 ,, ,,	British Linen Company Bank	21 ,, ,,	524 1 10	m.p. Hutton *a* Fairweather.	S F B	Lord Fullarton.		
530	30 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	17 Dec. 1829	1,239 10 0	Admiralty sale of Rosaliuda.	S F P	. . . .	James Knox . .	4 July 1831
531	30 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	19 Jan. 1830	259 4 4	Admiralty sale of timber.	S F P	. . . .	Jos. Booth, for Carnegy and Shepherd.	4 ,, ,,
532	4 Jan. 1831	Bank of Scotland . . .	4 Jan. 1831	1,239 3 2	m.p. Fraser *a* Fraser .	S F P	Lord Corehouse .	Laur. Mudie Macara, appear. to Æneas Macbean, w. s.	13 Jan. ,,
533	28 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	11 ,, ,,	1,799 9 11	m.p. Trotter *a* Campbell's creditors.	D R P	Lord Newton . .	Ch. M'Lean, clerk to John Archibald Campbell, c. s.	10 Mar. ,,
534	28 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	28 ,, ,,	388 3 8	m.p. M'Intosh *a* Crooks	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	John Brodie . .	22 Nov. 1832
535	11 Nov. 1830	Bank of Scotland . . .	15 May and 11 Nov. 1830	818 0 0 & 12 2 6	In pro. ranking and sale, Sibbald, Wm. Brown's purchase.	H	First Division.		
536	18 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	21 May and 18 Nov. 1830	793 13 0¼ & 11 6 10	In pro. ranking and sale, Sibbald, Veitche's purchase.	H	First Division.		
537	3 Feb. 1831	Bank of Scotland . . .	18 Nov. 1825	2,000 0 0	Pro. Anstruther *a* Johnston.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	R. Macandrew .	21 Feb. 1831
538	3 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	2 Dec. 1830	133 15 6	Pro. m.p. Pitcairn and Vatch *a* M'Kean.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
539	10 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	7 Feb. 1831	189 18 3	Pro. m.p. Dudgeon *a* Elibank.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
540	10 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	10 ,, ,,	989 4 6	Pro. m.p. Hill's trustees *a* L. Montgomerie, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	George Petrie .	28 Jan. 1834
541	10 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	7 ,, ,,	1,181 10 5	Union Canal Company, lands of Clifton-hall.	D	First Division.		
542	4 Mar. ,,	Bank of Scotland's agent, Glasgow.	12 Oct. 1830	378 0 8	m.p. Crawford trustees *a* Crawford, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	A. Melville, clerk to Hopkirk and Imlach, w. s.	11 Mar. 1831
543	4 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland's agent, Glasgow.	13 ,, ,,	57 2 4	m.p. Crawford trustees *a* Crawford, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	A. Melville, clerk to Hopkirk and Imlach, w. s.	11 ,, ,,
544	8 Mar. 1831	Royal Bank of Scotland .	4 Mar. 1831	362 15 0	Const. and sale, Taylor *a* Williams, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	James Milne, clerk to John T. Gordon.	28 June 1831
545	11 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	8 ,, ,,	876 13 4	m.p. Robertson *a* Milliken, &c.	D R W	Lord Medwyn . .	H. Lyon, clerk to A.G. Goldie, w. s.	11 July 1833, vide 683.
546	11 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	10 ,, ,,	500 0 0	Pro. Brown *a* Cheyne and M'Kean.	R	Second Division.		
547	11 ,, ,,	Forbes and Co.	9 ,, ,,	249 14 11	m.p. Fraser *a* Lyon.	D R W	Ditto	P. Grant, w. s., p. Don. Mackintosh, G. Brunton.	24 June 1831
548	11 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	11 ,, ,,	145 7 1	Pro. Bousie *a* Harvey	D R P	Lord Newton . .	Charles Morton .	1 Dec. 1831
549	11 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	11 ,, ,,	742 14 5	m.p. Barclay *a* M'Millans.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .	Vide new rect. 695.	per warrant.
550	12 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	12 ,, ,,	95 3 4	m.p. Tod *a* Munro's creditors.	D R P	Lord Newton . .	James Knox . .	3 Feb. 1832
551	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	14 ,, ,,	952 14 4	m.p. Patten, &c. *a* Hall	H T M	Lord Medwyn . .	John Patten . .	26 Nov. 1831
552	22 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	21 ,, ,,	40 14 7	m.p. Morrison, &c. *a* M'Bean, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn . .	James Gardner .	17 Nov. 1832
553	21 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland .	24 ,, ,,	195 18 2	2d m. p. Dudgeon *a* Lord Elibank, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	Walter Newall .	21 June and 10 July 1832
554	28 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	26 ,, ,,	1,850 1 1	m.p. Smith *a* Cuthill & Turnbull.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	Wm. Douglas, w. s.	18 June 1831
555	31 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	26 ,, ,,	50 0 0	m.p. Stewart *a* Stirling, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	W. Mackersey, w. s. vide No. 561.	1 Dec. 1831
556	7 April ,,	Bank of Scotland . . .	7 April ,,	400 0 0	m.p. Balfour *a* Adair .	S F P	Lord Newton, See No. 430	James Pedie, w. s.	9 July 1831 vide ab. 567
557	9 May ,,	Sir W. Forbes and Co. . .	9 May ,,	262 0 0	m.p. Fraser *a* Lyon .	D R W	Lord Cringletie .	Patrick Grant, w. s. p. Don. Mackintosh, G. Brunton.	24 June 1831
558	16 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	23 Mar. ,,	1,217 19 4	m.p. Dunbar *a* Innes .	D R P	Lord Newton . .	Henry Simpson .	7 July 1831
559	17 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	17 May ,,	110 6 6	Morrison and My. *a* M'Intyre.	H T P	Lord Newton.		
560	17 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	14 ,, ,,	6,387 0 0	Pro. sale of Biggar .	D	First Division . .	Eben. Wallace .	1 July 1833 vide No. 654
561	23 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	23 ,, ,,	110 0 0	m.p. Stewart *a* Stirling, &c.	H T B	Lord Newton . .	W. Mackersey, w. s. vide No. 555.	1 Dec. 1831
562	25 ,, ,,	Royal Bank.	24 ,, ,,	1,000 0 0	m.p. Stuart *a* Fergusson, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn . .	John Gibson, jun.	14 Feb. 1832
563	10 ,, ,,	British Linen Company .	16 ,, ,,	9,008 16 8	Sale of Biggar . . .	D	First Division . .	Eben. Wallace .	4 July 1833 vide No. 654

No.	Date of Deposition.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
		Bank Receipts :—							
564	17 June 1831	Royal Bank	15 June 1831	2,978 19 10	m.p. Fergusson's trustees *a* Fergusson's creditors.	S F P		J. Rymer, w.s.	26 Nov. 1831 & 7 Feb. 1832
565	20 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	31 May ,,	166 9 6	Pro. Ad. Roxburghe's trustees *a* Tait.	D R P		John Logan	4 Feb. 1834
566	20 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	9 June ,,	967 5 1	m.p. Kyd *a* Benson	D R P	Lord Newton.		
567	20 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	20 ,, ,,	219 11 6	m.p. Balfour *a* Dick	S F P	Lord Newton.		
568	23 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	23 ,, ,,	547 6 11	m.p. Bell *a* Mitchell's creditors.	H T B	Lord Corehouse.		
569	29 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	14 May ,,	59,147 1 5	Sale of Gairdoch	T	Second Division.	John Hamilton, w.s.	16 Feb. 1833, vide ab. 633
570	29 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	24 June ,,	328 7 6	R. and sale Cameron's trustees *a* Baynes.	T	Ditto	And. Jameson	22 Feb. & 11 Mar. 1834, vide 624.
571	29 June 1831	British Linen Company	14 May 1831	3,251 1 11	Sale of Biggar	D	First Division.	Eben. Wallace	4 July 1833, Vide 654.
572	29 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	18 ,, ,,	2,154 8 4	Pro. sale of Biggar (Mr. Forrest's purchase.)	D	First Division	Eben. Wallace	4 July 1833, Vide 654.
573	7 July ,,	Royal Bank	18 June ,,	1,206 5 0	Smith *a* Hamilton	S F B	Lord Mackenzie	W. Wotherspoon	9 July 1831
574	13 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	12 July ,,	54 7 11½	Anderson's trustees *a* Smith Keegan.	S F B	Lord Fullarton	Robert Dunlop	7 ,, ,,
575	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	14 ,, ,,	96 4 6	m.p. Callender *a*. Gordon Meiklejohn.	D R P	Lord Newton	p. John Meiklejohn, w. s., W. Hewat, his clerk.	17 Nov. ,,
576	20 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	20 ,, ,,	1,356 3 6	m.p. Morrison *a* Mein, &c.	D R W	Lord Medwyn		
577	27 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	25 June ,,	233 1 6	Ranking and sale, Cameron *a* Baynes.	H F M	Lord Medwyn	And. Jamieson	22 Feb. and 11 Mar. 1834. Vide 624.
578	27 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	1 July ,,	274 6 7	m.p. Boswell *a* Montgomery.	S F P		For J. G. Craig, W. Roberts.	29 May 1832
579	8 Aug. ,,	Royal Bank	10 June 1830	5,267 16 1	m.p. Chalmer's trustees *a* Scott, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn.		
580	9 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	9 Aug. 1831	509 4 8	m.p. Vannan *a* Padon, &c.	S F B	Lord Fullarton.		
581	23 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	16 May ,,	8,319 6 9	Queensbury sale (Mousewal.)	D	First Division	W. Stewart, Vide 521	30 June 1831
582	30 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	26 Aug. ,,	300 0 0	in m.p. M'Kerlie *a* M'Intosh.	S F P	Lord Newton.	Thomas Malcolm	10 Feb. 1832
583	3 Sept. ,,	Bank of Scotland	20 ,, ,,	183 10 7	Lawrie *a* Black	D	First Division	For Mr. W. Wotherspoon, W. Mayne.	13 Dec. 1831
584	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	6 Sept. ,,	578 5 3	m.p. Young, &c. *a* Mansfield	H T M	Lord Medwyn	George Hay Donaldson.	9 Mar. 1833
585	14 Nov. ,,	British Linen Company	11 Nov. ,,	19,007 7 10	Price of lands of Borgue, sale of Borgue.	S F P	First Division		
586	14 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	27 Aug. ,,	1,311 19 8	m.p. Stirling *a* Noble and Hunt.	D R P	First Division	James Martyn	15 Nov. 1831
587	16 ,, ,,	Royal Bank	11 Nov. ,,	656 14 6	Pro. Adv. Robert Aitken *a* Jos. Reid.	D R W	Lord Medwyn	John Pyper	22 June 1832
588	17 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	11 ,, ,,	2,434 19 6	Sale of Biggar, 2d Division, lot 4.	D	First Division	Eben. Wallace	4 July 1833
589	17 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	11 ,, ,,	3,697 1 0	Sale of Biggar, 2d Division, lot 4.	D	First Division	Eben. Wallace	4 July 1833 Vide 654
590	22 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland (renewal, Vide 520).	22 ,, ,,	1,709 14 3	Knox *a* Cowan	D R W	Lord Cringletie	Vide new receipt, 648.	
591	2 Dec. ,,	Bank of Scotland	2 Dec. ,,	170 0 0	Dowie or Moffat *a* Young.	H T B	Lord Newton	James D. Lawrie	6 July 1832
592	5 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	1 ,, ,,	1,158 0 3	Sale of Clifton-hall, lot 2.	D	First Division		
593	6 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	6 ,, ,,	230 0 0	m.p. Brown *a* Irving	D R P	Lord Corehouse		
594	14 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	10 ,, ,,	605 13 1	Ranking and Sale, Reid *a* M'Kay, (renewal of No. 338, 339).	H T B			
595	23 ,, ,,	National Bank	2 ,, ,,	201 2 2	m.p. Armstrong *a* Grieves' creditors.	D R P	Lord Corehouse	John M'Craken	1 July 1833, Vide abstract 685
596	23 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	23 ,, ,,	75 9 9	m.p. Cullens *a* M'Lean and Stewart.	H T B	Lord Newton	John Gilmour, D. M. Mackenzie.	13 Nov. 1833
597	3 Jan. 1832	Bank of Scotland	1 Sept. ,,	350 0 0	m.p. Paterson *a* Pentland.	S F P		For Robertson and Bennett, J. Sturrock.	6 and 11 July 1832
598	3 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	15 Nov. ,,	234 10 2	m.p. Paterson *a* Pentland.	S F P			
599	6 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	4 Jan. 1832.	58 0 7½	Rae *a* Hunter	D R P			
600	6 ,, ,,	British Linen Company	5 ,, ,,	87 4 7	m.p. Armstrong *a* Grieves' creditors.	D R P		John M'Craken	11 July 1833, Vide abstract 685.
601	25 ,, ,,	Royal Bank of Scotland	17 ,, ,,	1,975 0 0	Pro. Calderhead's trustees *a* Alston, &c.	D B W	Lord Mackenzie.		
602	25 ,, ,,	Bank of Scotland	25 ,, ,,	924 3 3	Petition, Dr. James Hamilton, &c. *a* Improvement Commissioners.	P.	Second Division.		
603	28 Jan. 1832	Bank of Scotland	28 Jan. 1832	689 17 1	m.p. Littledale, &c. *a* M'Neill, &c.	D R W		James Skelton, P. Bruce, G. Ogilvy.	10 July 1832
604	13 Feb. ,,	Bank of Scotland	11 Feb. ,,	378 5 10	m.p. Todrick, &c. *a* Baird, &c.	S F B	Lord Fullarton	William Menzies	1 Feb. 1834, Vide 611

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605	8 Feb. 1832	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	8 Feb. 1832	120 17 6	Ranking and sale, Cameron's trustees *a* Baynes.	T	Second Division.	Andrew Jamieson	22 Feb. and 11 Mar. 1834 Vide 624
606	23 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	23 ,, ,,	897 11 6	m.p. &c. Hay *a* Stevenson.	T	Lord Mackenzie.	Alexander Bennet	8 Mar. 1833
607	2 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the Thistle Bank Company, Glasgow.	18 ,, ,,	74 0 0	Admiralty process of sale, Laurie *a* Duncan	T B B	Lord Newton.	Alexander Scott.	2 Mar. 1832
608	8 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	28 ,, ,,	181 6 10	m.p. M'Lean &c. *a* M'Gillivray.	R	Second Division.		
609	8 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	8 Mar. ,,	1,000 0 0	m.p. Morrice *a* Macdonald, &c.	S F B	Lord Fullarton.	Walter Duthie.	9 Mar. and July 1833.
610	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	20 Jan. ,,	53 0 11	m.p. Carnegie *a* Pentland, &c.	D R W	Lord Fullarton.	Vide new receipt per warrant, No. 614.	
611	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 Feb. ,,	145 0 1	m.p. Todrick and Turnbull *a* Baird, &c.	S F B	Lord Fullarton.	William Menzies.	1 Feb. 1834
612	13 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	7 ,, ,,	95 15 5	Process, Marshall *a* M'Intosh.	D R P	Lord Moncrief.	Peter T. Young.	22 Dec. 1832
613	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	12 Mar. ,,	24 6 9	m.p. Broomfield *a* Forrester, &c.	D R P	Lord Mackenzie.	David Mason, s. s. c., Adam Wilson, s. s. c. William Murray.	8 Mar. 1834
614	20 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	20 ,, ,,	31 10 11	m.p. Carnegie *a* Pentland, &c.	D R W	Lord Fullarton.		
615	29 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	14 June 1831	1,472 2 3	Sale of Biggar . .	D R P	Lord Moncrief.	Ebenezer Wallace	4 July 1833 Vide 654
616	28 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	16 Mar. 1832	2,500 0 0	m.p. Proctor *a* Gray's creditors	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
617	4 April ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	4 April ,,	226 1 6	m.p. Dick *a* Train, &c.	T B B	Lord Newton.	For D. Gray, s. s. c. Gibson Gray.	16 Jan. 1833
618	15 May ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	28 July 1831	44 10 1	m.p. Jameson fac. on Weir's estate *a* Earl of Mar's creditors.	T B M			
619	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May 1832	2,616 11 1	Sale of Gairdock . .	T	Second Division.	John Hamilton, w. s.	16 Feb. 1833 Vide abstract 633.
620	6 April ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	10 Jan. ,,	507 0 2	Mails and Duties, Boyd, &c. *a* Paul, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.	Alexander Ritchie for Todd and Romanes, w. s.	19 Jan. and Mar. 1832.
621	15 May ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	18,500 0 0	Sale of Mousewald .	D	First Division.	Vide new receipt, No. 637.	
622	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	8,500 0 0	Sale of Mousewald .	D	First Division.		
623	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	42 0 0	Ranking and sale, Cameron's trustees *a* Baynes, &c.	T	Second Division.	Andrew Jamieson	22 Feb. and Mar. 1833.
624	16 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	205 0 0	Ranking and sale, Cameron's trustees *a* Baynes, &c.	T	Second Division.		
625	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 ,, ,,	79 9 6	m.p. Hamilton *a* M'Lean and Stewart, &c.	T B B	Lord Medwyn.	John Gilmour, D. M. Mackenzie.	14 Nov. 1833
626	25 May 1832	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 May 1832	2,792 8 10	Sale of Gairdoch . .	T	Second Division.	John Hamilton, w.s.	16 Feb. 1833
627	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 ,, ,,	1,549 15 6	Sale of Gairdoch . .	T	Second Division.	John Hamilton, w.s.	,, ,, Vide ab. 633
628	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 ,, ,,	1,064 18 4	Sale of Gairdoch . .	T	Second Division.		
629	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 ,, ,,	79 9 6	m.p. Hamilton *a* M'Lean, &c.	T B B	Lord Medwyn.	Twice entered, vide No. 625.	
630	4 June ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	31 ,, ,,	15,239 15 9	Petition, Sir J. Hope, &c.	R	Second Division.		
631	11 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	11 June ,,	2,896 9 3	m.p. Vans Agnew's trustees *a* M'Neal, &c.	D R P	Lord Medwyn.		
632	11 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	12 April ,,	1,076 7 8	Pro. of suspn. or m.p. Campbell *a* Stewart, &c.	S F B	Lord Medwyn.	P. Bruce.	9 July 1833
633	1 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	15 May ,,	2,646 12 3	Sale of Gairdoch . .	T	Second Division.	John Hamilton, ws	16 Feb. ,,
634	2 July ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	2 July ,,	1,162 11 0½	Suspension, Wilson *a* Cadzow.	D R W	Lord Fullarton.	Charles Jas. Kerr, for James Craig, jun. w.s.	29 Jan. ,,
635	10 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	19 June ,,	8 10 11½	Petition, James Speid	F	Second Division.		
636	10 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	29 ,, ,,	5,114 11 10	m.p., &c., Stewart *a* Simpson or Stewart	D R W	Lord Mackenzie.		
637	10 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	10 July ,,	287 17 0	Sale of Mousewald .	D	First Division.	Vide new receipt, 697.	10 July ,,
638	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	29 June ,,	361 8 6	m.p. Reid's trustees *a* Reid.	D R P	Lord Fullarton.		
639	8 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	950 16 3	m.p. Duke of Atholl *a* Robertson's heirs, Holdreids, &c.	D R P	Lord Fullarton.		
640	31 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	25 July ,,	595 4 0	m.p. Guthrie *a* Ferguson, &c.	T B B	Lord Corehouse.		
641	27 Sept. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	7 Aug. ,,	900 0 0	m.p. Ewing's trustees *a* Reid, &c.	D R W			
642	27 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 Sept. ,,	4,638 3 10	In application, Hamilton's, &c., sale of Carbeth.	D	First Division.	Robert Hamilton, w.s.	11 ,, ,,

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643	27 Sep. 1832	Receipt by the Commercial Bank.	15 May 1832	28	8	0	Advn., Wilson *a* Holmes	S F D			
644	26 Oct. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	25 Oct. ,,	767	11	9	Pro. of declr. of redn. M'Culloch, &c. *a* Steel.	S F D	Lord Corehouse .	James Denham.	
645	11 Sept. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	11 Sept. ,,	590	2	6	m.p. Graham, &c. *a* Renton, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	William Hewat .	13 Nov. 1832
646	19 Nov. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	19 Nov. ,,	5,539	16	6	m.p. Guthrie *a* Hardman.	D R W	Lord Mackenzie .		
647	6 Dec. ,,	Receipts by the Bank of Scotland.	11 and 16 June	355	9	2	m.p. Black, &c. *a* Thomson, &c.	S F D	Lord Corehouse .	John Dunbreck .	28 June 1833
				45	1	8					
648	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	24 Dec. ,,	1,747	0	1	m.p. Blackwell's trustees *a* his creditors.	D R W	. . .	Vide new receipt, 740.	
649	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	12 ,, ,,	10,042	9	3	Petition, Thos. Beattie	D	First Division .	William Stewart.	8 Feb. ,,
650	21 Jan. 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	21 Jan. 1833	920	19	0	Petition, Gilbert M'Ewan, factor on M'Nab's estate.	F	Second Division .	p. J. Donaldson, William Menzies.	4 July 1832, and 9 and 26 Feb. 1833
651	28 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	28 ,, ,,	485	1	4	m.p. Innes *a* Clune's creditors.	D R W	Lord Medwyn .	Vide new receipt, No. 656.	
652	2 Feb. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	2 Feb. ,,	5,273	18	3	Sale of Biggar . .	D	First Division .	Ebenezer Wallace	4 July 1834, Vide 654
653	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	11 ,, ,,	2,445	10	6	Adjn. in impl. Groat *a* Richan's trustees.	T B B	Lord Fullarton .	William Mason, for G. and W. Napier.	11 July ,,
654	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	2 ,, ,,	10,319	8	4	Sale of Biggar . .	D	First Division .	Ebenezer Wallace	4 July ,, Vide 718.
655	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	8,210	8	4	m.p. Robertson *a* Fraser, &c.	T B M	Lord Medwyn .	Vide new receipt, 716.	
656	26 Feb. 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	26 Feb. ,,	384	17	8	m.p. Innes *v* Clunes's creditors.	D R W	Lord Medwyn		
657	14 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	8 Dec. 1832	101	8	11	E. Gulland, factor on Auchtermuchty.	B	First Division .	John Phin, common agent.	20 Feb. ,,
658	28 Nov. 1832	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	12 Nov. ,,	461	3	2	Ranking and sale of Sibbald's estate.	B	First Division.		
659	26 Feb. 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	26 Feb. 1833	1,214	1	5	Petition, William Cunningham, esq. &c.	D	First Division .	James Milne .	6 Feb. 1834
660	26 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	26 ,, ,,	1,011	14	6	Petition, Wm. Cunningham, esq., &c.	D	First Division .		
661	6 Mar. ,,	Receipt by Messrs. Kinnear, Smith and Co.	4 Mar. ,,	166	12	0	Pro., Scott *v* Selbie .	S F D	Lord Corehouse.		
662	8 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	6 ,, ,,	600	0	0	Conj. pro., Darling, &c. *v* Adamson, &c.	D R W	Lord Medwyn .	William Gray, per J. S. Darling, w.s.	8 Mar. 1833
663	12 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	12 ,, ,,	1,087	6	10	m.p., trust. of Scottish Widow's Fund and Life Assurance Soc. *a* Strachan's trustees.	T B B	Lord Corehouse.		
664	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	14 Sept. 1830	650	0	0	m.p. Colville, &c., *a* Holme, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
665	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	10 Mar. 1831	750	0	0	Ditto	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
666	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	13 Oct. ,,	650	0	0	Ditto	D R P	Lord Corehouse.	Jas. J. Darling, w.s. Arth. Forbes, w.s.	11 Mar. 1834. Vide 723.
667	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	29 Mar. 1832	200	0	0	Ditto	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
668	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by Messrs. Hunters and Co.	23 Nov. 1831	578	0	0	Pro., Wood *a* Fairlie .	D R P			
669	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	13 Nov. 1832	1,247	16	8	m.p. Smith *a* Smith and Green, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
670	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 ,, ,,	129	15	9	m.p. M'Lean *a* M'Kenzie	D R P	Lord Medwyn.		
671	31 Jan. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	22 Jan. 1833	760	4	6	m.p. Milligan *a* Irving's legatees.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.		
672	15 Mar. ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	2 Feb. ,,	312	8	9	Judicial factory on estates of Culmailzie; m.p. Boyd *a* Paul.	D R P	Lord Corehouse.	John M'Craken, Thomas Sprot.	8 Mar. 1833
673	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	22 ,, ,,	40	0	0	m.p. M'Farlane *a* Geash Riddiough, &c.	D R P	Lord Fullarton.	Henry Tod, w.s. .	6 Mar. 1834
674	15 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Banking Company.	4 Mar. ,,	207	10	9	Curatory for John Gordon; Gordon *a* Gunn	D R P			
675	4 April 1832	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	2 April 1832	165	16	7	m.p. Stoddart, &c. *a* Collins.	T B M	Lord Medwyn .	James Brander .	12 Feb. 1833
676	24 April 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	4 July 1818	260	2	6	Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Co.	T	Second Division.		
677	24 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	16 July 1829	86	8	8	Ditto	T	Second Division.		
678	25 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	25 April 1833	400	0	0	m.p. Aitken, &c. *a* Rankine.	S F D	Lord Corehouse.		
679	16 May ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	15 May ,,	784	13	0	Petition, Mrs. Scott, for exoneration in sale of Cromarty.	S	First Division.		
680	29 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.	29 ,, ,,	34	10	6	m.p. M'Intosh or Fraser *a* M'Tavish, &c.	D R W	Lord Mackenzie .	James Macdonell, John Macandrew, Alex. M'Lagan, p. Robert White.	1 June ,,
681	3 June ,,	Receipt by the National Bank of Scotland.	3 June ,,	65	0	0	Advocation, Campbell *v* Mitchell.	S F B			
682	6 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	14 May ,,	260	3	0	Ranking and sale, M'Kenzie *v* his father's creditors.	T	Second Division.		
683	20 June 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	20 June 1833	76	17	10	m.p. Robertson *a* Milliken, &c.	D R W	Lord Medwyn .	H. Lyon, clerk to A. G. Ellis, w.s.	11 July 1833

No.	Date of Depositation.	Nature of Document, and Names of Granters thereof.	Date of the Document.	Sum. £. s. d.	Process in which lodged.	Office Mark.	Division of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Signature of the Person receiving up the Document, by Warrant of the Court, or Lord Ordinary.	Date of the Warrant.
684	16 July 1833	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 July 1833	49 17 10	m.p. Carnegie *a* Penland, Glass's trustee.	D R W	Lord Mackenzie .		
685	24 June ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Bank.	24 June ,,	36 16 4	m.p. Armstrong *a* Grieves' creditors.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	John M'Craken .	11 July 1833
686	18 July ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	23 Nov. 1832	376 9 9	Petition, Sir Robert Dick, &c.	B	First Division.		
687	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	15 May 1833	1,743 1 7	Ranking and Sale, Jopp *a* Sibbald.	B	First Division.		
688	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by Sir W. Forbes & Co.	29 Nov. 1832	173 8 0	Pro. Walker *a* Walker	D R P	Lord Corehouse .		
689	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Commercial Bank of Scotland.	8 May 1833	701 7 7	Pro. Adam *a* Brown .	D R P	Lord Corehouse .		
690	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	6 June ,,	130 0 0	m.p. Colville, &c., *a* the Earl of Fife.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	J. J. Darling, Arthur Forbes, w.s.	11 Mar. 1834. Vide No. 723.
691	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	27 ,, ,,	1,480 0 0	m.p. Smith *a* Green, &c.	D R P	Lord Corehouse .	J. Burn, w. s., H. Tod.	1 and 8 Mar. 1834. Vide No. 706.
692	18 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	5 July ,,	6 4 8	Pro. M'Laggan *a* Logierait, heirs.	D R P	Lord Fullarton .		
693	30 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	30 ,, ,,	131 13 7	m.p. Spence *a* Swayne	S F B	Lord Medwyn .	A. Mackie . .	12 Nov. 1833
694	8 Aug. ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	17 ,, ,,	573 8 7	m.p. Hutton's executors *a* Heron, &c.	D R P	Lord Fullarton .	Gavin M'Dowall, for Wotherspoon & Mack, w.s.; W. Robertson.	8 Mar. 1834
695	3 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	3 Aug. ,,	525 17 10	m.p. &c., Barclay *a* M'Millan's legatees.	H T M	Lord Mackenzie .		
696	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Royal Bank of Scotland.	31 July ,,	153 19 7	m.p. Berry *a* Scott .	S F B	Lord Mackenzie .		
697	22 ,, ,,	Receipt by the Bank of Scotland.	22 Aug. ,,	26 19 5	Sale of Mousewald; Marquis of Queensberry ent[d] estate.	D	First Division.		
698	29 ,, ,,	Receipt by the British Linen Company.	29 ,, ,,	150 0 0	m.p. Cook *a* Dunn, &c.	T B M	Lord Mackenzie .		

RETURN of the number of Bonds entered in the Bond Book of the Court of Session, in each of the Years from 1828 to 1832, inclusive, and stating how many of these respective Numbers still remained in Court, as on 25th May 1833.

	Number of Bonds entered in the Bond Book.	Number remaining in Court, as on 25th May 1833.
1828	112	93
1829	85	77
1830	123	105
1831	91	82
1832	131	127
	542	484

RETURN of the Amount of Monies contained in Bonds granted for specific Sums, and entered in the Bond Book in each of the Years from 1828 to 1832, inclusive, specifying also the Total Number of such Bonds.

	Amount of Monies contained in Bonds granted for specific Sums, and entered in the Bond Book.	TOTAL Number of such Bonds.
	£. s. d.	
1828	27,164 8 8	30
1829	3,151 5 8	14
1830	125,396 6 0	39
1831	40,066 18 1	21
1832	65,694 9 8	23
	£261,473 8 1	127

Note.—The number of Bonds for specific sums are also included in the number given in Return No. 3.

Collated and attested by

Edinburgh Register House, 29 April, 1834.

James Fergusson, P. C. S.

ABSTRACT from RETURNS by the SHERIFF CLERKS of SCOTLAND, of the FEES and EMOLUMENTS

COUNTIES.	Fees levied under Small Debt Act.	Fees levied upon Precognitions, &c.	Fees levied under Bankrupt Statute.	Amount of other Fees levied.	Total Amount of Fees levied as Sheriff Clerk, on average of 5 years.	Amount of Annual Expense of Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Date of Appointment as Sheriff Clerk.	Sum paid for Office.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£
Aberdeen	247 6 7	76 19 9	. . .	. . .	1,111 4 5¼	422 16 4¼	1784.	Upwards of 2,000
Argyle	Not stated.	. . .	. . .	. . .	501 3 6⅕	146 12 4	——	. .
Ayr	211 8 5	97 1 10⅗	1 15 8⅘	533 8 5⅘	1,065 5 6⅕	481 8 0	19 May 1821.	. .
Banff	144 2 3⅗	35 12 3⅕	0 15 0	0 0 0	526 13 7⅗	150 0 0	8 Jan. 1805.	1,400
Berwick	20 8 2⅖	12 8 2⅘	0 0 0	210 0 5⅕	243 4 9⅖	36 10 0	13 July 1787.	1,050
Bute	17 6 9⅗	13 7 1⅕	0 5 7⅕	66 14 7⅖	97 18 1⅗	17 3 6⅘	5 Aug. 1829.	. .
Caithness	180 5 11⅘	5 4 8⅗	0 10 6	32 18 4⅘	592 5 7⅖	77 19 7⅘	15 Dec. 1827.	. .
Clackmannan	33 18 0⅘	. . .	. . .	97 1 3⅘	128 19 4⅗	8 11 0	12 Nov. 1823.	. .
Cromarty	4 9 2⅖	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 0	5 0 0	16 Dec. 1815.	9
Dumbarton	100 14 9⅗	13 11 9⅗	0 0 0	138 10 2	211 0 9⅕	112 8 6⅗	15 Mar. 1815.	. .
Dumfries	145 14 8	87 4 8	1 19 2⅖	595 4 3⅕	830 4 4⅘	191 0 7⅕	17 April 1822.	. .
Edinburgh	537 6 6½	357 11 2¼	48 8 6	2,133 0 7	3,076 6 8¼	1,987 8 3¼	14 Jan. 1820.	Annual payment of £555 to predecessor.
Elgin	92 7 0⅘	37 6 8	0 6 0	218 7 5⅖	348 7 2⅘	50 0 0	24 Feb. 1821.	. .
Fife	149 2 7⅘	24 6 0	2 4 3⅗	599 15 0⅘	775 8 0⅕	420 15 1	10 Mar. 1798.	2,300
Forfar	337 3 5⅗	65 16 1⅘	1 7 2⅖	881 7 1⅘	1,285 13 11⅗	390 0 0⅗	* 1811.	1,000
Haddington	55 3 7⅗	18 12 7⅕	1 10 7⅕	65 2 6⅗	400 19 7⅕	150 0 0	9 Feb. 1829.	. .
Inverness	123 13 1⅗	40 1 8	0 8 6	138 4 10⅕	599 19 8	244 18 0	10 Oct. 1831.	. .
Kincardine	58 8 1⅗	14 17 0	0 9 7⅕	242 8 5⅕	299 7 3⅕	66 0 0	22 July 1815.	. .
Kinross	24 15 3⅖	6 19 3⅗	0 5 6	113 14 8	144 9 9⅕	28 12 3	20 April 1827.	. .
Kirkcudbright	No return.							
Lanark	1,234 16 0⅗	209 0 0	38 3 2⅖	1,805 18 7⅗	3,288 2 3⅗	1,978 3 10⅗	10 Sept. 1812.	5,000
Linlithgow	36 5 9⅗	21 17 10	0 16 9⅗	133 12 0⅗	192 16 5⅛	26 8 4⅖	5 May 1804.	1,000
Nairn	27 11 1⅘	4 18 3⅕	0 0 0	39 7 6⅕	71 16 11⅕	19 0 0	1 Dec. 1807.	145
Orkney	41 3 8½	5 4 1½	3 16 0	140 14 8¾	191 13 8½	57 15 0	2 June 1830.	. .
Peebles	4 16 8⅘	7 2 4⅘	0 2 1⅘	84 9 6⅗	96 10 9⅖	35 0 0	2 May 1820.	. .
Perth	262 13 6⅘	88 2 7⅖	3 8 5⅘	. . .	1,458 8 8⅗	303 4 4⅖	24 Oct. 1815.	. .
Renfrew	420 17 1	74 19 7½	9 12 6	696 15 7	1,202 4 9½	450 10 0	16 April 1832.	300†
Ross	128 5 5	4 0 9⅗	0 0 0	. . .	394 4 6½	40 5 0	2 Sept. 1815.	. .
Roxburgh	29 9 8⅗	43 16 4⅘	0 0 0	356 12 9⅘	429 18 11⅗	132 3 7⅕	22 July 1815.	. .
Selkirk	4 13 9⅘	7 9 4⅘	0 0 0	102 3 6⅗	114 6 9⅕	70 0 0	16 Oct. 1805.	105
Stirling	No return.							
Sutherland	30 8 3⅕	25 16 3	0 7 8⅖	139 7 11⅘	196 0 2⅖	25 0 0	19 Mar. 1829.	. .
Wigton	32 18 8⅖	4 7 2⅗	0 0 0	192 12 7	229 18 5⅘	89 12 8	9 Jan. 1817.	. .

* This sum does not include interest on £1000 paid for office. A writer to the Signet resides partly in Edinburgh and partly in County of Forfar.

† This sum of £300 is paid as an Annuity, by the Sheriff Clerk, during the life of his predecessor in office.

received by them, on an Average of Five Years preceding Whitsunday 1834.

Attendance given by Sheriff Clerks.	Office or Employment other than Sheriff Clerk.	Residence of Sheriff Clerks.	Clerks employed in Sheriff Clerk's Office.	Annual Amount of Fees paid to Clerks. £. s. d.	Observations.
Daily, per Deputy.	Practising Counsel in Court of Session. . .	Edinburgh.	2 Deputes, 2 Substitutes, 4 Assistants.	340 0 0	On average of 4 years, the return made being for that period.
Daily, per Deputy.	Commissary and Justice of Peace Clerk.	Partly in Edinburgh, and partly near Ayr.	. .	316 15 9	
Constant.	Keeper of Register of Sasines, Justice of Peace Clerk, and Joint Clerk to Commissioners of Supply.	Banff.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant.		
When required.	Clerk of Peace and Clerk of Supply, &c. . .	Dunse.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant, 1 Apprentice.	85 0 0	
Constant.	Clerk of Peace, Commissary Clerk, and Collector of Taxes.	Rothesay.	1 Assistant.	10 0 0	
Do.	. . . . .	Seat of Court.	1 Clerk, 1 Assistant.	49 2 0	
Do.	Commissary Clerk, Justice of Peace Clerk, and a Writer.	Alloa.	1 Depute.	16 0 0	
Monthly Court Days.	Surveyor of Taxes	Cromarty.	1 Depute.	. .	Depute Clerk receives fees under Small Debt Act.
Daily.	Commissary Clerk	Dumbarton.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant.	100 0 0	
Do.	. . . . .	Dumfries.	1 Depute, 2 Assistants.	180 0 0	
Do.	Clerk to Commissioners for regulating Hawkers and Pedlars.	Edinburgh.	6 Clerks.	894 10 4	On average of 4 years. No return for 1830.
Constant.	Keeper of Register of Sasines for County. .	Elgin.	1 Depute, 2 Assistants.	25 0 0	
Do.	Has other employments, but not specified. .	Cupar.	1 Depute, 3 Permanent Clerks, 2 Assistants.	297 17 1	
Sometimes 5 months in year; some years 5 or 6 days each month.	General Clerk to Turnpike Road Trustees in County.	. .	2 Deputes, 2 Assistants, 3 Apprentices.	228 0 0	
Constant.	Clerk of Peace, Commissary Clerk, and Clerk to Road Trustees.	Haddington.	1 Depute, 2 Substitutes, 1 Assistant.	90 0 0	
Do.	Clerk of Supply and County Clerk . . .	Vicinity of Inverness.	4 Deputes, 2 Assistants.	175 0 0	On average of 3 years. No return for 1830 and 1831.
Do.	Commissary Clerk and Agent for Bank of Scotland.	Stonehaven.	1 Depute, 4 Assistants.	50 0 0	Fees to Assistants not fixed.
Daily.	Depute Clerk of the Peace.	Kinross.			
3 or 4 times a year for a few days.	Town Clerk of Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy.	4 Deputes, 9 Assistants.	980 0 0	The principal Depute Clerk participates with the Principal in the annual amount of fees.
Constant either by Sheriff Clerk or Deputy.	Commissary Clerk, Clerk to Turnpike Trustees, Clerk of Supply, and Procurator in Sheriff Court.	Near Falkirk.	1 Depute.	73 10 0	
Constant.	. . . . .	Nairn.	1 Depute, 2 Assistants.	. .	The Depute Clerk participates in one half of the fees and emoluments drawn by Sheriff Clerks.
Do.	Clerk of Peace and Keeper of Register of Sasines for Orkney and Shetland.	Kirkwall.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant.	30 0 0	No return from Shetland.
Do.	Clerk of Peace and Supply, Interim Commissary Clerk, Joint Collector of Taxes and County Rates, Clerk of Lieutenancy, Joint Treasurer to 4 districts of Turnpike Road Trustees, and Agent for Bank and Insurance Companies.	Peebles.	1 Clerk, 1 Apprentice.	15 0 0	
Do.	Clerk of Peace and Keeper of Register of Sasines for Perthshire.	Vicinity of Perth.	1 Depute, 9 Assistants.	270 0 0	
Do.	. . . . .	Paisley.	2 Deputes, 3 Substitutes, 2 Assistants.	305 0 0	Return only made for 2 years.
Do.	. . . . .	Tain.	1 Depute, 2 Assistants at Tain, 1 Depute at Dingwall.	*25 0 0 at Tain.	Lewis district not included. No Return.
Do.	Commissary Clerk and a Notary Public . .	Jedburgh.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant.	80 0 0	
Do.	Commissary Clerk, Clerk of Peace, Collector of Land Tax and Assessed Taxes for County, Clerk to Turnpike Road Trustees, Agent for British Linen Company, and a Writer.	Selkirk.	1 Clerk.	40 0 0	
Daily.	Clerk of Peace	Dornoch.	2 Assistants.		
Constant.	Commissary Clerk and Keeper of Register of Sasines for County.	Wigton.	1 Depute, 1 Assistant.	50 0 0	

* The Depute Clerk at Dingwall draws the whole Fees for the Western District of Ross-shire, out of which he pays £100 per ann. to principal Clerk.

Extracted from the Returns by Wm. Waddell,

Secretary to the Commission.

ABSTRACT from Returns by Commissary Clerks of Scotland, of the Fees and

Counties.	Total Amount of Fees levied.	Amount of Annual Expense of Commissary Clerk's Office.	Date of Appointment as Commissary Clerk.	Sum paid for Office.	Attendance given by Commissary Clerks.
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.			
Aberdeen	299 5 10⅗	94 15 6⅗	30th June, 1824	Nil.	Every lawful day
Argyll	32 9 7¼	10 4 0			
Ayr	161 5 10¼	16 0 0	1824	Nil.	Every lawful day
Banff	70 0 2⅗	21 15 0	8th November, 1824	£34	Constant
Berwick	32 16 5⅗	0 12 6	1st July, 1807	Nil.	Every lawful day
Bute	13 12 5¼	1 10 7⅗	5th August, 1829	Nil.	Constant
Caithness	21 8 0	7 0 0	3rd April, 1829	£31. being expense of Commission.	Daily.
Clackmannan	11 13 1½	2 1 5	1st January, 1824	Nil.	Constant
Dumbarton	24 0 1	0 12 0	1st January, 1824	Nil.	Constant
Dumfries	97 12 8⅗	25 0 0	February, 1817	Nil.	Every day
Edinburgh	677 3 6⅗	125 14 2⅗	1st July, 1813	£1800 and an annuity of £253 during life of predecessor.	Ditto
Elgin and Nairn	34 2 5¼	5 0 0	14th January, 1822	Nil.	Constant
Fife	132 3 8	34 16 10	11th June, 1813.	Nil.	Ditto
Forfar	244 10 1⅗	41 15 9¼	40 years ago	...	...
Haddington	40 1 5⅗	6 0 0	21st October, 1830	Nil.	Constant
Inverness	33 12 3¼	5 0 0	24th May, 1790	Nil.	Daily
Kincardine	28 13 0⅗	3 10 0	1st January, 1824	Nil.	Ditto
Kinross	No Commissary Court.				
Kirkcudbright	No Return				
Lanark	261 12 0	102 15 0	March, 1817	Nil.	Constant
Linlithgow	No Return				
Orkney	3 14 2⅗	0 3 3⅗	22nd August, 1812	Nil.	Given by depute when required.
Peebles	11 10 0		4th October, 1833, appointed ad interim	Nil.	...
Perth	166 12 4⅕	86 15 2	13th January, 1804	Nil.	Daily by deputy
Renfrew	143 12 10⅕	56 1 0	12th May, 1828	Nil.	Every lawful day
Ross and Cromarty	23 13 8⅗	5 0 0	2nd August, 1802	Nil.	Daily.
Roxburgh	36 19 1⅕		24th February, 1824	£24. 13s. 4d. being fees of Commission.	Ditto
Selkirk	6 13 6⅗		1st January, 1824	Nil.	Ditto
Stirling	86 7 5⅗		18th September, 1813	Nil.	Ditto
Sutherland	12 9 6	2 0 0	3rd February, 1830	£16 as fees of Commission.	Ditto
Wigton	34 1 11⅕	8 12 7⅕	3rd January, 1817	Nil.	Ditto

583

EMOLUMENTS received by them, on an Average of Five Years preceding Whitsunday, 1834.

Office or Employment other than Commissary Clerk.	Residence of Commissary Clerk.	Clerks employed in Commissary Clerk's Office.	Fees paid to Clerks. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Procurator before Sheriff and Burgh Courts.	Aberdeen	1 Depute with one or more Assistants.	71 15 4⅔	This Return commences on 1st June 1829, and ends on 1st July 1834.
. . . . .	. .	. . .	. .	Return incomplete.
Procurator before Sheriff Court.	Ayr	1 Clerk and 1 Apprentice.	18 4 0	
Solicitor	Banff	1 Assistant . . .	10 0 0	
Keeper of Register of Sasines for Berwickshire and Town Clerk of Burgh of Lauder.	Lauder	1 Depute and 2 Assistants.		
Sheriff and Justice of Peace Clerk and Collector of Taxes for County.	Rothesay	Nil . . .	. .	Return incomplete for 1830.
Writer and Notary Public . . .	Wick	3 Clerks	. .	The allowance to Clerks about an average of 10 per cent. on business done.
Sheriff and Justice of Peace Clerk as well as business of a Writer.	Alloa	1 Depute	1 9 5	Fees to Clerk paid according to ordinary allowance for writing.
Sheriff-Clerk of County. . . .	Dumbarton	2 Assistants.		
Treasurer of Road Trusts of Dumfries and of Nith Navigation, Clerk of Supply, Postmaster, and Land Agent or Factor.	Dumfries	1 Depute and 1 Clerk	30 0 0	The allowance to Clerk for other services.
Nil.	Edinburgh.	1 Depute and 2 Assistants.	112 5 0⅗	
Justice of Peace Clerk, Town and County Clerk, Postmaster, and other situations not mentioned.	Elgin	5 Assistants . . .	20 0 0	Two of the Clerks allowed Bed and Board, and Justice of Peace Clerk a Salary of £20 per annum.
Town Clerk and Clerk to Road Trustees.	St. Andrews	1 Depute and 1 Assistant.	31 0 0	
Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries .	Dumfries	2 Deputes and copying Clerks.	35 16 6⅗	Deputes allowed ½d. of nett profits, and the sum of £35 odds allowed to copying Clerks.
Sheriff-Clerk, Clerk of Peace, and Clerk to Road Trustees.	Haddington	1 Depute. . . .	10 0 0	On average of four years.
Justice of Peace Clerk, and Factor for several Proprietors.	Inverness	1 Assistant . . .	10 0 0	
Sheriff-Clerk and Agent for Bank of Scotland.	Stonehaven	1 Clerk.		
Writer	Glasgow	1 Assistant . . .	70 0 0	
Factor	Principal at Stromness, and Depute at Kirkwall	2 Deputes . . .	. .	⅗ths of Fees allowed to Deputes.
Sheriff-Clerk, Clerk of Peace, Joint-Collector of Taxes and County Rates, Clerk of Lieutenancy, Joint Treasurer to four Districts of Turnpike Road Trustees.	Peebles	. . .	. .	Return made only for one year—average supposed to be £7 or £8.
. . . . .	Dunkeld	2 Deputies and 5 Assistants.	79 17 3	Deputes receive ½ of free fees levied.
Joint Procurator Fiscal, Law Agent, and Clerk of Lieutenancy.	Paisley	1 Clerk	40 0 0	
Writer, Procurator Fiscal, and Town Clerk of Tain.	Tain	2 Assistants.		
Sheriff-Clerk.	Jedburgh	2 Assistants.		
Sheriff-Clerk, Clerk of Peace, Collector of Land Tax and Assessed Taxes for County, Clerk to Turnpike Road Trustees, Agent for British Linen Company, and a Writer.	Selkirk	1 Clerk.		
Notary-Public, Law Agent, and Conveyancer.	Stirling			
Procurator Fiscal of Sheriff Court.	Dornoch	Nil.		
Sheriff-Clerk and Keeper of Record of Sasines for County.	Wigton	1 Depute, 1 Assistant, and 2 occasional Clerks.	. .	Clerks paid for writings at usual rate.

Extracted from the Returns by

WM. WADDELL, *Secretary to the Commission.*

APPENDIX No. 8.

Extract from the SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the Duties, Salaries, and Emoluments of the several Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of Justice of the Courts in Scotland, referred to in Report upon the Sixth Head of the Instructions.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 31st January, 1817.

INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION OF JUDICIAL TRUSTS AND FACTORIES.

P. 34.

Before closing our Report concerning the establishment of the Court of Session, and its various clerks and officers, we think ourselves warranted, by the terms of his Royal Highness's Commission, and called upon in the execution of it, humbly to represent, that there is one branch of business falling within the jurisdiction of this court, for the due management and control of which, by officers acting under its immediate authority, no sufficient provision has hitherto been made. We allude to the important department of judicial trusts and factories, under which property to a great extent is, from time to time, placed within the guardianship and direction of this Supreme Court of Judicature. The want of a proper officer, to whom the responsibility can be attached, of examining in detail the management of such trusts, has long been matter of just regret to the judges themselves; and, after a minute and diligent inquiry into the subject, we are fully satisfied, in the first place, that there is not at present any clerk, or officer belonging to the court, upon whom the charge in question could be devolved, with any prospect of advantage, in addition to his other duties; and, secondly, that from the want of an officer of this description, practical evils of great magnitude are continually to be apprehended, and have in many cases actually occurred.

The following statement will show the grounds of the opinion which we have been led to entertain on the subject:

1. By the Acts of Parliament for redeeming the land-tax, particularly an Act passed in the 42d year of his present Majesty, c. 116, intituled, " An Act for consolidating the Provisions of the several Acts passed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land-tax," &c., heirs of entail in Scotland are authorized to sell parts of their entailed estates for that purpose; and it is *inter alia* enacted, " That surplus money (or balance arising from such sales) shall be laid out and employed, as soon as conveniently may be, under the direction, and with the approbation, of the Court of Session, either in the payment of debts affecting the said entailed estate, or in the purchase of other lands," &c.; and, in the mean time, till so employed, " the money to be lent out upon such security as to the court shall seem proper."

2. The Court of Session is intrusted with the execution of various private and local Acts of Parliament, for the sale of feuing or exchange of entailed estates, or parts thereof, and for other purposes mentioned in such Acts; which branch of duty is in the nature of a legislative trust committed to the said court as the supreme civil judicatory of Scotland.

3. As it frequently happens that there are estates, and other subjects or effects, real and personal, and sums of money, placed in the hands of the court, by sequestration, judicial ranking and sale, multiplepoindings, and other competitions depending in court, it is necessary that factors should be appointed to take charge of such property, and of the monies so consigned.

4. It is well known also, that in the case of infants, to whom no guardians have been named by the will of their father, or by the act of the law, and in the case of lunatics, and of persons who have gone forth of the kingdom, without leaving any sufficient authority for managing their affairs, the practice is for the next of kin, or nearest friends, to make application to the Court of Session for the appointment of a factor *loco tutoris* or *absentis*, as he is termed, to manage the affairs of the infant, or absent person, or of the lunatic, as the case may be.

Now, although many very useful regulations have been made by the court concerning the duties of judicial factors, and for the purpose of securing a regular exhibition of their accounts, particularly by an Act of Sederunt, 22d November, 1711, intituled " For the more speedy Discussing of Compts and Reckonings;" and another Act of Sederunt, 13th February, 1730, intituled " Act concerning Factors appointed by the Lords on the Estates of Pupils not having Tutors, and others;" yet as the appointment of such factors and trustees must usually take place on the application of one party alone, much room is unavoidably given for collusion in the first instance, and afterwards there is seldom any person who is interested, and has the opportunity to call the trustee and his cautioner to account within the prescribed period. In this manner the court may not be called upon to examine the management of the trust-estate, till, by the insolvency of some of the parties, or by similar circumstances, it is again brought under their view, when perhaps the funds have been already lost, or other irretrievable injury has been sustained by the persons interested.

Of this we understand some flagrant instances have lately happened, and many of an older date might be mentioned. It would, therefore, in our humble opinion, be highly expedient that an officer should be appointed in the Court of Session, under the title of examiner into the execution of parliamentary and judicial trusts and factories, or such other title as may be thought suitable, with power to require production of all necessary accompts, inventories, title-deeds, and documents; and having authority, in other respects, to enforce a due observance of the rules of Court in such matters, and to take all necessary steps, at the expense of those concerned, for securing and preserving estates and funds of the description above-mentioned. We are fully confident that much loss would be avoided, and much material advantage to such estates accrue, from the appointment of an officer directly responsible for the faithful discharge of these duties.

With reference to the various duties which the examiner of judicial trusts and factories will have to discharge, two different arrangements have occurred to the Commissioners. One, that this officer, while he should receive such a salary as may be thought adequate to the extent and importance of his functions, and should hold the appointment *ad vitam aut culpam*, ought to have no other business to distract his attention, and eventually make the duties of office become a secondary and subordinate concern in his estimation. And with this view, as well as to prevent any collision of interests which might arise in the execution of his duties, it is proposed that the appointment should take place under the following provisions:—That, for the more effectually insuring the personal discharge of the several

functions intrusted to him, as well as preventing all such connexion on his part with the judicial proceedings of the court, as might impede him in the strict execution of his office, he should not be entitled to hold any other official situation in the court, nor to practise directly or indirectly in any branch of business, either as an advocate, writer to the signet, agent, receiver, conveyancer, or accountant, extrajudicially or otherwise. The other view is, that the court should be left at liberty to exercise its own discretion in the choice of this officer, without annexing any condition of exclusion from other business; that it is enough to say that he shall be a person duly qualified, in the opinion of the judges, to act under them in the regular and faithful discharge of such a duty; that, from the nature of the office, he ought to be entirely dependent on the court, and therefore should be named during pleasure; and that the precise amount of his allowance should only be fixed after an experience of one or two years of the extent of his trouble, attendance, and usefulness.

The preference due to either of these arrangements may, we think, be left to the determination of the court, on a full review of every circumstance. But, in either view, and in whatever manner the office shall be constituted, it is agreed to be indispensably requisite that this officer should not himself have the receiving of any monies, or any personal concern or interest in the estates under his control, nor derive any perquisite or advantage whatsoever from the use of these monies, or the continuance of the trust; but merely receive a suitable and fixed allowance for performing the duties committed to his charge.

Still further to insure fidelity in the execution of his important functions, it will be advisable that this officer should also be obliged, at stated periods, to submit to the court a full report as to the situation of the business under his charge, so as to act at all times under the direct control of the judges, and that every delay or omission in the discharge of his duty may immediately appear. It would likewise be of great importance for securing the fit discharge of his duty, that such an arrangement of the *common procedure or routine* of his office could be contrived, as might of itself exhibit to all persons interested, and to the public in general, the whole transactions in every case as they are in progress, or have been finally adjusted.

Various other provisions for regulating the details of such an office will of course present themselves, if the creation of it is thought expedient. We would only further suggest it as an expedient measure, that, in order to afford this officer the earliest information as to every matter within his department, all petitions for the appointment of a factor, or other judicial trustee, should, by a general order of the court, be directed to be intimated to him before being presented; and that a similar intimation should be made of all interlocutors pronounced in such cases, or in those where money is ordered to be consigned. Copies of the petitions, and other papers presented on these occasions, ought also to be delivered to him.

The importance of the functions which this officer will have to discharge will appear from the following enumeration of his most essential duties:

I. To keep a record of proceedings, on which to enter—

1. Every nomination of a factor *loco tutoris*, for a pupil or minor; *loco absentis*, for a person absent from the kingdom, or for a lunatic.
2. Every nomination of a judicial factor.
3. Of a trustee under any Act of Parliament; such as a trustee for selling lands, and for the redemption of the land-tax; for sale of a part of an unentailed estate; or for exchanging entailed with other lands.
4. Every order of court, by which money is appointed to be consigned, whether the consignation take place in consequence of a discussion in the bill-chamber, in the outer-house, or in the inner-house, of either division.
5. On this record should likewise be entered a statement of each particular step of procedure which takes place in any judicial trust; *e. g.*, purchase of lands to be entailed; entail of such lands; redemption of land-tax, &c.; auditing of factors' accounts, and balance, and appropriation of balance; uplifting of consigned money, &c. &c.

In order to obtain a still farther security by means of this record, it might be established, as a general regulation, that no factor *loco tutoris*, or any other judicial factor or trustee, should be allowed to enter on the exercise of his office until his nomination, with a statement of the authority by which he is appointed, and an abstract of trusts vested in him, be entered on the record; and that it should not be competent to him to take any step in virtue of an order of the court until such order was also entered therein; and, in like manner, that no person should be entitled to uplift consigned money until the warrant for uplifting it has been duly recorded.

II. To observe that the accounts of all factors *loco tutoris*, or other judicial trustees, are lodged in court at the end of each year, or other appointed period, in terms of acts of sederunt made or to be made; to require the production of such accounts; and to complain to the court of defaulters, or persons neglecting such requisitions as aforesaid.

III. To audit the accounts of all factors *loco tutoris*, or other judicial trustees; report the balances to the court; and take its orders as to the appropriation of the same, whether to be lent out, consigned, deposited, or otherwise; and all vouchers, after being marked with his initials, should be carefully preserved by him in a proper office of the general register house, or elsewhere, as may be appointed, until authority for delivering them over to the person for whose benefit the trust was constituted, or his representatives, is granted by the court.

IV. To take care that the interest of all consigned money may be accumulated every year, or six months, at the periods fixed for such accumulation by the practice of bankers; and that all money to be lent out under order of the court be punctually so disposed of; that all consignations ordered to be made take place; that all interest due upon bonds falling under any judicial trust be regularly received and consigned in a public bank, or lent out again, as the court may direct; and that every factor *loco tutoris*, or other judicial factor, take the legal steps necessary for recovering arrears of rent and interest.

V. At the end of each session of the court to deliver a full report of the situation of all matters under his superintendence; specifying what steps have been taken in each case since the date of his

preceding report, what steps remain to be taken, and within what time it is reasonable to expect that the whole may be completed.

Besides the important functions which have now been mentioned, there are certain other descriptions of duty, not at present appropriated to any particular officer of the court of session, which it might perhaps be expedient to commit to the same person. Of this kind in particular is the duty of examining the drafts of all dispositions of land which the court orders to be purchased; of any deeds of entail, or for carrying into effect exchanges of lands, which it orders to be executed; of all heritable bonds on which money is authorised to be lent out; and, in general, of all deeds ordered by the court; and to examine the progress of titles, searches of incumbrances, rentals, articles of sale, &c., connected therewith.

We are humbly of opinion that the expediency, or otherwise, of referring matters of this description to a particular officer, is a point which can be but determined by the court itself, and ought to be left to its decision; as well indeed as the details of the other functions above enumerated, and which were specified with more minuteness than would otherwise have been requisite, chiefly for the purpose of explaining the nature and object of the proposed appointment.

We proceed to state, with respect to the remuneration of this officer, that, whatever sum may be accounted adequate for that purpose, which, till the extent of his duties is adjusted, cannot with propriety be determined, may, we think, be raised, not only without any expense whatever to the public, or the suitors of the court, but also without imposing any additional burthen on the estates themselves, which this appointment is calculated to benefit so materially.

To understand in what manner this can be effected, it is necessary to observe that the factors and others, who are appointed by the court for the management of these estates, are at present remunerated by a per-centage on the rents or sums recovered, which is generally at the rate of five per cent., exclusive of the benefit derived from being allowed a year for such recovery. In addition to this burthen on the estate, which in many cases may be thought too great, and beyond what is due as an adequate compensation for the trouble incurred, it seldom happens that a reference is not necessary at one period or other, and perhaps oftener than once, to an accountant selected by the court, for the purpose of examining the state of the factor's or trustee's accounts, either during the subsistence of the trust or factory, for the satisfaction of persons interested therein, or that the trustee or factor may obtain his discharge when the business is brought to a conclusion. The whole expense of this proceeding, together with the loss arising from the delays inseparably connected with it, falls of course on the estate, in addition to the other expenses already mentioned. But, as no such references would take place or be required if there was an officer of court of the description and for the purposes we have suggested, the expense and burthen thence arising would be entirely saved, and the rate of per-centage now allowed to factors and trustees might probably admit of being reduced in many cases, especially as factors, disposed to act correctly, would derive advantage from their responsibility being confined within narrower limits, and their accounts being audited and passed from year to year.

From both sources combined, it is not doubted that such a saving would arise as to admit of certain fees being levied on different steps of procedure connected with estates under trust, which, without burdening those estates more than at present, might be paid into the general fee-fund, and enable the court to allot such a salary to the proposed officer as they might think adequate to the trust reposed in him, and the duties he would have to discharge, and from which he would in like manner be enabled to remunerate such clerks or others as he might find it necessary to employ under his immediate direction and control.

With respect to the appointment of the officer, we are clearly of opinion that the right of nomination should be vested in the court.

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